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THE WEDDERBURN BOOK,

A HISTORY OF THE WEDDERBURNS

IN THE COUNTIES OF

BERWICK AND FORFAR,

DESIGNED OF

WEDDERBURN, KINGENNIE, EASTER POWRIE, BLACKNESS, BALINDEAN, AND GOSFORD;

AND THEIR YOUNGER BRANCHES; TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF OTHER FAMILIES OF THE NAME.

1296–1896.

BY

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN.

Vol. I.—THE HISTORY.

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1898.

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THE WEDDERBURNS OF BLACKNESS, AND THEIR YOUNGER LINES.

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PART III.

CHAPTER I.

JAMES WEDDERBURN (SECOND SON OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, FIRST OF KINGENNIE, ANTE, P. 129), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1589, D. 1627, AND HIS FAMILY.

James Wedderburn [1589—1627],[1] second son of Alexander of Kingennie and Helen Ramsay, was born in 1589, as is proved by the statement in his admission as notary (D.P.B. 414) that he was aged twenty in 1609.[2] The earliest reference to him is dated 28 July 1591, when there is a settlement by his parents on "James, their second son," of a close in Dundee, known as the Greneland (D.W. 11 *t*; D.P.B. 315 *b*), in warrandice of which another tenement is settled on him, 30 Sept. 1594 (D.W. 11 *t*), while, 23 May 1595, a croft called Seres Haueh is also disponed to him by his father, subject to his own and his wife's life-rent (D.C. 37). He matriculated at the university of S. Andrew's in 1604-5, and took his degree there in 1608 (S.A.T. 17-19 *n*). Meanwhile, on 17 July 1604, there was a gift of the clerkship to him made on a decreet arbitral between the magistrates and the inhabitants of Dundee to deliver the gift thereof to him, "second son of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk" in event of the death or inability of his father (D.C.B. 28). A further settlement of property on him and his sisters, Magdalen and Margaret, was made by his father, 13 Oct. 1606 (D.P.B. 365) while soon after his marriage in 1608 (see below) he got sasine from his father of yet another property, known as Monorgund's croft (D.C. 43) in implement of his marriage contract.

He was admitted a notary at Edinburgh, 20 June 1609, as appears from a copy of his admission which gives his age and narrates that "since his cumming from the scoles (he) hes bene trainit up with his father in exerceing of the said office (of clerk) quhilk hes movit the provost baillies and counsall of the said brught to give thair consentis to admitt him to the said office" (D.P.B. 414). A facsimile of his notarial symbol which is appended to this copy of his admission is given at p. 187, vol. ii.[3] He seems to have used no motto, nor does he, like his great uncle, Robert, adorn the title pages of his protocol and other books with quotations from the classics, and philosophie maxims. The epitaph of Mary Stuart is written on the title of vol. 267 of the Protocol Books,[4] which he began in July 1609, and vols. xxv-vi. of the Burgh and Head Court Records are also largely his (vol. ii., pp. 289-90). He was admitted a burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege 10 July 1610 (D.L.B. 37), from which date on his name constantly occurs in the different records.[5]

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 170-71 *a*, 179-80, 182, 184, 187, 192-95, 218 *b*, 236, 282; Bl. 12, 13; J.W. 105; S.A.R. 17-19; Adv.Adm. 1; D.W. 3, 11 *t*. 18 *c d*; D.C. 37, 43, 47, 49, 52, 54, 58, 59; D.L.B. 37 *n*, 40 *n*, 46, 49, 53, 59; D.P.B. 315 *b*, 365, 376, 379 *a*, 383-84, 389, 394, 402 *a b*, 411, (Vol. 267, title), 414, 424, 431-32, 473 *a*, 509; D.B.R. 369, 370 *b*, 372, (Vol. xxv., title), 381 *a*, 388, (Vol. xxvi., title), 392, 393 *a*, 394, 400 *a*, 475, 487; D.C.B. 28, 41, 44-49, 53; D.D. 3; D.R.S. 16; G.S.R. 83-85, 95, 97, and Vol. 1634-51, § 1177; R.H. 11; F.S. 2; R.D. 21 *a b*, 50, 53, 61, 69, 73-75, 84, 86-87, 99, 101, 105, 113; R.A.D. Vol. 318, fol. 290; 320, fol. 43 (orig. record); Br.T. 2, 5, 10; P.B.N. 6 *b*, 7, 8, 10-13, 15 *a b*, 16, 23, 24.

[2] There is a portrait of him at Meredith, which is reproduced opposite p. 198, in the corner of which are the family arms and "M(agister)J.W. 1615, æt. 24," which would place his birth in 1591. But this picture, like the one of his father, also at Meredith (ante, p. 123, n. 2), is a copy (1800) of an original—perhaps by Jamieson—which fell into decay, and I make no doubt that the copyist mistook the 3 in 1613 for a 5. A good modern copy of the Meredith picture is in my possession.

[3] Three facsimiles of his signature face p. 24 of vol. ii., while another, that to his marriage contract, will be found opp. p. 97, and yet another opp. p. 192.

[4] This is the only protocol book of his extant, but, 5 Dec. 1633, there is a decree for the transumpt of four of his and his father's protocol books (ante, p. 124, n. 3), some one or more of which may have been his (D.D. 3). In the (1659) inventory made by his son of the books in his press, only one book (D.P.B. Vol. 267) of the father, that of 1609-22, is named.

[5] The most frequent mentions of it are on but slight occasions when he is named as witness, procurator, attorney, or as the writer of documents. Thus, 29 June 1609, he is a witness (D.P.B. 376); 1610, witness (S.W. 171 *c*); 7 Aug., writes a discharge (D.B.R. 369); 10 Sept., witness (D.W. 18 *c*); 22 Oct., notary (S.W. 171 *a*); 1611 July 19, procurator (D.B.R. 370 *b*); Sept. 3, notary (D.P.B. 5-4); Sept. 24, burgess, witness (*ib.* 379 *a*); Dec. 13, witness (D.B.R. 372); 1612 June 2, 18, writer of documents

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He is always called "Mr. James Wedderburn," with the addition sometimes of "son of the clerk," "brother of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, bailie," "notary," or "burgess," the prefix serving to distinguish him from his uncle James, the merchant. Thus, in the *Compt Buik* of his uncle, David, we find a memorandum, 3 June 1661, of a loan of the "litell saw to Mr. James Wedderburn" (D.W. 3), and he is so named, 24 June 1615 (*ib.* 18*d*), and also in an action by the executor of Robert Traill *v.* Mr. John Leslie of Newton, Mr. James Wedderburn and others (R.A.D., vol. 318, fol. 290, orig. record). He is often mentioned in connection with his relations. It was to him, no doubt in view of his profession and intended succession to his father as clerk, that his great uncle, Robert, the notary, left all his protocol books, 12 Oct. 1611 (Br.T. 2), and we find him witnessing the discharge of his sister Magdalen's tocher, in May 1613 (S.W. 180); the marriage contracts of his sister Margaret, in 1615 and 1617 (*ib.* 187, 192); acting for her in the sasine thereon (*ib.* 193); and, 26 Jan. 1624, signing as notary the will of his cousin, Magdalen Wedderburn, wife of Thomas Jack (ante, p. 79).

He lived, of course, in Dundee, and no doubt from 1609 on assisted his father in the duties of his office. He owned a house in North Argylegait, which is named 19 July 1615 (D.B.R. 393 *a*), and, 24 Dec. 1617, he acquired from Mr. Alexander Ramsay a South Murraygait tenement, of which sasine is given to him, his wife, and their heirs (D.P.B. 411), and which is named as a boundary, 14 May 1621 (P.B.N. 6 *b*). He also, 17 July 1622, got sasine of the South Flukergait property of the late George Ramsay (*ib.* 11). A bond (1618) by James Ramsay of Ardbekie to him and his wife is registered in 1622 (R.D. 75), and there is also a bond to him by Alexander Ramsay, fiar of Ardbekie,[1] dated in 1622 and registered in 1625 (*ib.* 86).[2]

In 1617 (Nov. 14) his father as we have seen (ante, p. 125), finding his political engagements inconsistent with his constant presence in Dundee, nominated him his depute and substitute in the clerkship (D.C.B. 44),[3] and it is in this capacity that he signs two discharges in the 'Lockit Buik" in 1618 (D.L.B. 404). In 1624 (May 13) he is called "clerk of Dundee" in a sasine, to which he acts as notary and appends his symbol (D.C. 52), while in another sasine of that year (Oct. 2), to which he is witness and bailie, he is called "clerk constitute of Dundee" (P.B.N. 15 *b*). He also held at one time "the constable's clerkship," his uncle, David, recording that his brother, Kingennie, got it for his son James, and "defraudit me of it" (J.W. 105).

He succeeded his father as clerk on his death in May 1626, but survived him little over a year. His brother Alexander is named as acting as clerk, 3 July 1626 (S.W. 224; ante, p. 144, n. 1); and, on 25 May 1627, it is recorded that Mr. James Wedderburn, present common clerk, "being sick and bedfast," and thereby unable to exercise his office, appoints, with the consent of the Council, Thomas Fyff, his servitor, to act as his substitute during his sickness (D.C.B. 49). From this illness, however, he never rose. On May 28 he made his will (Br.T. 10), immediately after which he died.[4] His heir was his eldest son, Alexander, who was then seventeen years of age, and thus too young to at once

(S.W. 179; D.C. 47); July 2 Aug. 18, witness (R.D. 50); 1613 Jan. 21, notary (D.B.R. 381 *a*); May 29, witness (G.S.R. Vol. 1634-51, § 1177); 1614-15, often named (D.P.B. 384; G.S.R. 83); 1614 Jan. 13, writer of a deed (S.W. 182); Feb. 7, procurator (D.B.R. 388); June 16, 18, 25, 28, writer of documents (S.W. 184; G.S.R. 84); 1615 April 11, 22, notary (D.B.R. 392; D.C.B. 41); May 25, Oct. 15, witness (G.S.R. 85; R.D. 53); Nov. 16, procurator (D.B.R. 394); 1616 Feb. 5, witness (D.B.B. 389); 1617 Jan. 25, notary (D.R.S. 16); June 12, 23, Aug. 4, procurator (D.P.B. 394; D.B.R. 400 *a*); Sept. 18, Dec. 20, witness (S.W. 194); 1618 May 28, witness (R.D. 64); June 24, notary (D.C. 49); 1619 Dec. 22, 31, witness (D.P.B. 402 *a b*); 1620 June 3, writes and witnesses a bond (R.D. 74); Aug. 10, witness (S.W. 218 *b*; G.S.R. 95); Nov. 23, acts for Lord Carnegy (F.S. 2); 1621 April 14, witness (D.P.B. 424); 1622 Jan. 23, Feb. 14, April 15, witness (P.B.N. 7, 8, 10); July 1, writes a discharge (R.D. 84); Oct. 12, witness (P.B.N. 12); 1623 May 14, Sept. 4, Nov. 17, witness (D.P.B. 431; G.S.R. 97; P.B.N. 13); 1624 May 8, witness (P.B.N. 15 *a*); 1626 Feb. 20, witness (*ib.* 16); May 10, 13, witness (D.C. 54; R.D. 99).

[1] These Ramsays were probably relations of his on his mother's side. Mr. Alexander Ramsay is described as the son and heir of the late George Ramsay and Agnes Durie, his wife (D.P.B. 411). See also S.W. 195, where, 20 Dec. 1617, there is reference to a contract between Alexander Ramsay and Mr. James Wedderburn in regard to this property.

[2] There is also a bond to him by John Ker in 1620 (R.D. 73) and he is a cautioner to a bond together with his eldest brother, and Thomas Halyburton, his brother-in-law, 15 Sept, 1625 (*ib.* 87).

[3] J.W. in his MS. gives 2 Dec. 1617 as the date of his election as assistant clerk, but quotes no authority. See also the next note.

[4] The exact date of his death is not fixed, the confirmation of his will recording only that he died in 1627 (Br.T. 10). But we find his brother Alexander called clerk on 3 July 1627 (S.W. 229) so that he was certainly dead then. J.W., in his printed memoir, says that he died in 1620, while in his MS. he puts the date as 17 Feb. 1622, but again quotes no authority. Both statements are wrong.

JAMES WEDDERBURN,
SECOND SON TO
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, FIRST OF KINGENNIE.
B. 1589, D. 1627.

succeed him as clerk, so that the office was temporarily (1627—1633) filled by James' eldest brother (*ante*, p. 144). Meanwhile, Alexander is named as heir to both his father and his father's immediate younger brother, Peter, in 1628-29 (*e.g.*, S.W. 236; D.C. 58-59; R.H. 11; D.B.R. 475, 487; and see post, p. 201); and there are other references to James in connection with his two younger sons, William and Peter,[1] on whose behalf, as executors and residuary legatees, his will was confirmed at Brechin, 27 June 1631 (Br.T. 10).[2] His "great North Argylegait foreland" is named after his death, 22 Jan. 1642 (S.W. 282), when his son Alexander dispones it to his father's first cousin, Alexander, son of Robert (*ante*, p. 113), and, 21 Sept. 1668, when the same son gets sasine of an annual-rent out of this property (D.P.B. 309). Part III. Chap. I.

James Wedderburn had married at Dundee, in 1608, **Margaret Goldman**,[3] daughter of the late James Goldman, merchant, burgess of Dundee, by his wife Margaret Jak. The day and month of the marriage contract, which is signed by James, but not by his future wife, are left blank in every reference to it, viz., in both the existing copies of it (Bl. 12, 13), in the copy registered in the Books of Council and Session (R.D. 21 *a*), and in a sasine following upon it, 9 June 1609 (D.C. 43). By it James settled a North Kirkwynd tenement, which he had lately bought, his great foreland in North Argylegait, his inheritances of Monorgund's croft and the Greneland, etc., while the bride's tocher was 5,000 merks, for which the sponses gave Margaret Jak a discharge, 21 July 1609 (R.D. 21 *b*). By his wife, the date of whose death is not ascertained, James Wedderburn had issue three sons:—[4]

1. **Sir Alexander Wedderburn**, of Blackness, Knt., progenitor of the Blackness family. See the next chapter.
2. **William Wedderburn**. See below.
3. **Sir Peter Wedderburn**, Lord Gosford, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Gosford, afterwards Halketts of Pitfirrane. See post, Part IV.

The second son,

William Wedderburn [1611-16?—1667-68][5] was born certainly after 1610 and probably about 1614-16, his eldest brother having been born in 1610, and the appointment of tutors to him and his brother Peter by their father's will (Br.T. 10) showing that they were both under 14 in 1627, as, by other mentions of their tutors, they seem to have been in 1628-30 (S.W. 236; R.D. 101, 105). He was admitted a burgess of Dundee, by the privilege of his father, 25 Sept. 1632 (D.L.B. 49) before he was of age, as he appears by his curators in the following year (D.C. 62). There is then no reference to him for some years, after which he is constantly named as witness 1646-67, and also once, 12 May 1649, as being with his brother, Sir Alexander, one of the mother's kin to the sons of David Weymis of Dundee (D.B.R. 452). The references to him as witness add nothing to our knowledge of him, none of them ever alluding to any calling or profession followed by him.[6] He reached no distinction, and,

[1] His son, Alexander, is also occasionally identified as "son of the late Mr. James Wedderburn," *e.g.*, D.L.B. 46 (when he is admitted burgess by his father's privilege); D.P.B. 432; R.D. 113; P.B.N. 24

[2] By this will a legacy of 1,000 merks is left to his son Alexander, who, of course, inherited the lands in Dundee. The tutors to the two younger sons are their father's brother-in-law, Mr. George Halyburton of Fodderance, his brother Peter Wedderburn, his uncle James, and his brother Kingcraig.

[3] Her name has been wrongly given as Mary by the historians of the family, who have followed the Blackness monument in the Howff, the inscription on which, however, is of no authority on the matter (see post, s. the chapter on the Howff). That her name was Margaret is conclusively shown by the marriage contract mentioned above, and also by the above sasine, 24 Dec. 1617, of a South Marygate land given on a charter (19 and 21 Dec.) by Mr. Alexander Ramsay to "Magistro Jacobo Wedderburne filio Magistri Alexandri Wedderburne scriptæ curiæ Penionatæ, et Margaretæ Goldman ejus conjugi, eorumque diutius viventi, etc." (D.P.B. 411). There is a translation by James Wedderburn to Charles Goldman of certain sums of money, 21 March 1614 (D.B.R. 69). J.W. says that her father was of Sandford, opposite Dundee, and that her mother was a Jack of Woodhaugh. Her sister married Sinclair of Ulbster. See also as to the Goldmans, D.L.B. 37 n.

[4] J.W., in his MS., names Alexander and Peter only, omitting all mention of William, and says that James had other issue, who d. young, but he gives no authority. It is clear that only these three sons survived him, as had there been any other children, sons or daughters, then living, they would have been named in his will.

[5] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 236, 377-78; Bl. 16; D.B. 62, 72; D.L.B. 49; D.P.B. 456 *c*, 473 *a*, 492 *a b c d*; D.B.R. 452, 487 *b*; D.Dec. 36 *d*; D.M.D. 5; F.S. 15, 23, 28, 41, 42, 46, R.D. 101, 105; Br.T. 10, 13.

[6] They are as follows:—1644 April 4, will of his great uncle James, the merchant (Br.T. 13); 1644 Jan 14, "son of the late Mr. James Wedderburn, clerk" (D.P.B. 473 *a*); Oct. 26, burgess (F.S. 15); 1649 May 29 (D.P.B. 456 *c*); 1653 June 23 (F.S. 23); 1655 June 29 (*ib.* 28); 1663 Oct. 28, marriage

Part III. Chap. I.

in fact, does not appear to have taken any part in public affairs,[1] the references to him as witness, always in Dundee, being almost all to occasions of interest in his own family.[2] A facsimile of his signature on one of these occasions, that of the marriage contract of his niece Grissell, faces p. 56 of vol. ii., while another, when he witnesses the marriage contract of his nephew John, 18 Dec 1668, is the last reference to him as living (S.W. 377-78). He died 1667-68, and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 5) The records contain no reference to any wife and descendants of his, and there can be little doubt that he was unmarried.

Pedigree showing the male descents from James Wedderburn, d. 1627, excepting those from his son Peter, and his grandsons, John and James, sons of Sir Alexander of Blackness, 1608—1709.

James Wedderburn, b. 1589, d. 1627, clerk of Dundee, second son of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie ; see ante, p 131. = Margaret Goldman, daughter of James Goldman of Dundee; married at Dundee 1608.

- Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., b. 1610, d. 1675, clerk of Dundee, 1633-75. = Matild Fletcher, d. of James Fletcher, provost of Dundee; b. 1620, d 1703-4.
  - 1. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1639, d. young, s.p.
  - 2. John Wedderburn, eldest surviving son, b. 1641, d. 1707. First baronet of Blackness. ↓ See post, chap. iv.
  - 3. James Wedderburn, 1642-49 ? s.p.
  - 4. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1643, d. young, s.p.
  - 5. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1648, d. young, s.p.
  - 6. James Wedderburn, b. 1649, d. 1696, clerk of Dundee 1675-96. ↓ See post, chap. v.
  - 7. Peter Wedderburn, b. 1652, d. 1682. = Catherine, Man.
    - Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1678. ↓ See post, chap. iii.
      - 1. James Wedderburn, b. 1678, d.s.p.
      - 2. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1680, d.s.p.
      - 3. James Wedderburn, b. 1683, d.s.p.
    - John Wedderburn, b. 1681. See post, p. 222.
      - 1. Jean, b. 1679.
      - 2. Matilda, b. 1681.
      - 3. Elizabeth, b. 1682.
  - 8. George Wedderburn, b, 1654, d. 1700 ? = Eliz. Sutherland.
    - 4. Rachel, b. 1685 ; retoured heir to her maternal grandfather 1709.
  - 9. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1658, d. 1699.
    - 10. A son, b. 1660, d. unbapt.
- William Wedderburn, b 1614-16, d. 1667-68 s.p.
- Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, a Lord of Session as Lord Gosford. ↓ See post, Part iv. = Margaret Kinloch.
  - 1. Margaret, m. Pat. Kyd.
  - 2. Jean, m. Wm. Kyd.
  - 3. Helen, m. (*a*) David Dickson ; (*b*) Thomas Milne.
  - 4. Grizell, m. Alex. Wedderburn.
  - 5. Cecilia, m. Wm. Baillie
  - 6. Matilda, m. James Brisbane.
    - 1. Matilda.
    - 2. Isobel.
    - 3. Margaret.

contract of his niece, Jean Wedderburn, and William Kyd (Bl. 16'); 1664 Feb. 13, 17, settlements by Sir Alexander of Blackness on his sons (D.C. 72 ; D.P.B. 492 *a b c d* ; D.B.R. 487 *b*); Feb. 17, grant of an annual-rent to Sir Alexander (F.S. 41) ; Feb. 25, settlement on his nephew James (F.S. 42) ; 1665 Jan. 12, sasine to his niece Margaret (F.S. 46) ; Dec. 18, marriage contract of his niece Grissell with Kingennie (S.W. 377-78); 1667 Feb. 27, of his nephew John and Rachel Dunmuir (D.Dec. 36 *d*).

[1] Thus the published genealogies (Douglas, J.W., etc.) omit all mention of him, and make his younger brother, Peter, the second son of their father.

[2] It is curious, however, that he is never named as witness to the baptism of any of his relatives' children, and that there are only two baptisms throughout the Dundee Register, extant from 1645 for twenty-two years of his life, when he is witness, viz., 11 Dec. 1654, to a son of William Crawfurd, and 23 July 1663, to a son of John Ritchie, both called William.

PART III.

CHAPTER II.

SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN OF BLACKNESS, KNT. (ELDEST SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1610, D. 1675, AND HIS FAMILY.

Sir Alexander Wedderburn [1610-75][1] of Blackness, knight, known in the family as the Knight of Ripon, eldest son of James Wedderburn and Margaret Goldman, was born, no doubt at Dundee, 22 March 1610, the date being given by himself in his family register (Bl. 9), with which I shall have to deal later. He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1625, graduating there three years later in 1628 (S.A.R. 21). Like his father before him, he was bred to the law, being intended to immediately succeed him in the clerkship of Dundee. He was, however, barely seventeen years old when his father died in 1627, and was thus too young to take up the office, which was, as we have seen (ante, p. 144), kept warm for him, while he qualified himself for it, by his father's elder brother, Alexander of Kingennie. On the death of his father he became his heir, and is so named in a discharge which he gave, 25 Oct. 1628 to his father's executor for a legacy of 1,000 merks left him by his father's will (Br.T. 10; S.W. 236). He was also heir to his father's next younger brother, Peter, who, as has been said, died without issue. Alexander thus succeeded to his uncle's lands in North Argylegait and North Marketgait, Dundee, 22 Oct. 1628, 12 Jan. 1629 (D.C. 58; D.B.R. 475; R.H. 11), in addition to those of his father, as whose heir he was infeft in Seres Haueh 12 Jan. 1629 (D.C. 59); and soon after, 6 Jan. 1630, he had a suit *v.* his neighbour in North Argylegait, for having let his house get into such a condition that one of the walls fell, "whereby, were not the providence of Almighty God, the whole peopill being in the said Mr. Alexander's tenement had been smothered dead" (D.C.B. 53). The next references to him are as attorney for his uncle John, the physician, 31 May 1631 (P.B.N. 23); and, 13 Sept. 1631, when he was admitted burgess of Dundee by the privilege of his father (D.L.B. 46).[2] After this he was in Edinburgh, training for his profession under Johne Lermont, a famous writer, and, 28 Nov. 1631, is already called "wreater" in the entry of a baptism which he witnessed (Ed.B n. 1). He was admitted a notary 1 March 1633, a copy of his admission being inscribed by him at the beginning of his first protocol book (D.P.B. 432). The admission describes him as "Mr. Alexander Wedderburne, lawfull sone to umquhile Mr. James Wedderburn, sometime clerk of Dundee, at the age of xxiij yeires or thairby," and recites that "he has beine trainit up with Johne Lermont, writer to our signet, in his airt and science of writing craft this dyvers yeires bygane and that now he is becum apt and able to serve our lieges in the offiee of notarie" (*ib.*).[3] Very soon after he was elected town

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 96, 236, 259, 261, 269, 271, 273, 279, 281-82, 285, 287, 289, 292, 295-96, 311-12, 316-17, 321, 326, 328-29, 333-36, 339-40, 346-48, 351-52, 369, 375, 377-80, 398, 400, 401, 409-12, 414-16, 418-20, 424-26, 439, 442-43, 447, 465-66, 669; Bl. 6-10, 14-19, 25, 26, 36-43, 77 (1, 2); J.W. 3 *a*, 4 *b*, 112 *a b*; S.A.R. 21; Adv. Adm. 2; D.C. 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67-69, 72, 75, 76; D.L.B. 46, 56, 58; D.P.B. 432, 441, 448, 456 *c*, 458-60, 468, 471-72, 474, 484, 488, 491-92 *a b c d*, 497-98, 500, 504-5, 509, 512, 517, 520, 523-24 note, 530, 532, 546, 554, 558, 569, 575, 579, 586; D.R.R. 417, 425-26, 429, 436, 448-49, 452, 462, 466, 475, 481, 486-87; D.C.B. 53-54, 57-60, 65-66, 68, 71-91, 95-97, 99, 101-3, 110, 117-19; D.D. 6, 11, 12, 15, 20, 47, 72, 98, 111; D.Dec. 11, 76 *b c d g h*, 79; D.A.C.B. 5, 7; D.R.S., vol. ii.; D.T.G. 2 *a b d*; D.M.D. 33; G.S.R. 110-12 n., 115, 120, 122, 129, 131, 136; A.P.S. 15, 17-37, 39, 42, 43, 48; R.H. 11; R.P.S. 33-36, 38; G.R.S. 12 n., 16-18, 21-24, 28, 32, 35-39, 44; F.S. 6-8, 15-17, 22, 24, 27-32, 38-43, 45-46, 49, 51, 53-54, 61, 62-67, 68, 93, 99, 104; R.D. 113, 115, 116, 119, 128-30 *a b c d*, 132-33, 135, 141-44 *a*, 145 *a b c*, 149-50, 154, 156 *a b*, 158-60, 165-66 *a b*, 170, 181, 187, 201, 242; R.A.D. 69, 73, 74, 80, 82, 83, 88, 91, 156, 163; Br.T. 10, 13, 15; D.B. 2-12, 15, 17-18, 20-25; Ed.B., n. 1, 3; P.B.N. 23, 26-27; H.C., I. ii., II.

[2] Later on, 9 Oct. 1633, he was also made a master of the skinners' craft, and took the oath of fidelity (D.T.G. 2 *a*).

[3] References to him as notary may be found 16 May 1633 (S.W. 259); 23 March 1633, with symbol (*ib.* 273); 5 Jan. 1642, with symbol and motto (*ib.* 281); 17 Nov. 1642, clerk, notary (*ib.* 285); 6 Sept. 1643, notary, witness (D.P.B. 471); 18 Oct. 1643, clerk, notary (*ib.* 287); 31 Jan. 1645, notary, with symbol and motto (D.C. 65); 26, 29 May 1656 (S.W. 316-17); 13 Oct. 1658 (*ib.* 329); 25 Jan. 1660 (*ib.* 336); 15 Jan. 1661 (*ib.* 347); 2 Feb. 1664 (*ib.* 369); 11 Aug. 1670 (D.C. 75). Three facsimiles of his notarial symbol (S.W. 281, 326; D.P.B. vol. 269) will be found at p. 187 of vol. ii., the first being that to his admission, and differing from the symbol he afterwards adopted. His motto was that of his great grandfather, the old clerk, "Deum time," which he gives sometimes in Latin and sometimes in English. Facsimiles of several of his signatures are also given on pp. [illegible] of vol. ii. (S.W. 236, 279, 296, 333-34, 339, 377; Bl. 14, 16, 18), and of his writing on p. 13 (S.W. 96, 162), and at p. 92 there is a reproduction and reprint of his family register.

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clerk of Dundee, perhaps on 11 April 1633, when his first protocol book begins (D.P.B. 269), although in a memorandum from the Dundee Council Books the date is given as 30 July 1633 (D.C. 61), while on the next day, 31 July, "Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, younger, lately elected common clerk, accepts the office," and gives his oath for faithful administration (D.C.B. 54).[1] Although still young he seems to have very soon shown his ability and acquired the confidence of the burgh. Thus, 9 May 1637, "Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk, is elected to attend the convention of the burghs at Aberdeen (D.C.B. iv 122, orig. record),[2] and, 21 Nov., he is named as a "collector of taxation" (D.C.B. 56). On this occasion he is called "elder," his uncle Kingennie being now dead, leaving a son Alexander, who was some five years younger than the clerk.

From 1638 on, his important position, not only in the affairs of Dundee, but in those of Scotland generally, is beyond doubt. The times were troublous; the position of the King was becoming more and more difficult, and his relations to his Scottish subjects were much strained. On 23 Nov. 1638 the Church Assembly met at Glasgow, and declared its abjuration of episcopacy. Among the assessors to the moderator was James Fletcher, the provost of Dundee, accompanied by his son-in-law, Alexander Wedderburn, who is described in the minutes of the Assembly as "one of the skilfullest of the burgh clerks."[3] When the provost and clerk returned home and made their report, 25 Dec. 1638, anent the proceedings of the Assembly, the whole Council declared themselves "weill pleased" and "promised faithfully for their selves and all quhom they may command" to give obedience to the acts of the Assembly (D.C.B. 58; and see *Maxwell's History of Old Dundee*, pp 438). On 28 June 1639, the town council appointed him as assessor to James Fletcher, their provost, to attend the general convention of the burghs at Dunfermline, declaring in their commission that the provost and his assessor were "men fearing God, of the true religion then publicly professed, and expert in all the affairs of the burgh (*ib.* 60)"; and they further consented to Wedderburn appointing Thomas Kessane to act as clerk substitute in his absence (*ib.* 59), which Kessane did both in 1639 and from 10 June 1640 to 28 July 1641, when the clerk was absent "in Ingland for the tyme" (D.B.R. 425). In 1640, Wedderburn is named, 17 April, as commissioner for Dundee in the commission to Sir Alexander Leslie of Balgony to be general of the forces (*Melville and Leven Papers*, by Sir Wm. Fraser, iii., 167), and he was on the committee of estates, June 8, (A.P.S. 17), from which time on he frequently represented the burgh of Dundee in parliament, where, if we may judge by the various commissions on which he sat, he was a very active member. In this year, 23 Nov., he also acted as one of the Scottish commissioners to treat with the English at Ripon (Rymer's *Fœd.*, ix., iii., 35; *Hist. MS. Reports*, v., 644-45). When the Scottish army took possession of Newcastle, and threatened to advance still further South, Charles I. agreed to a treaty, and a meeting was arranged between sixteen English and eleven Scotch commissioners, who ultimately adjourned their negotiations from Ripon to London. Of the eleven Scotch commissioners, Alexander Wedderburn was one, and he therefore went south with his colleagues to London, where the negotiations continued for some months. He was back in Scotland in Aug. 1641, and is named as being in the Scottish parliament, 6 Aug., *re* the act for ratifying the Ripon treaty (A.P.S. 18), and also 16 Sept. as on a commission for hearing certain accounts (*ib.* 19). He is also named as on

[1] A bond by him, "younger," to Thomas Fyff, who was at one time his servitor," dated 6 May 1633 (R.D. 113), was no doubt in connection with his office. He is named as clerk on various occasions, *e.g.*, 11 June 1633, when a bond is witnessed by his servitor (S.W. 261); 8 Sept. 1634, when he holds a bailie court (S.W. 269); 10 Feb. 1635, in court (D.B.R. 436); 29 June 1637, holds a court (D.A.C.B. 5); 15 Dec. 1637, on inquest for the retour of his cousin Alexander, of Kingennie, as his father's heir (S.W. 271); 21 May 1638, on assize (D.B.R. 417); and 15 April 1640, signs a transumpt, (see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 32; S.W. 279). After this his share in politics took him much away from home and the exercise of his office. Later on he is named in the notarial admission of Alexander Kynman, his servitor, 13 July 1653 (*Reg. Adm. Not.*, vol. v, orig. record); as signing a burgess ticket, 22 Sept. 1660 (S.W. 346); 1661 (S.W. 669); holding a bailie court in his house, 21 Dec. 1664 (D.B.R. 475); signing a charter by the town, 13 March 1666 (D.P.B. 497); a town's precept, registered 11 Feb. 1669 (F.S. 53); and another burgess ticket, 23 Sept. 1672 (J.W. 3 *a*). There is also an inventory of the protocol books in his "presse," made by him in 1659 (post, vol. ii, p. 206), to which reference has been made, ante, p. 197, n. 4. Vols. 269 and 273 of the *Dundee Protocol Books* are his, and vols. 270, 271-72, and 274-75 are of his time (post, vol. ii., pp. 243-49). Vol. 2 of the *Dundee Register of Ships* is also his (*ib.* p. 346).

[2] A reference, 18 June 1633, to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn as commissioner for Dundee (A.P.S. 15) is more probably to his uncle of Kingennie. See ante, p, 144, n. 3.

[3] See James Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs* 1637-41, 3 vols., Aberdeen, Spalding Club, i., 147; iii., 182. James Fletcher and Alexander Wedderburn were also elected to attend the general convention of the burghs in this year, 22 May (D.C.B. 57).

the committee of estates, 22 Sept. 1641 (A.P.S. 21), when he thought it necessary to apply for an exoneration or act of indemnity in respect of what he had done, and "an act of exoneratione and approbatione in favour of Mr. Alexander Wedderburne" was therefore passed 22 Sept. 1641 (A.P.S. 20).[1]

Further than this, the King, who was then at Edinburgh, gave him a grant of "all and sundrie his Hienes' (Highness') customs at Dundee for payment of ane certain tack duty" and appointed him collector of his Majesty's import of all sorts of wines within the burgh, with a yearly pension[2]; both of which grants were shortly after (22 Sept. 1642) confirmed by the estates (A.P.S. 22).[3] Wedderburn was again in Edinburgh early in 1642 on the affairs of the burgh, as on Jan. 18 the town council had thought fit "that Thomas Mudie and the clerk go over to Edinburgh and attend the prosecution of signatures granted be his Majesty in favour of the burgh" (D.C.B. iv., 144, orig. record). This they did, and soon after, 17 Feb., the clerk came before the council and brought with him the royal charter which he had obtained, upon production of which the whole of the council "not only approved of the care and pains taken by their clerk but found themselves in a speciall manner to be thankful for the same" (*ib.* 65). Later in the year, 23 Aug., he was again appointed to attend a particular convention to be held at Edinburgh on 1 Sept. (D.C.B. 66);[4] and 14 July 1644 he and Thomas Halyburton report to the council on their last proceedings in Edinburgh and especially anent a sum of 9,600 merks, advanced by the town to the late northern expedition under the Marquis of Argyle (D.C.B. 72). Both Halyburton and Wedderburn were again chosen commissioners to the estates, 1 Oct. 1644, to deal for the relief of the town from the charge of quartering the Earl of Crawford's regiment, and, 21 Oct., they are ordered to go to Edinburgh for "fitting the accounts disbursed in this time of trouble" (D.C.B. 73). On this occasion they seem to have had a good deal of difficulty, as when, 12 April 1645, they gave in their report it was still so far from the council's views that it was decided to send another commission to Edinburgh, including the clerk (D.C.B. 75).

On 1 July 1645 the clerk was again elected commissioner to the ensuing session of parliament, with an assessor (D.C.B. 76), and he is so named 24 July in that year (A.P.S. 23). In this session he was on a commission for war, another for excise, and particularly on one for treating with the English commissioners (*ib.*). It is doubtful whether, though nominated to do so, he did, in fact, act on this commission, as in the

[1] In his supplication the clerk says "that he and the other commissioners were employed by the Committee of Parliament in the treaty of peace betwixt the King's Majesty and his subjects of Scotland and betwixt the kingdoms of Scotland and England, which they undertook and have undergone till the happy conclusion, and, having now returned to this meeting of Parliament the haill articles of the treaty, the petitioner does most humbly submit himself, his haill actions and deportment in that weighty chairge to their consideration to the effect that if he has been remiss he may be censured but if it shall be found that he has acquyt himself faithfully, then . . . . he may be exonered of that weighty burden and that his proceedings may be approven." Thereupon the Estates having considered the report of the Committee for the exoneration of "Master Alexander Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee, his carriage in the trust put upon him, together with the testimony of the King's majesty and the remanent commissioners, they do find and declare that he hath so wacked and behaved himself as to deserve their testimony of his approvine fidelity and diligence, and, therefore, they do not only exoner him of all challenge that can be laid to him for his carriage, but also do give him this testimony and approbation, that he hath behaved himself in the foresaid employment, chairge and trust, as ane loyal subject to the King and true patriot to his country" (A.P.S. 20).

[2] See also a grant by which "his highness considering the faithful service done to His Majesty by his trusty and wellbeloved Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, and the more to encourage him to continue therein was pleased to set to him a tack of the customs of Dundee for five years and from five years to five years during his lifetime and also to dispone to him furth thereof a yearly pension of £100 sterling. Given at Nottingham 9 Sept. 1643 (R.P.S. 35). The clerk is named as tacksman of H.M. Customs, 1 Jan. 1646, when he grants a factory to uplift them (R.P. 141, 158), and also in a discharge in regard to them, 23 Nov. 1646 (*ib.* 135).

Douglas in his *Baronage* says that he had a tack of the customs in 1639 and a pension of £100 in 1640, and refers to a commission in possession of the family to justify this statement. I have found no such document, and as Douglas does not name the grant of 1642, make no doubt that he is under some confusion as to date.

[3] At about this time the Dundee Admiralty Court, 14 March 1642, appointed him clerk of the Courts of Admiralty of the Tay (D.A.C.B. 7).

[4] Meanwhile, 13 Feb. 1643, he and his cousin, Kingennie, had been appointed by the Dundee Council to go to Edinburgh anent an action between the town and Viscount Dudhope. They returned 7 March, but were again elected to go before the Privy Council in the matter, 30 May, and thereafter reported to the Dundee Council 4 Sept. The dispute was still pending 5 Oct. when Lord Elcho and Panmure were appointed arbitrators in it (D.C.B. 68, 71).

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Dundee Council Books it is recorded that on 2 Sept. 1645 a letter, dated 29 August, was sent to Dundee from the committee of estates at the Floores[1] "requiring that the clerk be sent to Berwick to treat with the English commissioners," and that the council sent an excuse showing "the necessity of his stay in Dundee on account of the great appearance of the infection," *i.e.*, the plague (D.C.B. 77).[2] He was again elected to the parliament, at S. Andrew's, with George Halyburton as his assessor, in Nov. 1645 (D.C.B. 78; A.P.S. 24), and 2 Feb. 1646 is named on the war commission among those for Angus (A.P.S. 25). This parliament he attended at S. Andrew's 3 Feb. 1646 (A.P.S. 26) and on his return home reported to the council, 16 Feb., and was warmly thanked for what he had done (D.C.B. 79).[3] On 2 June in the same year he again reported to the council anent his last employment in Edinburgh (D.C.B. 80) and soon after, 14 July, was again nominated by them to go to Edinburgh and attend the particular convention of the burghs there (D.C.B. 81); and on his return made a report to the council, with which they were pleased and dispensed with his going to Newcastle with those chosen to supplicate his Majesty (*ib.* 82). Later in this year (1646) he was once more, 13 Oct., elected commissioner to the meeting of the burghs and to the next parliament, with Robert Davidson as his assessor (D.C.B. 83) and is named, 3 Nov., as sitting in the house (A.P.S. 27). He was still away on his political duties 15 Dec. 1646, when another assessor, James Simsone, is elected to relieve him (D.C.B. 84): and early in the next year, 26 Feb. 1647, was elected one of the six commissioners for treating with the English, being the sole commissioner for the burghs of Scotland, while Lords Lauderdale, Lanark, Lea, Wariestowne and Archibald Syidserse were commissioners for the baronies (A.P.S. 28). What precise part Wedderburne took in politics during these years is not clear, but there is no doubt that he was loyal to the king, not only because Charles "recognizing his desire to serve him, exercised, almost for the last time, his royal authority by conferring on him the honour of knighthood,"[4] but from the attitude adopted towards him by Cromwell, immediately on his gaining the upper hand. Wedderburn had continued to represent Dundee on the committee of estates, 20 March 1647 (A.P.S. 29),[5] and had been successful in getting for it various benefits, including an indemnity against loss through quartering (D.C.B. 85), on which he received, 6 April, the approval of the council, and was again elected their representative, 1 June 1647 (D.C.B. 86) and 2 Feb. 1648 (*ib.* 88), and having so acted, 2 March (A.P.S. 30), and once more, 16 May, 20 June, benefited the burgh, duly reported his proceedings (D.C.B. 89-90). But Cromwell was then in Edinburgh, and took prompt notice of Sir Alexander's loyalty to the king, by sending orders for his deposition from his office of town clerk. Thereupon, 19 Dec. 1648, the council "taking into consideration that Sir Alexander Wedderburn, our clerk, doeth, in obedience of the Acts of the committee of estates of the 22nd September and 4th October, and other considerations moving him, forbear the exercise of his office of clerkship among us, and being careful that the town sustean no prejudice thereby," elected Thomas Wichtan clerk in his stead (D.C.B. 91).

[1] Floors or Fleurs Castle, near Kelso.

[2] In this year (1645) Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, was appointed to go to Perth with the Lieutenant General to attend the army. Balfour's *Annals of Scotland*, iii., 294.

[3] At this time he was admitted burgess and gild brother of Edinburgh, 24 April 1646 (*Edin. Council Records*, xvi., 96).

[4] The exact occasion of Sir Alexander's knighthood does not appear. The account given above is that adopted by Maxwell in his *Old Dundee*, p. 511. Douglas, however, in his *Baronage*, states that Sir Alexander was knighted in 1642 for his share in the treaty of Ripon, and this has been believed in the family, who have termed Sir Alexander "the knight of Ripon." Thus in the pedigree recorded at the Heralds' College, London, in 1803 by Sir David Wedderburn (H.C.R. II.) Sir Alexander is said to have been knighted in 1642. I have little doubt however, that the year of the knighthood was 1646. In 1642 he is called Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, *e.g.*, G.R.S. 16-18; G.S.R. 110; R.P.S. 34; D.C.B. 66; A.P.S. 22; and the same is the case in 1644, *e.g.*, S.W. 292. I find him still called "Mr. Alexander Wedderburn" when named in the war commission for Angus and on the committee of estates 2, 3 Feb. 1646 (A.P.S. 25, 26), and also 16 Feb. in that year (D.C.B. 79). The first clear mention of him as Sir Alexander is dated 14 June 1646 (F.S 15) and after this he is always so called, *e.g.*, 3, 27 Nov., 15 Dec. 1646, S.W. 295; D.C.B. 84; A.P.S. 27. Some references in vol. ii. seem at first to contradict this view, viz., D.P.B. 468, 471, and D.C.B. 472, where Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness is named, 6 July 1642, 6 Sept. 1643, and 11 Aug. 1645, but these should, I think, more accurately run Alexander Wedderburn, Laird of Blackness (Dominus Alexander Wedderburn de Blackness), the word "Dominus" standing equally for Laird and Sir. In the *Dundee Parish Register of Baptisms*, which is in English, he is called Mr. Alexander. 7 March 1646 (D.B. 2), and not Sir Alexander till 17 Oct. 1646 (*ib.* orig. record, s.d.). See also R.D. 135, 141, when he is called Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness 1 Jan. 1646, and Sir Alexander 23 Nov. 1646.

[5] Sir Alexander Wedderburn was also appointed to advise the tax collectors of the burgh, 29 June 1647 (D.C.B. 87).

The matter reached the ears of Charles the Second, then in exile, and caused him to address the following letter to Sir Alexander, still extant and among the archives of Dundee (D.C. 67).[1] Part III. Chap. II.

CHARLES R. Trusty and welbeloved We greet you wel. We have been duely informed of the faithfull service you have performed to the King, our late father of blessed memory, and we intreate you to continue the same good affection to Us; assuring you that we are very sensible, not only of your particular desert, but of the good affection of the whole Towne of Dundee, and that We shall be carefull, whersoever it shall be in our power, to doe such favours both to you, and them, as may best expresse the consideration we have of the many faithfull services that have been performed by you, and that Towne, to our said late father and to Us. Given at Broxells the 6th day of July, 1649, in the first year of our Reigne.

To our trusty and welbeloved
Mr. Alexander Wedderburne
Clerke to the Towne of Duudee.[2]

Royal ⊕ Seal.

Sir Alexander, however, still continues to be named as on the committee of estates for Dundee. He is called, 11 March 1648-49, "burgess of Dundie" only, not clerk, although once, 9 March 1649-50, he is, in spite of his deposition, still called "clerk of Dundee" (A.P.S. vi., 709 *b*, orig. vols). When Charles II. came over from Holland to Scotland on the invitation of the Covenanters, Sir Alexander was at once reinstated in office by the desire of the town and by the command of the King. Thus we find it recorded, under date 14 Jan. 1651, that "in presence of the Council compearit David Tendil, collector of the crafts, assistit with the haill deacons thereof, and declairit that it wes their earnest suit and desire that Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knicht, their clerk, should be reponit to his place of the clerkship. Quhilk desire the Council fand reasonable, and therefore they all in ane voice, with consent of the crafts and of Thomas Wichtane, lately appointed clerk, reponit Sir Alexander in and to all dues and privileges belonging to the clerk's office" (D.C.B. 96). Immediately preceding this is an entry by Sir Alexander of the same date (*ib.* 95), by which he, with consent of the Council, appoints Thomas Wichtane "to attend the office of clerkship and that induring his absence." The King's command that Sir Alexander should be restored to his office reached the Council some days later. On 21 Jan. "ane missive letter sent from the King's Majesty, written with his awn hand, dated at Perth the 17th of January, quhairin he desired the re-establishment of the clerk to his office" was produced to the Council, who "thought fit the letter be layed up and preserved" (*ib.* 97). This was done, and the letter is still among the burgh records (D.C. 69), and is as follows:—

CHARLES R. Trusty and well beloved, Wee greet you well. Whereas Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness is of so knowne abilities to discharge the Office of Clerkship in your towne, from the which he hath been debarred or at least retired himself these few years bygone without any necessity or publick command, and wee now conceiving that his reestablishment in the said place may be verie usefull to our service and the good of that Towne, Therefore we desier you to restore him to the full and free enjoyment of the said place, which we will accept as very good service done to us. So wee bid you farewell. From our Court at Perth this 17th of January 1651.

For our trusty and well beloved
the Provost, Baylies and Counsail
of Dundee.

Royal ⊕ Seal.

The King, as is well known, was not able to remain long in this country, but escaped to France in the October of 1651, remaining there until the restoration of 1660. Sir Alexander was not, however, again deposed from his office of clerk, but now continued to act both in that capacity and as member for the burgh, being so named 31 March, 3 June 1651, when he was on a committee of excise (A.P.S. 31, 32), and on 8 Oct. in that year he and John Scrymgeour were ordained to go to Leith and deal with the commissioners for the English parliament as to reserving the common mills for the use of the burgh (D.C.B. 99). The following year, 1652, opened busily for the clerk. On 20 Jan. he and others were elected commissioners to go to Edinburgh and treat for the recovery of the town revennes, as to which they reported satisfactorily on 3 Feb. (*ib.* 101), when the clerk was at once appointed with William Duncan to go and supplicate the presbytery for and in

[1] This and the following royal letter are now in the Dundee Charter Room, having been recently presented to the burgh by Mr. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn. Copies of them are among the Blackness Papers (El. 6, 7) and among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 112 *a* 6). Both of them are printed at length in *Charters, Writs, etc. of Dundee* by William Hay (Dundee 1880), where a facsimile of the first is also given (p. 91).

[2] It will be noticed that the address of this letter overlooks the fact of Sir Alexander's knighthood.

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supplying the diets of preaching (*ib.* 102); while, 14 Feb., the clerk and Robert Davidson, the treasurer, were unanimously elected commissioners for Dundee, pursuant to the order of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to receive the intentions of that parliament concerning the settlement of Scotland, the commissioners describing Sir Alexander as "on persone of integrite and good affection to the welfair and peace of this Island," and giving him Robert Davidsone, treasurer, to act for him in his absence (D.C.B. 103). Unfortunately the Council Records of Dundee are blank or missing from the end of 1653 to Nov. 1663, and we are not, therefore, as well able to trace the clerk's share in the affairs of the time as we otherwise might be. He is named, 9 March 1652, as ordained by parliament to lend certain sums to the Laird of Lawers (A.P.S. 33), and also as a deputy for Scotland to attend the English parliament in 1652-53 (*ib.* 34). He was then in England "anent the union" up to 3 June 1653, and had his expenses paid by the nation (A.P.S. 36). In the next year, 2 Jan. 1654, he was summoned to Cromwell's parliament as member for Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothock, Montrose, and Brechin, and he is also named as a commissioner of supply for Forfar and Dundee, 1655-56-59 (A.P.S. 35, 37). There are among the Blackness Papers some letters addressed to Sir Alexander by various persons of note in 1655, 1659, and 1660-61. One of these is dated "Dundee, 22 Jan. 1655," and is endorsed as "written by Dr. Thomas Gleg to Sir Alexander when in London on a visit to his uncle," the celebrated Dr. John Wedderburn of Gosford.[1] Another, 11 May 1660, is written by the Earl of Rothes when just starting to meet the King, whose restoration had been proclaimed on the 8th of the month; while yet another is from Viscount Dudhope, a month later, in which he says that "as for news, the King eanot imagin, that which the parliament dous not." There is also a long letter, dated "Craill Sept. 27 1661," from James Sharp, afterwards Archbishop of S. Andrew's, dealing with the intended reformation of the church; and one, dated "20 March 166—," from Lord Lauderdale to Sir Alexander, in which the writer expresses his gratitude and desire for the good offices of Wedderburn on his behalf with the royal burghs of Scotland. All these letters are printed (Bl. 37-41) at length, post, vol. ii., pp. 102 *seqq.* Sir Alexander is also named as a commissioner for the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, and also as a justice of the peace in 1663 (*ib.* 42, 43).[2] In 1664 he obtained from Charles II. a gift (Bl. 8),[3] dated at Whitehall 12 Feb. 1664, by which the King confirmed to him the yearly pension of £100 sterling, which had been granted to him by Charles I. This document is as follows:—

CHARLES R.

Our Soveraigne Lord understanding the many true and faithfull services done and performed by his Trusty and Welbeloved Sir Alexander Wedderburne of Blackness, Knight, to his Maj. Royall father (of ever blessed memory) for, and in consideration of which His Dearest father was graciously pleased as a mark of his favour to conferre upon him ane yearly Pension of ane hundreth poonds sterling dureing his Lifetime: And his Matie considering his Loyalty and affection, and his ability and readiness to do his Matie further service, and for his encouragement to continue therein, his Matie ordaines ane Letter of new to be made and past, under his privy seall of that his antient Kingdome of Scotland, giving, granting and Disponeing, like as his Matie by these pñts gives grants and of new dispones To and in favours of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburne, Dureing all the Dayes of his Naturall Lifetime, Ane yearly pension of ane hundreth pounds sterling, lanfull money of England, to be payd to him out of the first and readyest of his Maties Rents, Revenues and Casualitys of His said Kingdome, And that yearely at two Termes in the yeare, Witsonday and Martinmas in Winter, by equall portiones beginning the first termes payment yrof at Witsonday next in this present year 1664, and sua furth yearely and termely thereafter during his said lifetime With full power to the said Sir Alexander Wedderburne his servants and others in his name, impowered for and by him, to ask, crave, receive, intromett with and uptake the Pension above written yearely, at the termes above specifyed and yrupon to dispone at his pleasure to give acquittances and discharges upon the same and generally to do all and sundry things requisite in the premises sielike and als freely in all respects as any others who have had, have, or may have any pension from his Matie within the said Kingdome And that the said Letter be further extended in the best forme With all clauses neidfull with Comand thereto to his Maties Treasurers Princ^ll and Depute, and Receivers of his Highnes Rents Revenues and Casualyties whatsoever of the said Kingdome to make good and ready payment to the said Sir Alexander Wedderburne of the Pension above written, yearely and termely at the termes above specifyed And also to the Lords Auditors of his Maties Exchequer To allow the said Treas^rs Principall and Depute or Receivers, payers of the pension above written the same pension so payd yearely in their accompts, these pnts being once shewed upon accompt and Registrat in the Bookes of Exchequer as use is in like cases. Given at Whitehall the 12th day of ffebruary 1664 And of his Maties Reigne the 16th yeare.

[1] There is in the same collection (Bl. 36) another letter from Sir J. Dalzell, said to have been written to Sir Alexander, but this is open to doubt. See note to the letter, which is printed in full, post, vol. ii., p. 102.

[2] It is not quite clear whether he was also in parliament in 1661. See ante, p. 147, n. 6.

[3] See as to this, post, vol. ii., p. 92, note (Bl. 8).

May it please your Matie
This Containes yor Maties gift of Pension to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of the soume of ane hundreth pounds sterg yearely for all the dayes of his lifetyme Beginning the first termes payment yrof at Witsonday next after the date of these pnts.

Lauderdaill
Ch: Maitland
J. Lockhart

Rothes
Halcartoune
Bellenden
Jo. Gilmore
A. Primrose
G Home.

After this he does not seem to have sat in parliament, and is also but seldom mentioned in the Dundee Council Books during the later years of his life. In 1665 differences having arisen between the town and the Laird of Bogie and Duke of Hamilton, and it being proposed that they should be referred to the arbitration of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford and Lord Nevay, the Council elected the clerk and one George Brown to go to Edinburgh on the matter (D.C.B. 110). This is his last recorded journey from home. His health seems to have failed, as, 20 April 1671, the Council "considering the earnest desire of Sir Alexander Wedderburn their common clerk, on account of his frequent sicknesses, that James Wedderburn, his second son, who had formerly the gift of the clerkship, might be admitted conjunct clerk and to succeed his father therein after his decease," gave their unanimous consent thereto (D.C.B. 117). It was in this year too, 8 Nov., that when summoned to go to Edinburgh as a witness by Dougal McPhersone in his vexatious litigation with Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, Sir Alexander gets an order for his examination at Dundee on the ground that he is now "ane old and infirme man, not able to travel in the winter seasone for fear of increasing seikness and bringing infirmeness upon my bodie, not having stirred abroad from chamber this six or seven weekes past and not intending thorrow infirmeness to goe abroad this winter" (S.W. 410-12). Sir Alexander's last sasine is dated 29 July 1671 (D.P.B. 524 *n*), the book (D.P.B. vol. 275) in which it occurs being completed by his son James, who had lately come of age, and was now acting clerk. Thus, 3 Sept. 1673, "James Wedderburn also clerk of the burgh, my son," is named as a witness by Sir Alexander, among the last mentions of whom are two dated 7 April 1675, when he and his son John are on assize (D.B.R. 481), and 7 March 1675-76,[1] when he and his son James present to the Council for their approval James Pilmor as clerk depute (D.C.B. 120).

Such having been the public life of Sir Alexander, it remains to deal with his private affairs. We have already seen that he was heir to his father and to his father's brother Peter in various properties in Dundee, and to the references given above (p. 201) may be added a precept of clare constat in his favour as heir to his father in South Nethergait (D.B.R. 487 *a*) and a sasine to him, 17 Aug. 1632, of a part of a South Murraygait tenement given to him on another precept of clare constat as his father's heir (P.B.N. 26).[2] His North Marketgait land is named as a boundary, 9 Nov. 1636 (D.D. 6), and that in North Argylegait, as having once been his grandfather's, 1 May 1638 (D.P.B. 411). Of these two, he settled the former on his wife, 8 April 1638 (D.P.B. 418), and disponed the latter, 22 Jan. 1642, together with another tenement, to his cousin and namesake, the son of his great uncle Robert (S.W. 282, 336; Bl. 26; D.P.B. 484; ante, p. 113). A malthouse belonging to him, and once to his grandfather, is also mentioned in 1642 and 1645 (D.P.B. 468, 472, 487).

His principal property, however, was the Barony of Blackness, near Dundee, from which he and his descendants were long designed. This property he acquired gradually and from different persons 1642-54, being no doubt helped to do so by the generosity of his uncle, Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford (ante, pp. 135-36).[3] The first mention of his name as purchasing part of Blackness is dated 18 July 1642, when he gets a great seal charter of one-fourth, and one-sixth of one-eighth of Blackness, together with the lands of Dargo, in the parish of Endergarvie, co. Perth, all once belonging to Donald Thornetoun of Blackness (D Dec. 36 *b c*; G.S.R. 110; R.P.S. 34); sasine thereof together with that of a croft called the Temple Croft following in Aug. 1642 (G.R.S. 1618). In the next year, 14 June 1647, he got another great seal charter of another eighth and one-sixth of an eighth of the property from James Boyter, with the lands of Pittarrow in warrandice

[1] See as to this date, post, p. 210.
[2] He is called "younger" in this document in distinction from his uncle of Kingennie.
[3] Thus he borrowed from Sir John in 1652 a sum of 25,533 merks, on which he never paid any annual rent, and from payment of both the principal and interest of which he was released in 1670 (Bl. 43).

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(G.S.R. 111; R.P.S. 36), sasine following in September and October (G.R.S. 21, 22; F.S. 15). A third great seal charter of an eighth and one-sixth of an eighth, with parts of Pittarrow in warrandice, is dated 18 Feb. 1648 (G.S.R. 112; R.P.S. 38), sasine of Blackness following 14 April (F.S. 17), and of the warrandice lands in March of the next year (G.R.S. 24). In 1650, Jan. 13, he bought two-eighths and one-third of an eighth of Blackness from Robert Clayhills of Innergowrie (R.D. 156 *a*) and got sasine 6 March (F.S. 22), and finally, 8 Sept. 1654, he acquired from Auchinlek of Balmanno,[1] yet another eighth and one sixth of an eighth, thus completing his purchase of the entire property[2] (R.D. 156 *b*; F.S. 27).

Sir Alexander now consolidated his property under a great seal charter,[3] 14 July 1662, by which the lands of Blackness (with Pittarrow in warrandice) and of Dargo[4] were together created into one free barony to be called the barony of Blackness (G.S.R. 115; D.Dec. 36 *d*), on which charter sasine followed, 19 Sept. (G.R.S. 32). Subsequently on the marriage of his eldest son John in 1667 he got another great seal charter (21 Oct. 1668), ratified by act of parliament, 22 Aug. 1670, entailing on him and his heirs the barony of Blackness, together with the lands of Logie and certain other properties which he had also acquired (G.S.R. 122; A.P.S 48; G.R.S. 36; and D.Dec. 36 *d g h*), and these estates remained in the family until 1741.[5]

The property lies to the north-west of Dundee, and is now so much built over as to be almost in the town. In Sir Alexander's time it was a substantial country house, and here he is said to have been visited by Charles II., who planted an oak which still stands in front of the house.[6]

Of the properties which he had inherited from his father, Sir Alexander had sold Monorgund's croft to the town for 500 merks in about 1645 (D.C.B. 74, 80), and long after, 9 July 1672, also sold to the Hospital master of Dundee the other croft, called the Seres Haueh (D.C. 76). Meanwhile, he had, 7 Oct. 1647, got sasine (F.S. 16) of some acres in the Westfield, once the property of James Wedderburn (ante, p. 109); and, in 1649, he got from David Lovell of Kinneuchie some other property in Dundee (R.D. 150). The North Argylegait house of his father he and his wife resigned, 9 Sept. 1650, to Robert Stratton (D.C. 68; D.P.B. 458), and he also parted with a holding in East Welgait, 16 July 1652 (D.P.B. 460). He seems to have acquired property near Dundee rather than in the town itself. Thus, in 1655, June 29, he got some acres in the Westfield of Dundee from the Master of Gray, which are named as his 8 Oct. 1655 and 8 Nov. 1663 (F.S. 28, 30, 38); in 1660 he got some acres (called the Berriebank) in Dudhope, from John, Earl of Dundee (G.S.R. 120 *n*); and in this last year, 14-19 Dec., he got a charter from John Hunter of Balgay of the lands and manor place of Logie, near Dundee, together with parts of Balgay, known as the Longforebank (F.S. 45).[7] Of these minor properties he got a confirmatory charter under the Great Seal, 22 July 1664 (G.S.R. 120).[8] The lands of Logie, as we shall see, descended to his son, Sir John, who sold them, in 1682, to the town of Dundee, from whom they were repurchased, in 1706, by his son, Sir Alexander, by whose son they were sold, with Blackness, to his cousin, the fourth baronet, who afterwards disponed Logie to his son-in-law, Alexander Read.

[1] Mr. Archibald Auchinlek (son of Sir George Auchinlek of Balmanno) had acquired part of Blackness from his father-in-law Thomas Thomsone, 3 Sept. 1631 (R.D. 116), and a charge thereon held by Janet Auchinlek, daughter of Thomas Auchinlek, once provost, and relict of the said Mr. Archibald Auchinlek (who thus had married again), was released to Sir Alexander Wedderburn in April 1657 (F.S. 32).

[2] He had bought one-fourth and one forty-eighth in 1642, one eighth and one forty-eighth in 1647; the same in 1648; twice that amount in 1650; and the remaining one eighth and one forty-eighth in 1654. An addition of these fractions will be found to make the whole.

[3] This charter is, through an error having crept into some document, which is followed by later recitals, constantly, but wrongly cited, as of 14 July 1666. See G.S.R. 115 *n*, 131, 134, 136.

[4] He granted a tack of Dargo, 5 April 1665 (D.D. 20).

[5] A prolonged litigation between the Wedderburns, lairds of Blackness, and the town of Dundee in regard to the Magdalen Yard, began shortly before Sir Alexander's death, but was chiefly in the life of his son. See D.C.B. 118 *n*.

[6] The illustration opposite is from a sketch made in 1892, and shows the oak-tree and the house, probably much as it was in Sir Alexander's time. It thus omits a modern portico with a bow window above it. Another illustration of the house, from a photograph, will be found post, chap. vi.

[7] His cousin, Alexander of Easter Powrie, had a charge on this property of £60 a year, which he renounced to Sir Alexander, 17 Nov. 1663, and there were other such renunciations at this time (F.S. 39-41). In one of these (F.S. 39) Sir Alexander seems to be called "heritable proprietor of Logie," etc., before the date of the above charter; probably in consequence of some contract of sale.

[8] In 1666 (June 13) a tack of the crops of Logie and the lands of Balgay was assigned to Sir Alexander by George Gardyne in Logie, who was, no doubt, the tenant at the time of his purchase (R.D. 170), as he had granted him a bond, presumably for rent, in 1664 (*ib.* 166 *b*).

BLACKNESS.

He owned several annual-rents charged on different properties. Thus, in Aug. 1648, he got sasine of an annual-rent of 1,600 merks charged on the lands of Fettercairn, co. Kincardine (G.R.S. 23), and, 15 June 1650, there is a bond by Viscount Dudhope to infeft him in an annual rent of £584 "furth of his best lands" (R.D. 142), of which charge he got sasine 25 Jan. 1654 (S.W. 311; F.S. 24).[1] It seems that he from time to time lent considerable sums to the Viscount, who, in 1659, owed him some thirteen to fourteen thousand pounds, which he discharged by the sale to Sir Alexander of the above-named parts of Dudhope (S.W. 333-35; G.S.R. 120 n).[2] Fresh debts were, however, soon incurred by Lord Dudhope, who, 4 June 1664, gave Sir Alexander a bond for 4,932 merks (R.D. 166 *a*), and there were also other loans, so that when Dudhope (then Earl of Dundee) died in 1668, Sir Alexander was one of his chief creditors, and was involved in the litigation with Charles Maitland of Hatton, which followed on the death of the Earl (S.W. 398, 404, 409, 414-16, 418, 420). This was still continuing in 1673, June 11, when Maitland gave Sir Alexander and his son John a discharge of his claims on the late Earl's estate (R.D. 181). Whether Sir Alexander ever recovered his debt does not appear, but even after his death there were, 1679-84, questions between his heirs and the new owners of Dudhope as to whether parts of Blackness were not parts of the Barony of Dundee (S.W. 439, 465-66).[3]

He is often named as curator, factor, procurator, or executor for members of his family; as adviser *re* the investment of settlement monies, or witness to baptisms or marriage contracts. Thus he was a curator to his two younger brothers, William and Peter, in 1633 (D.C. 62);[4] a factor for his uncle Sir John, the doctor, 1636-38 (R.P.S. 33; R.D. 115, 119, 128); procurator for his distant cousin, the protomedicus in Moravia, in his retour as heir to his brother, the bishop (ante, pp. 27-28), in 1641 (D.B.R. 426); executor to the bishop in the same year (R.D. 132, 133); adviser to the marriage settlement of his cousin, Kingennie, and Margaret Fotheringhame in 1643 (S.W. 289). He also witnesses a bond by Margaret Wedderburn (ante, p. 48), 31 Dec. 1646 (S.W. 296); to whose sons, David and Andrew Bruce, he was a curator, 25 Oct. 1647 (D.B.R. 449). When, in 1644, his great uncle, James, left a silver basin to the church of Dundee, he desired that Blackness should write the inscription to be engraved on it (Br.T. 13). He is also named as mother's kin to the sons of David Weymis of Dundee, 12 May 1647 (D.B.R. 452), was an executor to his cousin, Alexander (son of Robert, ante p. 112), in 1653 (*ib.* 462), and one of the mother's kin in the edict of curatory to Margaret Bruce, daughter of the above-named Margaret Wedderburn (*ib.* 466). He had witnessed the marriage contract of Margaret Milne on her first marriage, with Robert Lindsay, 2 March 1670, and he also witnessed that made on her second marriage, 19 May 1660, with his cousin, Kingennie (S.W. 339-40), and was a curator to Mr. Alexander Milne (her nephew) in 1670 (S.W. 400).

He also witnessed several baptisms in the family, *e.g.*, those of, 27 June 1656, Susanna and Agnes, twin daughters of his brother Gosford (Ed.B. 3); 11 May 1662, 17 July 1663, Elizabeth and Janet, daughters of Kingennie, the provost, and Margaret Milne (D.B. 11, 12); 10 Oct. 1667, 25 Oct. 1668, 17 Feb. 1671, John, Alexander, and Mathilda, children of his daughter Grissell and Alexander, younger of Kingennie (D.B. 15, 18, 21); 12 Aug. 1668, 14 Dec. 1670, 7 April 1672, 8 Jan. 1674, 2 Sept. 1675, Mathilda, Margaret, Alexander, David and Peter, children of his son John (Bl. 10; D.B. 17, 20, 22, 23, 25); and, 28 Sept. 1674, Mathilda, daughter of his son James. In all, in his family and out, he is witness or godfather some seventy-six times, 1645-75, there being

[1] J. W. speaks of a great seal charter of this charge in 1652; but I find none such. See G.S.R. 112 n. The sum is recited (according to my notes) as £484 in a later document (S.W. 333).

[2] The lands though differently entitled, through different spelling, in these two references, are no doubt the same.

[3] Other annual rents are named, *e.g.*, 8 Sept. 1655, by Blair of Bathayock, with whom he had had a suit (G.R.S. 28; R.A.D. 69) 9 July 1657, out of a Dundee tenement (S.W. 317, 321); 17 Feb. 1664, by Hunter of Balgay, renounced 11 Nov. 1665 (F.S. 41); 21 Sept. 1665, out of his father's North Argylegait land disponed by him, *ut sup.* (D.P.B. 509); 28 Feb. 1671 (F.S. 62). There are also bonds to him 1636, 1638-39, 1651-52, 1659 (R.D. 129-30 *a b c d*, 144 *b*, 145, 154, 166); S.W. 344 and 1663 (D.D. 11). Two discharges and a bond, all dated 23 May 1654, to him by Sir William Dick of Braid, with whom he had litigation (R.D. 143) are registered 5 July 1654 (R.D. 145 *a b c*, and there is another discharge to him by Alexander Bower 21 April in that year (*ib.* 144 *a*). Decreets in his favour or against him will be found 13 March 1643 (D.B.R. 429; 24 June, 20 Dec. 1655 (R.A.D. 73, 74); 16 July 1667 (*ib.* 80); 6 June, 11 July 1669, where presumably the reference is to him (*ib.* 82), 15 Jan. 1670 (*ib.* 83); and 6 Nov. 1673 (*ib.* 88).

[4] He is called "younger" in this document.

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during this period only two years, 1656 and 1661, in which his name does not so occur in the *Dundee Parish Register*.[1]

The year of his death is, oddly enough, not quite certain, but it was on 18 Nov. in either 1675 or 1676. The inscription on his tomb in the Howff of Dundee is said to have run as follows :—

Hic jacet Dominus Alexander Wedderburn, Dominus de Blackness, civitatis Taodunæ secretarius dignissimus qui obiit 18 Nov. 1676, ætatis suæ 66.[2]

Further, in the Dundee Council Books there is an entry of 7 March 1676 recording the council's approval of James Pilmor presented to them as deputy clerk by Sir Alexander and James Wedderburn, principal clerks (D.C.B. 119). But on the other hand the confirmation of his will, dated at Brechin 7 Nov. 1676 (Br.T. 15), records his death in Nov. 1675, and there is an entry in the Dundee Council Books, 22 March 1676, in which his son John is termed not "fiar" but actually "of Blackness" (D.C.B. 120). while there is also, 18 Dec. 1675, a dispensation (D.P.B. 523) by James, second son of the late Sir Alexander, to his brother Peter of land once their father's, and not only are other lands so named 21 Feb. 1676 (*ib.* 524 *a*) but the heirs of Sir Alexander in North Argylegait are mentioned 8 April in the same year (*ib.* 574 *b*). The difficulty probably arises through the confusion of counting the new year not from January but from March, so that the years cover 1675-76, 1676-77. On the whole, I think, the evidence favours 1675 as the true date. The copyist of the inscription on the tomb may have mistaken the figures, or the stone may not have been put up till some years after Sir Alexander's death and the date have then been inaccurately given. The reference of 7 March 1676 in the Dundee Council Books is not inconsistent with the presentation of Pilmor by Sir Alexander some months before the approval of the council, and moreover throughout the Dundee Records there is no other reference to him as alive in 1676.

Sir Alexander obtained from the Lyon College in 1673 a matriculation of his arms, being, of course, those of his predecessors, but with the motto "Aquila non captat muscas," which he seems to have adopted, and a crescent charged on the chevron for a mark of cadency (Bl. 77, 1, 2).

There is a portrait of him at Meredith, of which an engraving is given opposite, and of which a copy is in my possession. The name of the artist is not known, and the authenticity of the portrait depends on tradition, it having always been known in the family as that of the "Knight of Ripon." The costume much resembles a portrait at Birkhill the history of which is lost, but there is no likeness of feature, sufficient to enable one to identify the one portrait by the other.

His will was confirmed at Brechin, 7 Nov. 1676, being given up by John Wedderburn, then of Blackness, his eldest son and executor dative (Br.T. 15), who is also named as his heir and executor 10 Jan. 1676 (R.D. 187), and later in the same year, 21 Nov., makes the agreement with his uncle Sir Peter as to the estate of Sir John of Gosford (Bl. 43 ; ante, p. 136).

His different houses in Dundee are often mentioned as having once been his, *e.g.*, a North Argylegait land, which passed to George Grieve (D.P.B. 546) and another which he had disponed to Thomas Butchart (D.P.B. 569) ;[3] while his name is always referred to in the charters and entails of Blackness, 1699—1735 (G.S.R. 131, 136 ; F.S. 92, 104 ; R.A.D. 156). References to him in connection with settlements made on his sons and the marriages of his daughters will be dealt with in the accounts given of them.[4]

Sir Alexander married at Dundee early in 1638, **Matild Fletcher**, daughter of James Fletcher, provost of Dundee.[5] The marriage contract (Bl. 14) is dated at Dundee 5 Jan. 1638, and is signed by the husband (see facsimile, vol. ii., opp. p. 97) and by the wife "w^t my hand at ye pen led by ye notarie at my comand because I can not write." In it Matild Fletcher

[1] For other mentions of him as witness see 25 March 1635 (P.B.N. 27) ; 17 Jan., 2 May, 29 Dec. 1638 (F.S. 6, 7, 8) ; 27 March 1638 (G.R.S. 12 *n*) ; 4 Nov. 1644 (S.W. 292) ; 27 Nov. 1646 (S.W. 295) ; 27 March 1654 (*ib.* 312) ; 22 March 1659 (S.W. 328-29). Sometimes also he is named to identify his brothers, *e.g.*, D.P.B. 456 *c*, 474 ; 12 Sept. 1662 (S.W. 351, 352, 375 ; R.D. 159-60, 165) ; 1 June 1664 (F.S. 43) ; 9, 29 June 1666 (D.P.B. 498 ; F.S. 51).

[2] See H.C.R. I., ii., and a small memorandum (penes Sir William Wedderburn) giving the same inscription, as that on "the tombstone with the marboll pannall." It was not legible in 1836 (J.W. 4).

[3] See S.W. 442-43 ; D.P.B. 546, 558, 569, 575, 579, 586 ; D.B.R. 487 ; D.D. 47, 72, 98, 111 ; F.S. 67, 68, 99 ; R.A.D. 163.

[4] See *e.g.* D.C. 72 ; D.P.B. 459, 492 *abcd*, 500, 505. 517 ; D.B.R. 487 *bc* ; F.S. 42, 61, 62.

[5] It would seem, however, that they were already married by Scotch law as their eldest child Margaret was born in March 1638.

SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, KNT.
FIRST OF BLACKNESS.
B 1610, D. 1675.

is termed "spouse future" to Alexander, so that it was an ante-nuptial contract.[1] Her dowry was 5,000 merks, which sum the husband is to bring up to 8,000 merks, to be invested in annual-rents out of lands in Forfar and Perth. Her advisers are Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, Knt., one of the lords of session, and Mr. John Fletcher, advocate, both, no doubt, near relatives. She was just ten years younger than her husband, having been born in March 1620 (Bl. 9), and survived him many years till 1703-4, when she was laid by his side in the Howff of Dundee, the Mortcloth Dues recording the use of the cloth for "Lady Blackness, elder" at that time (D.M.D. 33). She is thus occasionally named as his relict after Sir Alexander's death, *e.g.*, 17 May 1680, when her life-rent of a South Flukergait house is named (F.S. 67); 13 June 1683, when she assigns a debt due to her (D.Dec. 11); and 18 Nov. 1689, when she gets, as "guyder, maintainer, and intertainer," a decree for mvills due to Alexander, son of her late son Peter (D.B.R. 486).

By her Sir Alexander had issue ten sons and six daughters, of whom he has left an elaborate family register (Bl. 9),[2] which is given at length and also in facsimile at pp. 92-93 of vol. ii. The sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 26 Oct. 1639 (Bl. 9), but died before 2 May 1643, when his parents give the same name to another son (*ib.*).
2. **John Wedderburn**, born 12 Feb. 1641, his son and heir, afterwards Sir John Wedderburn first baronet of Blackness, whose male line became extinct on the death of his grandson, the third baronet, in 1723. See post, chap. iv.
3. **James Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 3 May 1642 (Bl. 9). He is called "second son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness" in the (confirmed) will of his great great uncle James, the merchant (ante, p. 117), who leaves him a legacy of 1,000 merks (Br.T. 13), and he was living 29 Jan. 1647, when his mother, with his father's consent, ratifies a renunciation (8 Dec. 1646) of her life-rent in the Catchpoill or Ketchpull close in favour of James, their second son (D.B.R. 448) He died, however, before 8 Nov. 1649, when his parents give the same name to another son (Bl. 9).
4. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 2 May 1643 (Bl. 9), but died before 4 April 1648, when his parents so name another son (*ib.*).
5. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Dundee 4 April 1648 (Bl. 9), and baptized there April 13, but died before 23 Jan. 1658 (D.B. 4), when his parents so name another son (Bl. 9).
6. **James Wedderburn**, born 8 Nov. 1649, and ultimately second surviving son of his father, clerk of Dundee 1675-96, and father of Sir Alexander, who succeeded as fourth baronet of Blackness, on the death of his cousin, the third baronet, in 1723. See post, chap. v.
7. **Peter Wedderburn**, born 18 Sept. 1652, married and had issue, now extinct in male line. See post, chap. iii.
8. **George Wedderburn**, born 13 Sept. 1654, married and had issue, extinct in male line before 1707. See post, chap. iii.
9. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 23 Jan. 1658, married and had issue three daughters. See post, chap. iii.
10. — **Wedderburn**, born 30 Oct. 1660, and "dyed that day without baptisme" (Bl. 9).

[1] The marriage contract of Sir Alexander and his own register (Bl. 9) in which he speaks of "James Fletcher, provost, my father-in-law," as witness to the baptism of his first child, places the parentage of Matild Fletcher beyond all doubt. Douglas, however, followed by J.W. and others, wrongly describes her as the daughter of the above-named Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, St. Vigean's, near Arbroath, the degree of whose relationship I have not ascertained. Perhaps the provost was a younger brother of Sir Andrew, who was eldest son to Robert Fletcher of Innerpeffer and Beuclee, co. Forfar, burgess of Dundee, and had by his wife (a Hay of Megginch) a son Robert, afterwards knighted, who was father to the famous Andrew Fletcher, Lord Saltoun. (See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, vol. xix., s. Fletcher.) George Fletcher, provost of Dundee, who married in 1664 Agnes Campbell, relict of John Pitcairn, and had a son James Fletcher, was no doubt of the same family as Matild Fletcher, whose husband was an adviser to George Fletcher a marriage contract (R.A.D. 91).

[2] The birth dates of these children are taken from his register, and the dates of their baptisms from the *Parish Register of Dundee*, but as that record only begins in 1615 there is no entry in it of the baptism of the four eldest sons and two eldest daughters. It is clear, however, from the names of the witnesses given in their family register that they were born and baptized in Dundee. There is also a copy of Sir Alexander's register made by Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn about 1799 (S.W. 419).

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Of the daughters of Sir Alexander Wedderburn,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn**[1] was born in Dundee 22 March 1638 (Bl. 9). She married at Dundee 28-30 August 1655 (by banns 30 June)[2] *Patrick Kyd*, younger of Craigie (Bl. 9; D.M. 5), the marriage contract being dated 15 Aug. (D.D. 15). Her husband was the eldest son of Mr. James Kyd of Craigie, who granted, 15 Aug., a charter of Grange of Barrie and other lands to his son's wife, in implement of her marriage contract, sasine following 7 Sept., 8 Oct. (F.S. 29); and a third of Craigie was also settled on her, her husband, and their issue, subject to James Kyd's[3] life-rent by charter, dated 18 Nov. in the same year (F.S. 31). James Kyd died before 1662, and, 16 April 1663, his son Patrick got sasine of the third of Craigie[4] as his heir (F.S. 35). Patrick and his wife are often named, *e.g.*, 31 Dec. 1661 in an obligation by James Kyd to his younger sons, reciting the settlement of Grange of Barrie on Patrick Kyd and his heirs male (D.D. 15); 21 Dec. 1664, when she renounces to him her interest in Grange of Barrie (D.B.R. 475); 12 Jan. 1665, when he settles on her six ploughs of the lands of Craigie in life-rent (F.S. 46); 29 June 1666, when there is a charter in his favour (*ib.* 51); and 31 Aug. 1667, when he gets sasine of Grange of Barrie (D.P.B. 502; F.S. 52). They had a son, James Kyd, baptized in Dundee 16 April 1657 (D.B. orig. record s.d.) who died, however, before 15 May 1675, when it is clear that they were childless, as Patrick then resigned parts of Craigie to his brother William, subject to the life-rent of himself and his wife, to redemption "if Patrick ever have a son," and to certain charges if he have daughters. In event of his dying s.p. the lands are charged with substantial legacies to his brother-in-law, John Wedderburn of Blackness, and to Alexander of Kingennie. On this resignation William Kyd got a great seal charter (G.S.R. 126) followed by sasine 15 May 1675 (F.S. 63). I have not ascertained the date of Patrick's death. He was living in Feb. 1676, when he witnessed a sasine made on the marriage contract of his wife's sister Cecilia (G.R.S. 44), but died before 18 Nov. 1685, when his "relict" is one of the curators to the younger and orphan children of his brother and her sister, William Kyd and Jean Wedderburn (D.Dec. 16 and see D.Dec. 40). Her life-rent in Craigie is mentioned 20 May 1687, when her nephew, James Kyd, marries (S.W. 481), and she was a witness to the baptism of her niece, Margaret (daughter of her youngest brother, Alexander, post, p. 218) on 29 Oct. 1690 (D.B. 44). There are decrees for her, "relict of Patrick Kyd of Craigie," 3 July 1693, 20 Oct. 1694 (D.Dec. 21, 26), and she had an action *v.* one Davidson, 24 March 1699, and got a decree 31 May, on both which occasions she is called "Margaret Wedderburn, Lady Craigie, elder" in distinction from her namesake, the daughter of her brother James, who had married John Paterson of Craigie, co. Perth (D.B.R. 495; D.Dec. 39). There is also a discharge by her to her brother, Blackness, 21 July 1702 (D.D. 69). The latest

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 481; Bl. 9; D.P.B. 502; D.B.R. 475, 495; D.D. 15, 40, 69-70; D.Dec. 16, 21, 26, 39; G.S.R. 126; G.R.S. 44; F.S. 29, 31, 46, 51, 52, 63; D.M. 5; D.B. 44.

[2] The *Dundee Parish Register* gives the date as Aug. 30; her father's register as Aug. 28.

[3] The name of Kyd occurs early in the Dundee records, and is also early connected by marriage with that of Wedderburn. Thus, Robert Kyd was in parliament for Dundee in 1357, and we have seen that Robert Wedderburn, the grandfather of Kingennie, married Janet Kyd (ante, p. 94), and that Alexander Kyd married Isobell, daughter of David Wedderburn of Craigie (ante, p. 58). There were, I believe, ultimately two branches of the family, one in and near Dundee and the other at Arbroath, for which John Kyd was member in 1678-86. As to the Kyds of Craigie I should not have gone into their history had not I chanced to get into correspondence with Mr. James Findlay of Easterhill, who provided me with a good deal of material in regard to the family, which was that of his wife's maternal grandmother. Taking his information and some notes from the Dundee records, etc., I am able to give, as authentic, the pedigree on page 213, although I cannot here go into the proofs (see, however, vol. ii, Index, s. Kyd; and Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*). The connection by marriage with the Findlays accounts for there being at Boturich, co. Dumbarton, in the possession of Mr. R. E. Findlay, three portraits by Zoust, of Margaret Wedderburn, her sister Jean, and the latter's husband, William Kyd of Woodhill. There is a tradition that one of these ladies, after failing to persuade her husband to stay at home from the wars, succeeded at the last moment in preventing his departure for the field by pouring a kettleful of boiling water into his boots as he was draining the stirrup cup she had offered him. She is said to have thus saved both his property and his life. I have heard this story made into an incident of the '15 or the '45, but this is impossible. Both Margaret and Jean Wedderburn were dead before the '15.

[4] Craigie, as we have seen, had belonged to David, James, and John Wedderburn from 1535 to 1594 (ante, pp. 56 *seqq.*), but had been alienated by the last of them to Scharp of Houstoun, and then passed to the Kyds (F.S. 35).

Pedigree of the Kyds of Craigie, circ. 1600—1826, showing the descents from Jean Wedderburn and William Kyd.

Patrick Kyd of Grange = of Barrie.

James Kyd = Agnes Clayhills. of Craigie.

William Kyd, d.s.p. before 13 Nov. 1663. Retoured heir to his immediate younger brother Robert, 13 May 1663.

Robert Kyd, d.s.p. before 13 May 1663.

Barbara, m. Dr. Thomas Gleg and had a son, Alexander, bapt. in Dundee 23 Jan. 1663.

Patrick Kyd of Craigie, retoured heir to his father and grandfather 1662, d.s.p. him surviving before 18 Nov. 1685. = Margaret Wedderburn.

William Kyd of Woodhill, d. before 7 Aug. 1676. = Jean Wedderburn.

Thomas Kyd, d. unm. before 6 Nov. 1676.

Alexander Kyd, bapt. in Dundee 29 April 1650.

1. Barbara, b. 1647, m., 11 Aug. 1668, Thomas Haliburton.
2. Agnes, m. David Graham.

James Kyd, b. 1657, d. vitâ patris.

James Kyd of Craigie, b. 1666, retoured heir to his father 1677. Living 1715. = Helen Fotheringhame of the Ballindean family.

Alexander Kyd, b. 1668.

Patrick Kyd, b. 1670, discharged his curators 1692; living, a merchant, 1706.

1. Matilda, b. 1667.
2. Margaret, b. 1669, m. John Paterson of Craigie.
3. Jean, b. 1671.

George Kyd of Woodhill and Craigie; heir to his father, 27 Dec. 1732. = Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Alexander Maitland, 4th son of 3rd Earl of Lauderdale.

Thomas Kyd, b. 1697; a merchant in Edinburgh; d. at Elie 23 Sept. 1777. = Rachel Eccles, 2nd dau. of Dr. William Eccles of Eccles and Kildonan by Margaret, dau. to Sir John Wedderburn, Bt.

Agnes, m. 1710, Robert Davidson of Balgay.

1. Hannah, dau. to ... Bevis of Southampton; she d. at Elie 1757. = James Kyd, Capt. R.N., b. 1723? d. at Elie 1793. Sold Craigie and Woodhill and built Elie Lodge.

2. Anna Elmsall, widow of Capt. Staunton.

Anna, m. Capt. Elmsall of Thornhill.

Charles Kyd. = Anne Lindsay.

A daughter, d. 1832, having m.
1. John Bishop, of Barbadoes, s.p.
2. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fitzroy Mc Lean of Morvaron, Bart.

1. Agnes.
2. Matilda.
3. Margaret.

Alexander Kyd, d. in London 25 Nov. 1826, Capt. H.E.I.C.'s service at siege of Seringapatam. [Had a natural son, Alexander. See his will.]

George Kyd (Dr.) died at S. Vincent March 1775 (*Scot's Mag.*)

Mary Kyd. = Adam Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, who took the name of Lawson for the estate of Cramlington, co. Northumberland.

Katharine, d. young 1772.

Helen, m. Rev. James Nairne, D.D., of Pittenweem, and had issue.

Families of de Cardonnel | *Lawson, Elmsall, Wright, and Findlay.*

Mansfeldt de Cardonnel-Lawson, sold Cramlington and d. s.p., when the family pictures went to his sister.

Alexander Hylton de Cardonnel-Lawson, m. Margaret Vibert and had a son, James Hylton de Cardonnel-Lawson (d. 1871, leaving an only child issue, Ada de Cardonnel-Lawson) and a dau., Mary Ellen who d. 1876.

Anne Lindsay de Cardonnel-Lawson, m. Capt. Morgan, R.N., d.s.p.

Hannah Mary de Cardonnel-Lawson. = Col. Elmsall of Woodlands, Doncaster.

William de C. Elmsall, 4th Royal Dragoons. His line extinct.

Mansfeldt de C. Elmsall, m. Eloise Treteck. ↓

Ellen Mary de C. Elmsall, m. Charles Wright. ↓

Lucy Anna de Cardonnel Elmsall. ↓

James Findlay of Easterhill. ↓

Georgiana de C. Elmsall, m. Charles B. Findlay of Boturich. ↓

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mention of her is in a discharge by Mr. John Paterson of Craigie to Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness (as heir of his father) who was assignee of a bond given 4 May 1704 by Margaret Wedderburn, relict of Patrick Kyd of Craigie, to Margaret, second daughter of James Wedderburn, clerk, and wife of the said John Paterson, and to Margaret, Jean, and Agnes Paterson, his daughters (D.D. 70). Margaret Wedderburn was thus living in 1704, but died before 3 June 1706.

2. **Jean Wedderburn**,[1] born 15 Jan. 1645 (Bl. 9). She married at Dundee, 26 Nov. 1663, *William Kyd*,[2] afterwards of Woodhill and Craigie, brother of her sister Margaret's husband, Patrick (Bl. 9 ; D.M. 8), the marriage contract, signed by her and her father (see facsimile, vol. ii., opp. p. 97), being dated 28 Oct. preceding (Bl. 16). Her tocher was eight thousand merks, and her husband, then under age, becomes bound to settle on her an annuity of one thousand merks and the life-rent of a South Seagait land (D.P.B. 491).[3] He got sasine of Woodhill 1 Sept. 1671 (D.P.B. 516), and later, as we have seen, through the failure of the issue of his brother Patrick, got a Great Seal charter of Craigie 15 May 1675 (G.S.R. 126 ; F.S. 63). I have not ascertained the exact date of either Jean Wedderburn's or her husband's death, but he seems to have died before 20 Aug. 1676 (D.D. 23), and she was dead before 16 Feb. 1685, when her brother named a daughter "efter my deceast sister Lady Woodhill" (Bl. 10). Her husband is also named as dead 18 Nov. in that year, when two of his children, Peter (or Patrick) and Margaret choose their curators (D.Dec. 16).

   They had had issue three sons and three daughters, all of whom were baptized at Dundee, viz., James, 12 March 1666 ; Alexander, 20 April 1668 ; Patrick, 25 July 1670 ; Matilda, 20 March 1667 ; Margaret, 22 July 1669 ; and Jean, 9 Nov. 1671 (*Dun. Par. Reg.*, s.dd. orig. record), of whom only three, James (R.D. 216), Patrick (D.D. 40), and Margaret seem to have survived their parents.

3. **Helen Wedderburn**, born 2 March 1646 (Bl. 9), and baptized in Dundee 7 March (D.B. 2). She was twice married, viz., (i.) On 28 June 1665 to *David Dickson*, second son of John Dickson of Heartree (Bl. 16 *a*), co. Peebles (Bl 9). The marriage contract, dated 13 May 1665, is referred to in a discharge to Sir Alexander by him and his curators—for he was under age—for two thousand of Helen's nine thousand merks tocher, dated 18 Nov. 1665 (Bl. 15, 16 *a*). Of this marriage there was (besides, perhaps, other issue) a son, John Dickson of Heartree, who had a suit *v.* his curators, John Wedderburn of Blackness, John Wedderburn of Gosford, and George Wedderburn in Edinburgh, 8 June 1681, in which his mother's life-rent is named (R.A.D. 102). (ii.) At Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1679, by Mr. Annand, Dean, to *Thomas Milne* of Muirtoun (Ed.M. 9). The marriage contract (Bl. 16 *a*) is dated the same day, and is signed by the spouses, her brother George, her uncle Sir Peter, as consenting parties and as witnesses, by Sir Peter's three sons and her nephew Alexander (afterwards second baronet of Blackness), then nine years of age (see facsimiles of the signatures, vol. ii., opp. p. 97). By this marriage she had issue, including a son, Thomas Milne, baptized in Dundee, 9 May 1684 (D.B., s.d. orig. record). I have not ascertained the date of her death.

4. **Grizell Wedderburn**, born 8 Feb. 1647 (Bl. 9), and baptized at Dundee 1 March (D.B. 3). She married, 20 Dec. 1665, her second cousin, *Alexander Wedderburn*, fourth of Kingennie. An account of them and of their children has thus been already given, ante, pp. 159 seqq. She died 1685-86, and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 16).

5. **Cecilia Wedderburn**, born 27 Jan. 1651 (Bl. 9), and baptized in Dundee 2 Feb. (D.B. 6). She married at Dundee, 28 Oct. 1675 (by banns 8 Oct.), *William Baillie* (D.M. 12),[4] eldest son of William Baillie of Littlegill, in the parish of Hartsyde, co. Lanark. Her marriage contract was dated at "the Mott," 14 Oct. 1675, the lands of Littlegill being by it charged in her favour with an annual-rent of 1,200 merks, of which she got sasine in Feb. 1676 (G.S.R. 44). Her husband is

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 346 ; Bl. 9, 10, 16 ; D.P.B. 491, 516 ; D.D. 23, 24 ; D.Dec. 16 ; G.S.R. 126 ; F.S. 63 ; R.D. 216 ; D.M. 8. See also as to her portrait, ante, p. 212, n. 3.

[2] He was admitted a burgess of Dundee 22 Sept. 1660 (S.W. 346).

[3] He is named in this entry as brother's son of William Kyd, son of Patrick Kyd of Grange of Barrie.

[4] My note of this entry gives his name as James, but if correctly extracted, this is an error, as he is always called William elsewhere. See above.

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named, June and July 1681, in proceedings against him by his brothers-in-law, George Wedderburn and James Brisbane (R.A.D. 103-4), and was living 14, 29 Aug. 1696, when she gets sasine on his disposition of the life-rent of Mott or "the Mott" in the parish of Roberton, co Lanark (G.R.S. 55). He may have died before 8 Jan. 1700, the date of a bond by her, "Lady Littlegill," and her eldest son William (R.D. 274), and was certainly dead before 10 April 1704, the date of another such bond (R.D. 265), when her son is designed "of Littlegill," while, 5 July 1704, she is called "relict of William Baillie" in a suit *v.* her by Charles, Earl of Selkirk, for an annual-rent payable out of Littlegill (R.A.D. 128). She was living 2, 17 Feb. 1711, when she and her cousin, Alexander, then clerk of Dundee (post, chap. vi.), dispone to her younger children, Thomas (R.D. 274), James, Anna, and Matilda, a bond by their late father to Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean (R.D. 310), which is the last mention I have of her as alive, although this transaction is again referred to years after, 9 April 1756, when her daughter Ann and two grandchildren, also residents in Edinburgh, Cecilia (heir of her son Thomas) and William, surgeon in Biggar (heir of her son James), get sasine as her heirs of provision of an annual-rent of 2,000 merks charged on Littlegill (G.S.R. 73). In this entry she is wrongly called Cristian, and her daughter Matilda is named as having died s.p. It would seem, in fact, that in 1756 her only descendants, apart from her eldest son and his issue (as to whom I have no notes), were her said daughter Ann, then unmarried, and her two grandchildren, Cecilia and William.

6. **Matilda Wedderburn**,[1] born 15 Aug. 1656 (Bl. 9), and baptized in Dundee 18 Aug. (D.B. 9). She married, in Aug. 1676, *Mr. James Brisbane*, advocate. The marriage contract, dated 15 Aug 1676, is referred to in a later (14 Nov. 1698) discharge by her to her brother, John Wedderburn, of sums due to her from her father's estate under it, and also under an early (16 Sept. 1666) bond of provision to her. This discharge recites that she was "executrix confirmed as creditrix to her husband 30 Aug. 1693," so that he was dead before that date (R.D. 242).[2] She is often named as his relict, *e.g.*, in a decreet of 22 Sept. 1694 which she got against David Dalhousie, a goldsmith, to whom she had given some silver to make a spoon, and who had "gone off" (D.Dec. 25); a decree against her, 17 April 1697 (*ib.* 33); another for her and her eldest daughter, Barbara, 18 June 1698 (R.A.D. 123); and yet another decree, 3 April 1700 (D.Dec 43). In 1709 she had an action *v.* her only surviving son David, and his curators for moneys due under her marriage contract, which David successfully answered in Dundee, 23 April, 25 May, by renouncing his heirship (D.B.R. 503; D Dec. 60), though she seems to have got a decreet for the arrears of her annuity before the Lords, 21 July 1709 (R.A.D. 128).[3] When, in 1710, her great niece Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander, came back from her mother's relatives in Edinburgh to Dundee, she lived with Mrs. Brisbane, in whose house she died, and who claimed payment for her expenses from her tutors, in a still extant letter, 22 Feb. 1712 (M.P. 49. 53). She is named again,[4] 29 Oct 1722, in an unsuccessful proceeding *v.* her and her son David by one Robert Tailfer as assignee of Sir John Wedderburn, the third baronet, to recover two pictures of Sir John's parents, which Tailfer alleged to be in their possession (D.Dec. 80; post, chap. iv.). The last reference to her as living is in a bill given by her, dated 21 Oct. 1727 (D.D. 100), and she died between then and 1732, the date of a disposition by her son, in which she is apparently named as deceased (D.D. 118).[5] She had had issue by her marriage nine children, all baptized at Dundee, viz., Barbara, 21 July 1677; James, 5 July 1679; a daughter [Rachael, D.D. 54], 11 June 1680; Alexander, 12 Nov. 1681; Elizabeth, 9 Dec. 1682; John, 29 Dec. 1683; Margaret,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 584-85, 590-91, 595, 606, 629-30, 636, 646, 676; Bl 9: M.P. 49, 53; D.P.B. 562, 588, 591 (and vol. 282. orig. record); D.B.R. 503-5; D.D. 54, 100, 118-19; D.Dec. 25, 32, 33, 43, 60. 80: G.S.R. 44, 144; R.D. 242, 305, 404; R.A.D. 123. 138: D.B. 9.

[2] The abstract of this discharge is given too briefly in vol. ii. See orig. record. Her tocher was 6,000 merks, Brisbane adding 11,000, and settling an annuity on his death of 1,000 merks (D.Dec. 60).

[3] She is also named, 15 Feb. 1710, as getting sasine on this decreet of adjudication (D.P.B. 562).

[4] There is also, 1 June 1717, an action by Mathilda Wedderburn (not designed) *v.* James Creighton (D.B.R. 504).

[5] There is a later reference to her in a sasine 15 April 1734) on a disposition to which she had been party (D.P.B. vol. 282, s.d., orig. record); and lan ls once hers are named, 12 March 1744 (D.P.B. 588).

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28 April 1685; another child [Barbara, D.D. 54],[1] 1 May 1687; and David, 27 Sept. 1689 (D.B., s. d.d., orig. record). Of these only four, David, Rachael, Margaret, and Barbara were living, 27 May 1700 (D.D. 54), while ultimately only two, David and Margaret, survived, and both died unmarried. David became a writer in Dundee, and was factor for several of the neighbouring estates, including those of Blackness (D.B.R. 505) and of young David Wedderburn of that ilk, to whom as early as 1732 he had disponed the South Nethergait house, where his mother had lived, subject to the life-rent of his only surviving sister, Margaret Brisbane (D.D. 118). He acquired the estate of Bullion, near Dundee, which he also disponed in favour of his sister Margaret in life-rent and David Wedderburn in fee early in 1752[2] (S.W. 584-85; D.P.B. 591; D.D. 118-19; R.D. 404). David Brisbane died, 15 June 1752, and was buried in the burying ground of the Wedderburns in the Howff of Dundee under a slab sculptured with the Brisbane arms (a chevron between three martlets) and an inscription "To David Brisbane of Bullion, son of James Brisbane, Advocate, By his father's side of the Brisbane family; by his mother's of the family of Wedderburn . . ."[3] His sister, Margaret, is named after her brother's death in regard to his legacies, 30 Aug., 19 Sept. 1754 (S.W. 590-91), 20 Sept. 1760 (R.D. 395), and, 6 July 1761 (S.W. 606) in regard to Bullion, which passed on the death of David Wedderburn to his sister Grizel (S.W. 629-30), and was a subject of her entail of her property in 1766-69 (G.S.R. 144).[4] Margaret Brisbane died 1767-69, but the date of her death is not quite clear, as while she seems clearly named as deceased in Grizel Wedderburn's sasine of Bullion, 2 Jan. 1768 (S.W. 630), there is a discharge under her hand, dated 30 May 1769 (*ib.* 636).[5]

[1] The elder Barbara must have died, and this child have been called by her name, as the eldest cannot be the Barbara who chose her curators, 29 March 1696 (D.Dec. 32), and in 1700 their mother's three daughter's are named in order, Rachael, Margaret, Barbara (D.D. 54).

[2] His scheme for the settlement of his affairs is dated in 1750 (S.W. 584), and he also left legacies to David Wedderburn, youngest son of Sir John, fifth baronet of Blackness (S.W. 590, 595), and also (S.W. 591) to David Read, son of Alexander Read of Torbeg, and Elizabeth Wedderburn (daughter of the fourth Baronet of Blackness), both of whom were no doubt his godsons. There is (S.W. 676) a letter referring to him 10 June 1792, but it adds nothing.

[3] This inscription is no longer legible, and the arms are almost worn off the stone. The date of David Brisbane's death is given on the authority of J. W.'s printed memoir and MS., in the latter of which he adds in the margin the word "epitaph" as his authority, so that the inscription was legible in his time. The date, however, is not quite clear, as David's sister Margaret is spoken of as his heir, 12 Feb., 4 March, and 28 May 1752 (S.W. 585; D.P.B. 591; D.D. 118-19), and she herself disponed her interest in Bullion to David Wedderburn, 12 Feb. 1752 (R.D. 404).

[4] The estate of Bullion has thus descended to its present proprietor, Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn.

[5] Her settlement in favour of Helen Davidson and Grizel Wedderburn is *registered*, 17 April 1771 (S.W. 646), but I have omitted to note the date when it was made. Nor have I looked it up in the Dundee Council Books, where it is said to have been registered (*ib.*).

PART III.

CHAPTER III.

In this chapter I deal with the three youngest surviving sons of Sir Alexander of Blackness, and their descendants. Of these, Alexander had only three daughters; and George's male line became extinct by 1707, when his only surviving child was his daughter Rachel. Peter, on the other hand, had two sons, the probable descendants of one of whom survived till a much later date, so that his male line was, possibly, not extinct till 1873. As, therefore, the length of the history of these three brothers and their lines is in reverse order to their priority of birth, I deal first with the youngest, Alexander, then with George, and lastly with Peter, the account of whose descendants must occupy some little space.

Sect. I.—Alexander Wedderburn, m. Christian Kinloch, and his three daughters.

Alexander Wedderburn [1658—1699],[1] ninth and youngest surviving son of Sir Alexander of Blackness, was born 23 Jan., and baptized at Dundee 26 Jan. 1658 (Bl. 9; D.B. 10). There is a settlement on him by his father, 17 Feb. 1664, of a North Argylegait[2] and South Seagait property (D.P.B. 492*d*), and later on, 28 Aug. 1666, 28 July 1668 (D.P.B. 500, 505), his father also settles on him some other Dundee property, once that of Alexander Wedderburn, merchant (ante, p. 113), and acquired by Sir Alexander from Barten Belsone (ante, p. 115). I do not find any entry of his admission as burgess in the *Lockit Buik*, but he seems to have been so admitted, as in the Guildry Records 1671-72 (D.G.R. 10), there is a memorandum of the payment of their accidents by him and his brother Peter, whose admission as burgess is recorded in the *Lockit Buik* in Dec. 1671-72 (D.L.B. 58). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1674, but took no degree (S.A.R. 32),[3] and by the end of 1679 was of age and established as a merchant in Edinburgh, being so designed in a decree in his favour, dated 13 Dec. 1679 (D.Dec. 5). He seems then to have traded in Edinburgh, Leith, and Dundee—at first mostly in the two former of these places—and may have intended to establish himself in or near Edinburgh, as we find him, 17, 22, July, 4, 5, 14 Nov. 1680-4, parting with some of the Dundee property settled on him by his father to Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie[4] (S.W. 442-43, 447-48; D.P.B. 530). He is, however, still called merchant burgess of Dundee, *e.g.*, 18 May 1681, when he assigns a bond by his brother James, the clerk, to his brother George (S.W. 452). A facsimile of his signature to this assignation, together with one of another of his signatures, is given opp p. 56 of vol. ii. In it he is called "master of the 'Johne of Leith,'" and elsewhere is designed both "shipmaster in Leith." *e.g.*, 17 Feb. 1682, when he disponed his South Seagait land in Dundee to John Davidson (D.P.B. 532); and "merchant in Edinburgh," *e.g.*, in his disposition, 12 May 1684, of a North Argylegait tenement to his brother, George, (D.P.B. 535), by whom it was at once resold (D.D. 34). He was in Edinburgh 15 Jan. 1685, when he witnessed the baptism there of George's daughter, Rachel (Ed.B. 15), but went home to Dundee to be married in the following April (see below).[5]

After his marriage he seems to have been either in Dundee, where all his three daughters were born, or away at sea. It was before some voyage, no doubt, that, 1 June 1686, he "skipper in Dundee," signed a factory to his wife to uplift his rents (D.D. 36), though he was home again, 21 Sept., in that year, when he witnesses the baptism at Dundee of his brother John's daughter, Elizabeth (D.B. 41), as, later, of the same brother's

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 442-43, 447-48 n, 452, 457, 496, 500-1; Bl. 9, 17; S.A.R. 32; D.P.B. 492*d*, 500, 504-5, 508, 530, 532, 535, 572, 575, 579, 586; vol. ii. 213 n; D.B.R. 487, 497; D.C.B. 137; D.D. 34, 36, 47, 48, 66, 98, 111; D.Dec. 5; D.G.R. 10; R.D. 229-30; Br.T. 17, 19, 20; D.M. 14; D.B. 10, 40, 41-44 Ed.B. 15.

[2] The North Argylegait property is named as his, 21 Sept. 1668 (D.P.B. 508).

[3] There is no absolute proof that the Alexander Wedderburn in this entry is he, but I know of none else to whom it can refer.

[4] See a letter from Easter Powrie to George Wedderburn as to this sale (S.W. 457).

[5] See also Bl. 16 *a*, where, however, I am not clear if the signature is his or that of his nephew Alexander, afterwards second baronet of Blackness. See post, p. 235, n. 2.

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daughter, Jean, 16 Dec. 1689 (D.B. 43).[1] Perhaps after this date he was less away from home, as, 1689-90, he is often named as councillor, auditor of accounts, and captain of the Seagait (D.C.B. 137 ; D.D. 66), the last mention of a voyage by him being a charter party at Rotterdam, 8 June 1690, when he, "skipper and master of the 'William,'" engages with various merchants to carry a cargo from Rotterdam to Dundee (R.D. 229).[2] There is a bill protested against his cousin, Peter Wedderburn (ante, p. 153), and himself, 12 June 1690 (R.D. 230), while, 2 Oct. 1690, he, "counsellor," is one of those swearing allegiance to William of Orange and Queen Mary (see post, vol. ii., p. 213 n). He is named, 22 Oct. 1691, in the will of Alexander Wedderburn, fourth of Kingennie (ante, p. 159), as one of the tutors to his son (S.W. 496), and so acted (*ib.* 500-1); as cautioner to the will of John Pearson (ante, p. 157), 4 Dec. 1695, when he is designed 'treasurer in Dundee" (Br.T. 17); and as a creditor in respect of the years 1691-95 in that of his brother James, the clerk (*ib.* 19). One of the last references to him as living is dated 15 Feb. 1696, when he, "mariner," witnesses a bond, but he died between then and 2 Dec. 1699, when there is an action by the Grieves *v.* the two (surviving) "daughters of the deceased Alexander Wedderburn, skipper" (D.B.R. 497). His will was confirmed at Brechin, 11 Oct. 1704, being given up by Alexander, the clerk, as executor deceased (Br.T. 20). The confirmation designs him "skipper," and states that he died in 17— (*sic*), but this is an error (*ib.*).

His name is often mentioned after his death, from 1727-42, in connection with the devolution of the title to the lands in Dundee settled on him by his father, some of which he disponed to his brother George, by whom they were sold to Andrew Wardroper, who disponed part of them to the town (D.P.B. 575, 579, 586; D.D. 98, 111).[3]

He married by license at Dundee, 14 April 1685, **Christian Kinloch**, daughter of the late James Kinloch, merchant burgess there, by his wife Isobell Stirling (D.M. 14). The marriage contract is dated at Dundee, 8 April 1685, and is made with consent of the bride's mother, the tocher being 6,000 merks (Bl. 17). The signature of the husband to this document enables us to identify him quite certainly with Alexander, brother of George Wedderburn, who signs another document (S.W. 452). By her, who died before 29 July 1724, when her two surviving daughters were entered heirs portioners to their late mother's eldest brother Robert Kinloch (D.P.B. 572), Alexander Wedderburn had issue three daughters,

1. **Matilda Wedderburn**, baptized at Dundee 25 Aug. 1686 (D.B. 40), but died before 2 Dec. 1699, when her sisters are spoken of as the only daughters of their father (D.P.B. 497).
2. **Isobell Wedderburn**, baptized at Dundee 4 July 1689 (D.B. 42).
3. **Margaret Wedderburn**, baptized at Dundee 29 Oct. 1690 (D.B. 44).

They are named 2 Dec. 1699, as representing their father (D.P.B. 497), and 29 July 1724 as heirs portioners of their late mother's brother, Robert (D.P.B. 572), and were then apparently unmarried. I have not ascertained if they ever married, nor when they died.

Sect. II.—George Wedderburn, m. Elizabeth Sutherland, and their family.

George Wedderburn[4] [1654—1700 ?], eighth but fourth surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, was born at Dundee, 13 Sept. 1654, and baptized there the next day (Bl. 9; D.B. 8). He is next named, 17 Feb. 1664, when his father

[1] He also witnessed baptisms at Dundee 3 March 1666, 21 July 1677, 29 Dec. 1683, and 21 Sept. 1686 (Dundee Par. Reg., orig. record s.dd.).

[2] In Maclaren's edition of Thomson's *History of Dundee*, pp. 108-11, there is cited an account of the finances of Dundee, 1691, signed by James Fletcher, Provost, three bailies, and James Wedderburne, clerk. To this is appended "Ane Accompt of the Masters of Ships' Names, and the burden of their Vesbells, belonging to the Burgh off Dundie," beginning with "1. Alexander Wedderburne, his ship, 200 tunns £800 value," while in a "Note of the Town's losses," which is also given, is "Alexr Wedderburne's ship lost, with a Bordeaux loading . . £5000. 0. 0."

[3] See also a similar reference in his life, 2 Jan. 1695 (D.D. 47).

[4] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 96, 442-44, 452, 457, 483; Bl. 9, 10, 16 *a*; M.P. 55; D.P.B. 492 *abcd*, 535, 550-552, 575, 586; D.B.R. 487; D.D. 29, 34, 37, 47-48, 98, 107, 111, 127; D.Dec. 3, 6, 20; R.H. 18, 31; F.S. 67-68; R.D. 188-93, 196, 199, 210, 214-15, 220, 221 *ab*, 222, 223 *ab*, 233, 234 *b*, 254, 306; R.A.D. 97, 100, 102-104, 114, 116-17, 121, 131-32, 136, 139-40, 142, 147-48, 153; Br.T. 18; D.B. 8; Ed.M. 8; Ed.B. 6-9, 12, 13, 15, 17.

made a settlement on him, as on all his younger sons, of a South Flukergait property in Dundee (D.P.B. 492 *c*; cp. S.W. 96 n; D.B.R. 487). He settled as a merchant in Edinburgh, being so named in 1675 in a bond[1] to him, 26 Oct. (R.D. 188), and in a disposition, 1 Dec., to him and his brother Peter of an interest in the ship "William" (D.D. 29), of which they seem to have become the sole owners in 1678 (R.D. 196). He appears to have lived altogether in Edinburgh, and been but rarely in Dundee, where his brother James, the clerk, managed his affairs. 21 Aug. 1678 (D.Dec. 3). Thus he was in Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1679, when he witnessed and signed (see facsimile opp. p. 97, vol. ii.) the contract made on the second marriage of his sister Helen (Bl. 16 *a*) and he is referred to as "merchant there" in a contract, 14 March 1679, between him and Sir John Nisbet as to the crops of Dirletoun (R.D. 199) and in two decrees, 8 Feb. (R.A.D. 97) and 30 July 1679 (R.A.D. 97, 100).

His Dundee property in South Flukergait is named (17 May 1680) as next to that of his brother James (F.S. 67), who purchased it from him, 6 Feb. 1682 (F.S. 68), while he, 12 May 1684, bought that of his brother Alexander in North Argylegait (D.P.B. 535), though he at once granted a factory for its resale "on account of his abode in Edinburgh and business there, which prevent his coming to Dundee," 20 May 1684 (D.D. 34).[2]

He seems to have been active in business at this time, and we find him and one David Lindsay, also an Edinburgh merchant, contracting for the carriage of a cargo from the port of "Penleiff in the river Hautize in France" to Scotland, 14 Sept. 1680 (S.W. 444), while there are many bonds to and by him 1681-86,[3] as well as various actions by and against him in those years.[4] I think, however, that between 1686 and 1688 his affairs must have become involved, as there is a petition, not precisely dated but in the year 1688, by his brother John of Blackness, clerk to the bills, and others, as his creditors, asking that one of the clerks of sessions might inventory and take into his custody all George's papers, "he having turned his back on his affairs and departed out of these kingdomes" and the said papers "being lying within ane closet in the house of James Sutherland" (S.W. 483).[5]

He was admitted to the freedom of Edinburgh, and is thus called burgess there (F.S. 68), and was later, 1687-88, a bailie (Bl. 10; D.D. 37; D.Dec. 20; Ed.B. 17). I have not ascertained the date of his admission as burgess, but it was before 18 May 1681 (S.W. 452).

I find no clear mention of him as living after 1688, though none in which he is clearly named as dead,[6] till 1 March 1700, when his son James "son of the late George Wedderburn, merchant, in Edinburgh," is cautioner to the will of his aunt Catharine Man (Br.T. 18; post, p. 221). The date and place of his death are thus left in doubt,

[1] See other bonds 24 Oct., 19 Dec. 1676, 7 July, 25 Sept. 1677, 16 July 1678 (R.D. 189-93). He is probably the "— Wedderburn, merchant," who witnesses the baptism at Dundee of Matilda, daughter of his brother John, 31 March 1677 (Bl. 10).

[2] See, as to his concern in the sale of other property by his brother Alexander to Easter Powrie, a contract, 22 July 1680, which he witnesses and signs (S.W. 445, and facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 56), and a letter from Easter Powrie to him, 22 July 1682 (*ib.* 457).

[3] See 18 May 1681 assignation to him by his brother Alexander of a bond by their brother James (S.W. 452); 7 March 1682, bond by him to his cousin John Wedderburn of Gosford (R.D. 222); 1 Aug. 1682, 23 Nov. 1683, two bonds by him to Thomas Muir of Muirtown (*ib.* 221 *a b*); 15 May 1684, back bond to him by Thomas Kennedy, merchant in Edinburgh (*ib.* 254); 4 June 1684, bond by him to John Wilkie, merchant there (*ib.* 215; 29 Nov. 1681, bond by him and another to Stephen Ernault, merchant at Rouen (*ib.* 229); 2 Jan. 1685, bond, dated at Leith, by him to Robert Mylne of Barntoun (*ib.* 223 *b*); 12 Jan. 1685, bond by him to the tacksman of H.M. Customs (*ib.* 223 *a*); 12 March 1686, to Alexander Henrysone, writer in Edinburgh (*ib.* 214); 30 Nov. 1686, to Sir Mark Carse of Cockpen (*ib.* 231 *a*).

[4] See 25 June, 13 July 1681, action by him and others *v.* his brother-in-law, William Baillie of Littlegill (R.A.D. 103 4); 21 March, 5 Nov. 1685, action by him against Robert, son of Patrick Fyff (*ib.* 114, 116), against whom he ultimately, 19 April 1688, got a decreet of adjudication (R.D. 233) of a house in Bank Close, Edinburgh, which he assigned to his brother, Sir John (M.P. 55; R.A.D. 142); and 9 Nov. 1686, 3 Feb. 1687, decreet in action by him *v.* John Hall (R.A.D. 117).

[5] Meanwhile, 1680-88, he is named in connection with several family affairs, viz., 29 March 1680, when he is a curator to his nephew James Kyd, ante, p. 214 (D.Dec. 61); 26 March 1681, when his brother John names a son after him (Bl. 10); 8 June 1681, a curator to John Dickson of Heartree (R.A.D. 102); 26 May 1685, a factor (with his eldest brother for John Wedderburn of Gosford, to receive certain monies (R.D. 120); 31 Aug., 24 Sept. 1687, tutor to his brother Peter's sons, Alexander and John, in which capacity he grants a factory for the uplifting of their rents (D.D. 37; D.Dec. 20; R.H. 18), and, 16 April 1688, witness at Edinburgh to the baptism of Thomas, youngest son to his brother John (Bl. 10; Ed.B. 17).

[6] Thus, 4 Nov. 1699, his son is called "son of George Wedderburn, merchant in Edinburgh," not "son of the late George," etc. (D.P.B. 551).

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and it is possible that he died abroad. Subsequent references to him are in connection with property once his[1] or with his children, under the account of whom they are dealt with.

He had married at Edinburgh, 7 March 1678, **Elizabeth Sutherland** (Ed.M. 8), daughter of James Sutherland, bailie of Edinburgh,[2] and by her, the date of whose death I have not ascertained, had issue three sons and four daughters :—

1. **James Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 31 Dec. 1678 (Ed.B. 6); died before 29 Dec. 1683, when his parents give the same name to another son.
2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 9 Nov. 1680 (Ed.B. 8). He is named as eldest son of his father, 22 Nov. 1695, in a decreet of that date made in an action by his maternal grandfather *v.* his uncle, Blackness, and himself (R.A.D. 121), and was alive and "furth of the country" when actions were brought against him and his sister Rachel, probably about 1705-6 (*ib.* 132, 136, 139-40). He seems to have died, s.p., pending these suits, but neither the date nor place have been ascertained. See below, s. the account of his sister Rachel.
3. **James Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 29 Dec. 1683. He went early to Dundee, perhaps in consequence of his father's difficulties or death, and was a servitor to his cousin, the clerk, 13 Jan., 14-15 Feb., 16 Sept., 31 Oct 1699 (D.P.B. 550, 552; D.D. 51). He is named 4 Nov. 1699, when, "son to George Wedderburn, merchant in Edinburgh," he, as procurator, resigns certain premises (D.P.B. 551), and, 1 March 1700, he is called "son of the late George," when he is cautioner to the will of Catharine Man, post, p. 221 (Br.T. 18). A disposition by him, 1 Oct. 1700, is registered 13 Aug. 1763 (D.D. 127), and he is again named as servitor to the clerk, 8, 15 Oct. 1700, 15 May 1701 (D.C. 72, 85, and see facsimile of signature, vol. ii., opp. p. 192). He probably died soon after, as not only is there no subsequent mention of him, but he was not made a party to the actions brought against his brother, Alexander, and his sister, Rachel, about 1705-6 (?), while in 1707 Rachel is spoken of as their parent's only child, and in 1709 or earlier she was retoured heir to their maternal grandfather (see below).

and

1. **Jean Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 28 Nov. 1679 (Ed.B. 7).
2. **Mathilda Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 25 Dec. 1681 (Ed.B. 9).
3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 25 Nov. 1682 (Ed.B. 12).

All these died probably in infancy, and certainly before the actions *v.* their brother, Alexander, and sister, Rachel, in a decreet made, in one of which, 12 Feb. 1707, their sister Rachel is called the "only child on life" of their parents (R.A.D. 131).

4. **Rachel Wedderburn**, baptized in Edinburgh, 15 Jan. 1685 (Ed.B. 15). She is named, 12 Feb. 1707, 2 Jan. 1708, as the only child then on life of her parents, and as heir retoured both to her maternal grandfather and to his eldest son, in a decreet on a summons against her by Janet Sutherland, relict of James McLackie, who would seem to have been a sister or near relative of Rachel's grandfather (R.A.D. 131).[3] This entry, however, is not without difficulty, because two other later decreets in the action, 15 Feb., 21 June 1710, are made against both Alexander and Rachel, "grandchildren and heirs of James Sutherland" (R.D. 139-40), while there is also another action by John Mein of Edinburgh against both Alexander and Rachel, as children of George Wedderburn, and sister's children of the late Captain David Sutherland, Captain in Her Majesty's Footguards, in which decreets are made 6 Nov. 1707 and 22 Feb. 1709 (R.A.D. 132, 136). Further, Rachel Wedderburn was not actually retoured heir to her maternal grandfather till 25 Aug. 1709 (R.H. 31). The explanation of the mention of her brother Alexander after his death is probably that he was alive at the beginning of the action, and that the later documents follow the wording of the summons. The decreet of 22 Feb. 1709 (R.A.D. 132 n., 136) expressly states that at the time of the service of the summons

[1] The property of his brother Alexander, which he had acquired and sold to Andrew Wardroper, is named 2 Jan. 1695, 4, 24 Feb. 1727, 24 April 1741, 1 Jan. 1742 (D.P.B. 575, 586; D.D. 47. 98, 111).

[2] An action by George Wedderburn and James Sutherland, his father-in-law, *v* bailie John Johnston of Polton is referred to in Fountainhall's *Decisions*, 1684-86, vol. i., pp. 310, 335, 377, 393.

[3] She is called relict of James McLackie in Edinburgh (R.A.D. 131, 140), eldest daughter of Alexander Sutherland, bailie in Dornoch (*ib.* 139), and also relict of David Robertson in Edinburgh (R.A.D. 148).

Alexander was "furth of the country," and perhaps his death was not definitely ascertained until August 1709. In subsequent actions against her, "as heir special of her grandfather and uncle," by Gilbert Stewart, merchant, in Edinburgh, 15 July 1714 (R.A.D. 147); by William Mein, 20 Dec. 1716 (*ib.* 148), and in another action *c.* her, 18 Feb. 1719, by the Rev. John Crichton (*ib.* 153), she alone is named; and this is also the case in a disposition of the large and lately rebuilt tenement in Leith, made by her to John Davidson, 22 July 1722 (R.D. 306). I have not ascertained if she married, nor when she died, but from the absence of any mention of a husband in the disposition of 1722, she would seem to have been unmarried at that date.

Sect. III.—Peter Wedderburn, m. Catharine Man, and their two sons, Alexander and John, and their descendants.

Peter Wedderburn[1] [1652-82], seventh but third surviving son of Sir Alexander of Blackness, was born 18 Sept. and baptized in Dundee 23 Sept. 1652 (D.B. 7). The baptismal register is peculiar in giving the day and hour of his birth, "on the 18th of this instant betwixt four and five" (*ib.*). On 13-17 Feb. 1664 his father settles upon him a South Flukergait property (D.C. 72; D.P.B. 492 *b*) which afterwards passed to his eldest son. He was admitted a burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege 26 Dec. 1671 (D.L.B. 58), and there is a note of the payment of his accidents 1671-72 (D.G.R. 10). He was a merchant in Dundee and is so named 1 Dec. 1675, when he and his brother George buy a fourth and an eighth share in the ship "William" (D.D. 29), of which they seem to have become sole owners by 15 June 1678 (R.D. 195); 25 March 1676, in a decree for him as assignee of his brother James (D.B.R. 482); 1 June, 22 Dec. 1677, in a bond and discharge to which he is witness (D.D. 25; S.W. 432, and see facsimile opp. p. 56, vol. ii.); and 22 June 1678, 13 Sept. 1680, in two bonds of which he is grantee (R.D. 195, 202).

He is witness to the baptism of his brother John's son, Peter, 2 Sept. 1675 (Bl. 10; D.B 25); to a sasine following on the marriage contract of his sister, Cecilia, Feb. 1676 (G.R.S. 44); to the baptism of his brother John's son, James, 2 Jan. 1679, and to that of his brother James' son, also called James, 29 Oct. in that year (D.B. 32). He also, in 1680, witnesses a sasine in favour of his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Davidson, 17 May (F.S. 67), and a tack by Alexander of Kingeunie, 27 Dec. (S.W. 451).

In 1675 (Dec. 18) he bought an additional South Flukergait property from his brother James (D.C. 72; D.P.B. 523), and is also named as owning some North Marketgait land, once his father's, 21 Feb. 1676 (D.P.B. 524 *a*). He was admitted to the Skinners' or Glovers' craft 27 Sept. 1677 (D.T.G. 2 *d*), and in the next year, 24, 28 Sept. 1678, was elected on the council of the burgh (D.C.B. 126). In 1679 May 15 he is named as arbitrator in a dispute (D.Dec. 4); and 28 June, as captain of the Overgait on the night guard (D.C.B. 127). He probably went on some voyage early in 1680, as 17 April, he grants a factory to his wife to uplift his rents, etc. (D.D. 30), but he was home again in Sept., on the 28th of which month he is elected counsellor and takes the oath of fidelity (D.C.B. 131). The last reference to him as living is dated 2 Sept. 1681, when the lands of Peter Wedderburn, merchant, are mentioned (D.P.B. 531). He died in June 1682 and was buried in the Howff of Dundee under a tomb on which his initials and those of his wife are still just visible (J.W. 7). The Mortcloth Dues record the use of the cloth at his funeral, 1681-82 (D.M.D. 11), while the date of his death is recited in the confirmation at Brechin, 14 Feb. 1683, of his will, which was given up by his relict, as executrix and creditrix under their marriage contract (Br.T. 16). After his death he is occasionally named in connection with his sons (*e.g.*, S.W. 556; D.C. 72; D.P.B. 554; D.B.R. 485-86).

He married, no doubt at Dundee, in 1677 **Catharine Man**, daughter of John Man, the marriage contract being dated 17 Oct. in that year (Br.T. 16). There is a settlement by him on her of the life-rent of the South Flukergait property, dated 14 Jan. 1680 (D.P.B. 529), and soon after he granted her, as I have said, a factory to uplift his rents

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 432, 451, 556; Bl. 9, 10; J.W. 7; D.C. 72; D.L.B. 58; D.P.B. 492 *b*, 523, 524 *a*, 529, 531, 554; D.B.R. 482-83, 485-86; D.C.B. 126-27, 131; D.D. 25, 29-30, 126; D.Dec. 4; D.T.G. 2 *d*; D.G.R. 10; D.M.D. 11; F.S. 67; R.D. 182, 195-96, 202; Br.T. 16; D.B. 7, 25, 30, 32.

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(D.D. 30). By her, who died in about 1687,[1] and whose will was confirmed at Brechin 1 March 1700, being given up by Alexander, the clerk, in the name of her children (Br.T. 18), Peter Wedderburn had issue two sons,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 1678. See post, p. 226.
2. **John Wedderburn**, born 1681. See below.

I pause before proceeding with the facts in regard to these sons, to deal with the account of their father and his issue, which has been given by J.W. both in his printed Memoir and in his MS., because, while the above history of Peter Wedderburn is accurate beyond all doubt, J.W. goes altogether astray in regard to him. In his Memoir he says that "it is supposed that while pursuing his studies at S. Andrew's, the death of a fellow-student, who lost his life in a quarrel with him, obliged him to quit that part of the country. He went up to Donside in Aberdeenshire, where he married and died in reduced circumstances, leaving two sons and a daughter, (viz.) John ; David, who emigrated to America ; and Anne, who married and had issue." In his MS. this account is much changed and Peter is said to have died in 1711, while his son John is credited with the slaughter of a fellow-student at S. Andrew's sometime after 1712, and with escaping to the Highlands "where he obtained a small holding on the Forbes' lands of Eicht in Donside, co. Aberdeen, where he died in reduced circumstances in 1744." I shall deal below with these statements as to John The fact is that J.W. had no knowledge of the existence of the other Peter Wedderburn, son of Easter Powrie (ante, pp. 153-55), who was also a merchant in Dundee, but later in date than this Peter, and thus, on finding references to a merchant of the name after 1700, was driven to refer them to Peter, son of Blackness. Further J.W. is altogether in error as to the children of Peter Wedderburn. Not only is there no evidence of his ever having had a son David or daughter Anne, but the evidence is positive that his only children were two sons, Alexander, of whom J.W. knew nothing, and John, whom J.W. wrongly makes his eldest son. The David Wedderburn who founded the American family of the name was thus not the son of Peter, as J.W. makes him, without any evidence, and apparently merely because of the convenience of the dates and the necessity of fitting him in somewhere. I regret that this is so, because it would have been satisfactory to have definite proof of the connection between the American family and the old Forfarshire house. But the facts are imperative, and the parentage of David in America must at present be left undetermined (see post, s. the account of the Wedderburns in America). It is equally clear that Peter had no daughter Anne, as any such daughter would, of course, have been named with her brothers in her father's or mother's will, and in regard to her own tutory. J.W.'s statements were made upon information obtained by him from a Charles Wedderburn living in Perth in 1822, and then in his eighty-third or eighty-fourth year, who J.W. satisfied himself was a son of Peter Wedderburn's son, John, with whom I now proceed to deal.

Subsec. i. John Wedderburn, second son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man. His career. His descendants at Echt and Cumno. Doubtful nature of the proof.

2. **John Wedderburn** [1681—(?)], second son of Peter Wedderburn and Catherine Man, was baptized at Dundee, 7 Feb. 1681 (D.B. 34). He is then named in a bond in favour of him, "son of the late Peter Wedderburn, merchant in Dundee," made 17 June 1686 by John Wedderburn of Blackness (S.W. 556), and is subsequently mentioned in one or two documents (see below). He is also named, 31 Aug., 24 Sept. 1687, when his uncle George is tutor to him and his brother Alexander (D.D. 37 ; D.Dec. 20 ; R.H. 18). A John Wedderburn, who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1694, must, I think, be he (S.A.R. 38), but, except that there is no one else to whom it can well refer, there is no proof that it is.[2] He is next named in the confirmation of his mother's will, 1 March 1700 (Br.T. 18).

[1] The confirmation of her will gives the date of her death as 168—, and as their uncle, George Wedderburn, was appointed tutor to her sons in Sept. of 1687 (R.H. 18), she probably died in that year. Her sons were not decerned executors to her till 8 Nov. 1699 (Br.T. 18).

[2] Charles Wedderburn, however, must be taken to have stated that his father was a student at S. Andrew's. The story of the death of a fellow student, and of his father's consequent flight North appears to rest solely on his account as given to J.W.

after which comes an important reference, 8 Feb. 1703, when he grants on board the "Siduey" a factory to his brother Alexander, mariner in Dundee, to manage his affairs (D.D. 61). He was no doubt just going abroad, but in what capacity does not appear. He would seem to have been home in 1712, when an inventory of bonds, including the 1686 bond to him by Blackness, is said to have been delivered to him (M.P. 67), while the last references to him are dated 6 Nov. 1717, when his brother is spoken of as his factor (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 154 *a*), and, 1718, when there is a list of debts due by Blackness's grandson, in which he is named as a creditor (M.P. 86 *a*). I have no documentary evidence in regard to the date of his death.

The above is all that I have ascertained with certainty about him, and but for the statements of J.W. I should have been inclined to suppose from the silence of the Dundee records in regard to him, that he died abroad and without descendants. J.W., however, as I have said, gives an account of him on the authority of Charles Wedderburn in Perth, who (he says) was his son; and while I do not feel justified in accepting the account given by J.W. without reserve, I give it in this place for what it is worth. J.W. was curiously ready, when so minded, to draw inferences from insufficient evidence and to accept suggestions as proof, and Charles Wedderburn, his informant, was in age—perhaps dotage—when he interviewed him, so that it may have been as difficult as it was necessary to deal critically with his statements, some of which were clearly wrong. On the other hand, Charles Wedderburn purported to be speaking of his father, and of a remarkable incident in his career, and would presumably be also acquainted with the facts in regard to his grandfather.

According, then, to Charles Wedderburn's account, his father, John, took the life of a student in S. Andrew's, and fled to Echt,[1] co. Aberdeen, where he died in 1744, having married, in 1737, **Margaret Westland**, by whom he left two sons,

1. **Charles Wedderburn**, born at Echt in 1739, and settled as a manufacturer in Perth in 1761. "In 1822," says J.W. in his MS., "Charles was in his 83rd or 84th year; thin, but tall, erect, and handsome; he clearly considered the dispersion and poverty of his family as a judgment upon them for the murder committed by his father. When one of my servants in 1825 visited Perth he learned from the old man's sole surviving daughter that her father had died in the December preceding." He married at Alloa, in May 1776, **Elizabeth Imbrie**, Imrie or Emery (*Alloa Par. Reg.*),[2] and by her, who died in 1821, had issue (says J.W. in his MS.) "seven children, who died young, besides a son, John, and a daughter, Margaret, who married and had issue." Of these children,
    1. **John Wedderburn** was born at Alloa 29 March, and baptized there 2 April 1779 (*Alloa Par. Reg.*). J.W. says[3] says that he was "born in 1773; went to sea in 1790; was resident in Perth in 1806; embarked as mate of a vessel from Dundee for America in 1809, and died at Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., in June 1822" (J.W.'s MS.).[4]
    2. **James Wedderburn** was born at Alloa 17 Aug.; baptized there 18 August 1781 (*Alloa Par. Reg.*). He must be one of the children who died young.

and

[1] The Register of Births for the parish of Echt has been searched, 1678—1819, but no Wedderburns are named in it. The Old Meldrum Marriage Register, however, contains an entry of the marriage, 6, 12 Dec. 1766, of a *James* Wedderburn in Echt to Isobel Forbes (see post, s. the Wedderburns in Aberdeen).

[2] The *Alloa Parish Register* has been searched for marriages, 1609—1800 (except 1740-76), and for births, 1609—1800 throughout, with the results given in the text. In the entry in the marriage register the names of the spouses are given up for proclamation by banns, 10 May 1776, and Charles is designed "in this parish," while in each of the three baptismal entries he is called "gardener" or "gardener in Alloa," which does not accord with J.W.'s "manufacturer in Perth in 1761." The register gives his wife's name as Isobell instead of Elizabeth, but these two names are often used interchangeably.

[3] In his printed memoir he says "born in Perth in 1773, went to sea in 1802, returned to Perth in 1806, went out to America in 1709, and died there unm. at Newark, New Jersey, in June 1822."

[4] Here again the evidence to identify the person who died at Newark, 1822, with Charles' son is not quite satisfactory. J.W. says that the death was notified to him by a letter from William Wedderburn in America, "who was not aware of the relationship" betweenself him and the deceased John, which is not surprising, as none can be shown, and the near cousinship supposed by J.W. is disproved. But, presumably, J.W. ascertained from Charles that he had a son John who had gone to sea and to America.

Part III. Chap. III.

Isobel Wedderburn was born at Alloa 19 March, and baptized there 23 March 1777 (*Alloa Par. Reg.*). She also must be one of the seven children who died young.

Margaret Wedderburn, who is not named in J.W.'s memoir but in his MS., is said to have "married and had issue." J.W. does not give her husband's name, but speaks of an only surviving daughter in 1825, in which case there must be an error of name, as

"**Mary Anne** (**Wedderburn**) widow of Dr John Robertson," and "daughter of Charles Wedderburn and Elizabeth Imbrie, both deceased," died at Edinburgh, æt. 60, 21 Dec. 1862 (*Reg. Deaths, Edin.*).

2. **John Wedderburn** [1748—1822], second son of John Wedderburn[1] (second son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man), was "born at Echt in 1741, became a farmer at Cammo, near Meigle in Angus; married, 13 Dec. 1771, **Agnes Neill**, by whom he had issue a son, Robert, and four daughters; and died at Arthurstone, co. Forfar, 21 Jan. 1822" (J W.'s memoir and MS.).

Here again the accuracy of the account is not certain, as according to the inscription on the family tomb, "revised in 1876," he was 74 in 1822, and was born therefore in 1748, while the day of his death is given as 31 Jan.

By his wife, Agnes or Ann Neill, who died in 1827 and was buried at Meigle, John Wedderburn had issue a son,

Robert Wedderburn. See below.

and four daughters,

1. **Jean Wedderburn**, born at Meigle 28 Sept., baptized there 4 Oct. 1772; married "clandestinately" at Dundee, 18 Aug. 1790, *John Wilson* (D.M. 32), shipmaster in Dundee, and had issue, baptized at Dundee, 9-14 Oct. 1792, Duncan Wilson, to whom Helen Duncan, "great grandmother," was name-mother; 22 June 1794, Jean Wilson; 11 Aug. 1796, Elizabeth Wilson; and 16-18 June 1798, John Wilson, to whom John Wedderburn, "grandfather," was name-father (*Dundee Par. Reg.*, orig. record, s.dd.) I have not ascertained the date of her death but the late Mr. A. C. Lamb of Dundee had notes of two sasines from the Dundee records, 17 June 1809 and 30 Oct. 1845, which showed her to be living at these dates.
2. **Catharine Wedderburn**, born at Meigle 29 Jan., baptized there 5 Feb. 1776. She married twice, (i.) at Dundee, 11 July 1793 (by banns 24 June), *James Waddle*, or Waddel, brewer of Dundee (D.M. 32), by whom she had issue, baptized at Dundee, 15-18 May 1794, Anne, to whom Ann Neill, grandmother, was name-mother; 19 Aug. 1795, Christian; 26, 29 May 1797, Margaret, to whom Margaret Wedderburn, aunt, was name-mother; and 4, 10 Sept. 1799, James (*Dun. Par. Reg.*, s.dd.). They all died before 1806 (*ex rel.* Mrs. Smart). She married (ii.) *William Cowborough*, shipmaster, of Falkirk, by whom she also had issue.
3. **Margaret Wedderburn**, born at Meigle 12 Feb., baptized there 17 Feb. 1782. She married *Alexander Kaye*, merchant in Dundee, and died 10 Jan. 1821, having had issue four sons, who all died in infancy before 1813. I do not know if she had any other children.[2]
4. **Anne Wedderburn**, born at Meigle 6 March, baptized there 14 March 1788. Died unm. 18 May 1802.

Robert Wedderburn [1778—1855], only son of John Wedderburn and Agnes Neill, was born at Meigle 1 Aug., and baptized there 5 Aug. 1778. He was tenant farmer

[1] John Wedderburn and Margaret Westland may, of course, have had other sons besides Charles (b. 1739) and John (b. 1745), but these would seem to have been the only two who survived. Mrs. Smart (Jane Wedderburn), who has given me much information as to her father's family from her grandfather's time, says that he came from Aberdeenshire to Cammo, and that he had a brother, Charles.

[2] It is doubtful if any survived her. She was buried in the Howff of Dundee, where an upright stone (No. 825) bears this inscription:—"1813: Erected · By Alexander Kay · merchant in Dundee · and Margaret Wedderburn · his spouse · In memory of their four sons · who died in infancy · Margaret Wedderburn · Their mother · Died 10th January 1821 · Aged 38 years." On the back of the stone is a coat of arms, showing a bend between an annulet in chief and in base a sea-urchin holding in its mouth a key. Crest, a flower. Motto, "In Deo solo spes mea." Alexander Kay was clerk to the kirk-session of Dundee (elected 2 May 1827), and a burgess and dean of Gild, Oct. 1827. Margaret Wedderburn's burial, 14 Jan. 1821, is also entered in the Dundee Register of Burials, 1801—1829, vol. ii.

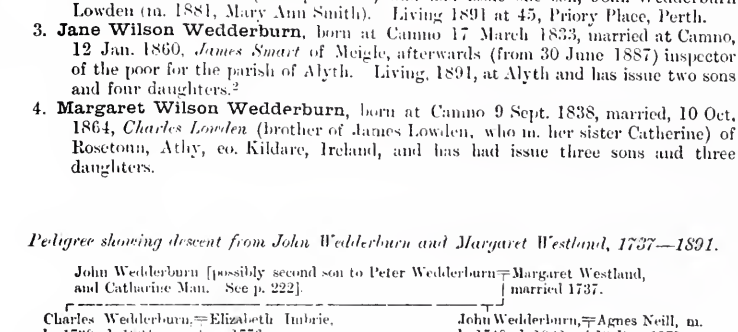
at Camno for many years, and died 24 Oct. 1855, æt. 77, and was buried at Meigle.[1] He married, at what date I have not ascertained, but it was after 1818, as (*ex rel.* Mrs. Smart) he was past forty at the time, **Barbara Hay** (daughter to Robert Hay and Catharine Ogilvy), and by her, who died 7 Nov. 1860, æt. 60, and was buried at Meigle, had issue two sons and four daughters:—

1. **Robert Niel Wedderburn**, born at Camno 1831. He succeeded his father as tenant farmer there, and died 15 May 1873. He was buried at Meigle. He had married at Dundee, 29 April 1867, **Elizabeth Hood Wilson**, daughter of John Wilson and Isabella Hood, but by her (who married, secondly, at Meigle, 7 Sept. 1874, Thomas Alexander, widower) had no issue.
2. **John Wilson Wedderburn**, born at Camno 1834. He started practice as a solicitor to the Supreme Court in Scotland, but died unmarried at Tillicoultry, 7 Nov. 1868.

Of the daughters,

1. **Ann Neil Wedderburn**, born at Camno 1819, married at Coupar-Angus, in 1841, *Alexander Marshall Brodie*, and died at Savannah, U.S.A., in 1844, leaving issue by her husband (who remarried and died circ. 1888), one daughter, Sarah Ann Brodie, born at Savannah 5 Nov. 1842. Mrs Brodie was buried at Savannah.
2. **Catharine Cowborough Wedderburn**, born at Camno 1827, married there 1855, *James Lowden* (d. Sept. 1889) and had issue one son, John Wedderburn Lowden (m. 1881, Mary Ann Smith). Living 1891 at 45, Priory Place, Perth.
3. **Jane Wilson Wedderburn**, born at Camno 17 March 1833, married at Camno, 12 Jan. 1860, *James Smart* of Meigle, afterwards (from 30 June 1887) inspector of the poor for the parish of Alyth. Living, 1891, at Alyth and has issue two sons and four daughters.[2]
4. **Margaret Wilson Wedderburn**, born at Camno 9 Sept. 1838, married, 10 Oct. 1864, *Charles Lowden* (brother of James Lowden, who m. her sister Catherine) of Rosetown, Athy, co. Kildare, Ireland, and has had issue three sons and three daughters.

Pedigree showing descent from John Wedderburn and Margaret Westland, 1737—1891.



[1] The inscription on the tombstone at Meigle is as follows:—"Sacred · to the memory of · John Wedderburn late tenant at · Camno who died 31st January 1822 ; aged 74 years · and · Agnes Neil his spouse · who died in 1827 · Robert Wedderburn their son · and successor who died 24th October 1855 · aged 76 years · and · Barbara Hay his spouse · who died 7th November 1860 · aged 60 years · Their sons · John Wedderburn · who died 7th November 1868 · aged 33 years ; Robert Wedderburn · also tenant at Camno · who died 15th 1873, aged 41 years. This stone was revised by the surviving family of three daughters on 5th February 1876." Robert Wedderburn's age is inaccurately given ; he was 77 not 76.

[2] Mrs. Smart gave me in 1891 the particulars from which this account of her father's and grandfather's family is compiled.

Part III. Chap. III. *Subsec. ii. Alexander Wedderburn, eldest son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man, and his descendants.*

I now return to Alexander, eldest son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man, in regard to whom there is a curious circumstance. Two persons of the same name and of the same time are mentioned in the Dundee Parish Register of Baptisms, viz.,

i. **Alexander Wedderburn**, bailie, who married **Margaret Watson** and had issue a son,

Alexander Wedderburn, baptized 18 May 1711 (D.B. 62),

and a daughter,

Margaret Ker Wedderburn, baptized 6 Sept. 1714 (D.B. 67).

ii. **Alexander Wedderburn**, bailie, who married, 22 July 1702, **Grizell Watson** and had issue three sons and five daughters, including Alexander and Margaret, baptized the one a day, and the other a week, after their namesakes (D.B. 63, 68).

I have not been able to identify both these Alexander Wedderburns, and, as the profession of the former of them is never given and he, too, may have been a mariner, I cannot be absolutely sure which of them is the son of Peter Wedderburn. It is not likely, however, that they both followed the same calling and as the latter is, however, always called "mariner" or "shipmaster" and it is clear that the grandson of Sir Alexander was a mariner (D.C. 72), I make no doubt that the son of Peter Wedderburn is identical with the husband of Grizell Watson.

Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1678—1734], eldest son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man, was born on Nov. 24, and baptized at Dundee, 30 Nov. 1678. The register gives the hour of his birth as between nine and ten in the morning (D.B. 30). After the death of his father, his uncle, George Wedderburn in Edinburgh, was appointed tutor to him and his brother John, 24 Sept. 1687 (R.H. 18), and was also factor to uplift their rents (D.D. 87; D Dec. 20). He was brought up by his grandmother, "Dame Matild Fletcher, Lady Blackness," who, as his "guyder, maintainer, and intertainer," gets a decree, 18 Nov. 1689, for house maills due to him (D.B.R. 486).[2] On reaching the age of fourteen, he, 9 Oct. 1693, raised an ediet of curatory, and chose as his curators, his uncles, Blackness and James the clerk (D.Dec. 23). He and his brother were decerned executors, 8 Nov. 1699, to their mother's will, confirmed at Brechin 1 March 1700 (Br.T. 18), and he was retoured heir to his father 8-15 Oct. in that year (D.C. 72), and, 13 Dec., was so entered in the South Flukergait land which his father had inherited from Sir Alexander of Blackness (D.P.B. 554), but which he, who acquired other houses by marriage (see below), disponed, 26 Sept. 1706, to Thomas Crichton (D.C. 72; D.P.B. 558).

Alexander was a mariner and shipmaster in Dundee for many years. He is first called "mariner" when he acts as a witness, 15 Feb. 1696 (D.D. 48), and in an action brought by his factor, the clerk (so that he was, no doubt, then abroad), 28 June 1699 (D.B.R. 496). He is named, 14 Aug. 1701, 15 Sept. 1702, as master of the ship "Neptune" arriving at Dundee from Elphingston and Clackmannan (D.R.S. 36, 37), and as sailing to Cadiz, 23 Aug. 1703 (D.D. 59).[3] Later on, he also owned the "S. Peter," arriving from Newcastle 2 June 1706 (D.R.S. 38 *a*); the "Thistle" from Limekills, 4 July, and from some other port, 9 May 1707 (*ib.* 38 *b*, 39);[4] and the "Beauty" from Norway, 29 Jan. 1713 (*ib.* 41). He is mentioned as taking apprentices in navigation, 17 Dec. 1702, when he enters into three years' indentures with Andrew Lyon (son of the late Rev. John Lyon of Tealing), and, 6, 27 April 1714, when he takes David Balneaves for a like period (R.D. 257, 296).[5] He is named as "shipmaster" in several bonds,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 530-31, 556; M.P. 67, 78, 86 *a*; D.C. 72, 87, 97; D.P.B. 554, 558, 561-62, 564, 580, 582, 585, 592-93; D.B.R. 485-86, 496, 506-7, 510, 520; D.C.B. 153 156-60, 164, 167-68, 193; D.D. 37, 48, 59-61, 72, 80, 83-84, 87, 103, 105, 107, 126; D.Dec. 20, 23, 42, 51-52, 57, 61-63, 75, 86, 96; D.R.S. 36-41; R.H. 18; F.S. 78-80, 82, 101; R.D. 257, 262 *b*, 271 *a b*, 296, 322, 325, 334; R.A.D. 151 *a a*, 173; Br.T. 18, 24-25; D.M. 19 *a*; D.B. 30, 51, 54, 57, 63, 65, 67-68; Can.M. 6.

[2] Meanwhile, 10 Dec. 1688, he had himself got a decree for the price of a mirror bought at his late father's "rouping" (D.B.R. 485).

[3] He was at home 8 Feb. 1704, when his brother John gave him a factory (D.D. 61).

[4] He seems to have sold it to Robert Wedderburn, brother of Alexander the clerk (afterwards fourth baronet), who is named as owner of the "Thistle," 13 Oct. 1708 (D.R.S. 40).

[5] So again among some old papers in the Edinburgh city chambers (Bundle 184), of which Mr. Macleod sends me a note, there are other such indentures (1714-15), including "1714 March 23, Indentures of apprenticeship, dated at Dundee, betwixt Alexander Wedderburn, shipmaster in Dundee, and Alexander Farquharson, brother german to William Farquharson of Brockdaye."

9 Aug. 1716 (R.D. 325), and in one or two actions, *e.g.*, 1 Dec. 1717, and shortly before his death, 15 July, 19 Aug. 1734 (D.B.R. 506, 510). When he was away on his voyages, his wife, Grizell Watson (see below), held his factory, *e.g.*, 23 Aug., and is named as getting a decree, 30 Nov. 1703 (D.D. 60; D.Dec. 51).[1]

He was early and repeatedly elected shoremaster of Dundee and is constantly so named as witness or as signatory to charters by the burgh (D.D. 107). He was so elected 27 Nov. 1705 (D.C.B. 152) and is often present in council 1706-7 (*ib.* 153), in which year he signs several town's charters, 11 May, 1, 10 June (S.W. 530-31; F.S. 78), including that, 20 June, of Logie to Sir Alexander of Blackness (F.S. 80). He was again elected shoremaster, 9 April 1707 (D.C.B. 156), and signs charters by the town 2 Sept. (D.C. 87, and see facsimile opp. p. 192, vol. ii.) and 10 Oct following (F.S. 82). In this year again he is often on the council, and has his accounts audited 16 Sept. (D.C.B. 157-58). When, in 1708, the council were considering "a method for the defence of the town in regard to an apparent invasion by the French, being then on the coast," they ordered "all gunpowder and shot in the town to be brought into the town's magazine, and for that end appoint Alexander Wedderburn, skipper, (and another) to search the town." They also "in case of necessity for arming the inhabitants," choose officers for the different streets including Wedderburn, as captain of the Overgait (D.C.B. 159). On 28 Sept. 1708 he was again elected shoremaster, but refused the office unless allowed a deputy, a point which seems to have been conceded him as he accepts the office 30 Oct. (*ib.* 160). In the next year, 27, 29 Sept. 1709, he was elected bailie, accepting the office 4 Oct. (D.C.B. 164), after which he is often so named, *e.g.*, 23 Nov. 1709, when there is a decree for him as boxmaster to the seamen of Dundee (D.Dec. 63; cp. D.D. 83), and on other occasions, 1709-10 (D.P.B. 561-62; D.C.B. 167). He seems not to have been bailie in 1711 as in that year he is called "late bailie" (D.P.B. 564; D.D. 80), although still a councillor (D.D. 87). He was next elected kirkmaster, 30 Sept. 1712, but was, apparently, absent till 6 Jan. 1713, when he takes the necessary oaths: and he was again so elected in 1714 (D.C.B. 168). Between 1712 and 1716 he is often on the bench as bailie (D.D. 84) but had ceased to hold office 1 Dec. 1717, when he is called "late bailie" (D.B.R. 506), although just before his death, 15 July, 19 Aug. 1734, he is again called "bailie Wedderburn" (*ib.* 510).

In common with other members of his family, he was loyal to the House of Stuart, and took some part in the '15 as it touched Dundee. He had, indeed, as shoremaster and bailie, been compelled to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration in 1705 and 1709 (D.Dec. 57, 61, 62), but his political feelings are best shown by a decree, 25 Jan. 1718 (*ib.* 75), against him, "shipmaster, bailie," to pay £31. 6. 0. to James Morgan, master of the "Hunter Gally of Dundee," for damage to that boat when carrying down three heavy cannon from the Craig of Dundee to the Hairs' Craig, of which Wedderburn was commander under the rebels about Dec.-Jan. 1715-16. The witnesses state that Wedderburn "did in a most illegal and masterful way, without consent of the pursuer, press his vessell for this service, and went on board and steered her down to the Hairs' Craig, where, having unloaded the cannon, he left the craft exposed to the fury of the storm and the ice then upon the water" (D.Dec. 75).

With his wife, Grizell Watson, he acquired two properties in Dundee, one in North Murraygait, which is named, 15, 26 June 1732, 8 Jan. 1733, in a submission and decreet in regard to it between him and his wife and their neighbour, James Davidson (R.D. 322), to whom they sold this property 14 Feb. 1733 (D.C. 97; cp. D.P.B. 585). The other and more important property was a cross-dwelling in North Marketgait, in connection with which he, his wife, and their children and grandchildren are often named. This property was disponed to him by Thomas Watson of Grange of Barrie,[2] 15 Nov. 1723 (D.D. 103), and was, ten years later, 20, 24 Feb. 1733, the subject of a settlement by Wedderburn on his wife in life-rent and on his children in fee (D.P.B. 580; D.D. 105). It is thus often referred to after his death (see below).

[1] He is also named as shipmaster or mariner in a factory to him by his brother John, 8 Feb. 1703 (D.D. 61; and cp. S.W. 536; M.P. 67, 86 *a*; R.A.D. 154 *a*); a bond, 31 May 1703 (R.D. 263 *b*); another bond, 16 Aug. 1762 (D.D. 57); a petition by him in regard to the roup of his wife's brother-in-law, Patrick Balneaves, 21 Feb. 1704 (D.Dec. 42, 52); a bill and bond, 1, 28 Nov. 1705 (R.D. 271 *a b*); 17 June 1703, when attorney for James Man (F.S. 79); 20 Oct. 1709, in a bond to him by Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness (R.A.D. 154 *g* and cp. M.P. 78, 86 *a*); 1 Dec. 1717, in an action by him (D.B.R. 506); 29 May 1729, when a witness (F.S. 101); and again in an action *v.* him, 15 July, 19 Aug. 1734 (D.B.R. 510).

[2] Father-in-law or brother-in-law to Wedderburn.

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He died in Oct. 1734, his will being given up by his relict, executrix, and creditrix under their marriage contract, and confirmed at Brechin 6 May 1740 (D.D. 126; Br.T. 24). It refers to his ownership of eight-elevenths of a ship "The Providence of Dundee."

He had married at Dundee 22 July 1702 (D.M. 19), after contract dated 3 July (Br.T. 24), **Grizell Watson**, daughter of Thomas Watson of Grange of Barrie. She is named 22 Oct. 1733 as petitioning for the transumpt of a (1684) sasine infefting her and her sister Margaret, as their late father's daughters in the North Murraygait tenement mentioned above (D.Dec. 86); and, as her husband's relict, in a submission and decreet between her and her eldest (surviving) son, Alexander, 21, 22, 27 March 1740 (R.D. 334); in a decree for her 12 Oct. 1741 (D.Dec. 96); and in an action against her and others 11 May 1743 (D.B.R. 520). She died in Oct. 1756 (D.D. 126), leaving a will, dated at Dundee 6 July in that year, given up partly by herself and partly by her executrices, her three surviving daughters, Katharine, Elizabeth, and Clementina (Br.T. 25). By her Alexander Wedderburn had had issue three sons and five daughters. The sons were,

1. **Peter Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 28 June 1706 (D.B. 57). He died, no doubt, young, there being no subsequent mention of him, as there is repeatedly of his brothers and sisters, in the Dundee records.
2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, eldest surviving son and heir. See post, p. 229.
3. **John Wedderburn** [1712—1737?] baptized at Dundee 17 Aug. 1712, the entry describing his parents as "Alexander Wedderburn, bailie, and — (*sic*) Watson" (D.B. 65). He is named as second son in his father's disposition of the cross dwelling in North Marketgait, 24 Feb. 1733 (D.D. 105), and in the sasine which followed on it, 3 May 1737 (D.P.B. 582). This is the last mention of him, and I think he must have died soon after. In any case he was either unmarried or s.p., as there is no reference to him either in the will of his mother, in July 1756 (Br.T. 25), to which as second son he would probably have been executor, or in the documents relating to the North Marketgait property in 1757-63, in which, it is clear, all the descendants of his father, then living, are mentioned (D.P.B. 592-93; D.D. 126; R.A.D. 179).[1]

The daughters were,

1. **Katharine Wedderburn**, baptized at Dundee 2 June 1703 (D.B. 51), and named in her father's disposition of 1733 (D.D. 105) and in the sasine thereon, after his death 3 May 1737 (D.P.B. 582). She is, I think, to be identified with the Mrs. Catharine Wedderburn, whose offer to take certain premises under the Town House is accepted by the Dundee Council, 20 July 1736 (D.C.B. 185), and who is named as "mercatrix in Dundee," 1, 20 Nov. in that year (D.B.R. 514; D.D. 91). She married, probably after 1736, *John Higginson*, merchant in Perth, who died before 25 April 1753, at and after which date she is named as his relict in a decree (D.Dec. 103); in the confirmation of her mother's will, 17 Feb. 1757 (Br.T. 25); and in certain documents in regard to the North Marketgait cross-dwelling, 6 Dec. 1757, 12 Dec. 1758, and 31 May 1763 (D.P.B. 592-93; D.D. 126; R.A.D. 179). From these documents it appears that her brother, Alexander, died leaving an only daughter, Helen (see below); that all her sisters predeceased her unmarried; and that she herself had a son, John. Her father's ultimate heirs in the North Marketgait property were thus herself, her son, John, and her niece, Helen. John Higginson's interest in the property, however, seems to have lapsed, probably by death, as, 27 June 1767, Katharine and her niece dispone the property to Andrew Wilkie (D.D. 129). A later sasine, 2 June 1769, in her favour of half of it must thus have been in order to complete her title to dispone it (D.P.B. 597; G.S.R. 143). There is a discharge by her, 7 April 1773, to the trustees of the Campbells of Kethick of a bill drawn in 1720 by her father (R.D. 432), and another a discharge by her, 11 Sept. in the same year, of a bond (1760) in her favour (*ib.* 419 *ab*). She survived her niece, Helen, and having evidently no direct heirs, made a testamentary disposition, 9 Dec. 1786, with

[1] He may be the John Wedderburn, not designed, who is named as a witness to baptisms at Dundee 2 June 1717, 1 Jan. 1718, 20 Feb. 1718 (D.B. add. orig record). A John Wedderburn, merchant in Budal, co. Northumberland, who enters into a submission with Alexander Christie, merchant in Falkirk, 24 March 1741 (R.D. 338); has a protested bill *v.* James Dundas of Edinburgh 11 Aug. 1741 (*ib.* 345); is described as at Greenfield, co. Northumberland, in a decreet *v.* the said James Dundas, 4 Nov. 1745 (R.A.D. 174); and grants, 24 Aug 1747, a factory, describing him as having moved from Greenfield to Hankey in the same county, to John Watson, W.S., to manage his affairs in Scotland (R.D. 368) may also be he, in which case he survived to a later date than that suggested above.

a codicil, added 30 Aug. 1795, in favour of the eldest surviving son and all six daughters of her niece, Helen (D.D. 147).[1] I have not ascertained the exact date of her death, but as she was then already in her ninety-third year, it cannot have been long delayed.

2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 10 Feb. 1705 (D.B. 54). She, too, is named in the disposition of 1733; in the sasine of 1737 (D.D. 105; D.P.B. 582); and with her sisters, Katharine and Clementina, as an executrix to their mother's will, 1756-57 (Br.T. 25). There is also a petition, 28 May 1753, by her and her sisters, Grizell and Clementina, to the town council of Dundee for a declaration that a seat in the old church belonged to them, as against William Guthrie of Clepington, who claimed it (D.C.B. 193).[2] She is named in the documents of 1757-58 (R.A.D. 179; D.P.B. 592), and was living 5 May 1759, when she made a settlement of all her property on her sister Katharine for life, and then on John Higginson, her sister's son, and Helen Wedderburn, her brother's daughter, equally (D.D. 126). She died, unmarried, between that date and 11 April 1763 (*ib.*)
3. **Margaret Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 14 Sept. 1714 (D.B. 68), the entry stating that the ceremony took place in the meeting house (*i.e.*, the episcopal church), and was performed by Mr. Goldman. She is never named again and thus died young, as her name would otherwise occur with those of her sisters in the disposition of 1733 and later documents.
4. **Grizell Wedderburn**, not named in the *Dundee Parish Register*, and therefore presumably born and baptized elsewhere. She is named, however, with her sisters in her father's disposition of 1733 and the sasine of 1737, as well as in the petition of 1753 in regard to the seat in the old church. She died between May 1753, the date of the petition, and Oct. 1756, the date of her mother's death as in one of the documents anent the cross dwelling in North Marketgait (D.D. 126), it is expressly stated that she predeceased her mother (D.D. 126).
5. **Clementina Wedderburn**. Of her baptism also there is no record in the *Dundee Parish Register*, but she is named in the 1733 disposition and 1737 sasine (*ut sup.*), as well as in the petition of 1753 (D.C.B. 193) and in her mother's will, 1756-57 (Br.T. 25). She was living early in Dec. 1757, when she made a settlement in favour of her sisters, Katharine and Elizabeth (D.D. 126; R.A.D. 179), but died unmarried before 11 Feb. 1758 (*ib.*), and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 56).

Alexander Wedderburn [1711--1750?], second but later eldest and ultimately only surviving son of Alexander Wedderburn and Grizell Watson, was baptized in Dundee 19 May 1711 (D.B. 63). He is named as his father's eldest son in the disposition and sasine of 1733 and 1737 (D.P.B. 582; D.D. 105), and was resident in London by 1740, in which year, 21, 22, 27 March, there is a submission and decreet arbitral between him, "shipmaster in London," and his mother, no doubt in regard to his father's estate (R.D. 334). He is then always called "shipmaster in London," while his father is "(late) shipmaster in Dundee, and sometime bailie there." He is, I think, the Mr. Wedderburn, for there was none other of the family then in London, to whom James Wedderburn "tooke boat" on 27 Nov. 1746, to see if anything could still be done to avert the execution of his father, Sir John (post, chap. vii.). I have not ascertained the date of his death, but he was living at the birth of his daughter and only child, Helen, in March 1747, and died before 6 Dec. 1757, at which date he is spoken of as deceased (R.A.D. 179).[3]

He married, probably in London, but when or where I have not ascertained, **Marion Stuart**, daughter of John Stuart of Inverness,[4] and by her, the date of whose death is also unknown to me, had issue an only child,

[1] See post, p. 230, n. 2, as to these children.

[2] Their sister, Katharine is not a party to this petition, probably because she was then resident in Perth.

[3] In the entry of his daughter's marriage he is called "the late Captain Wedderburn (Can.M. 6).

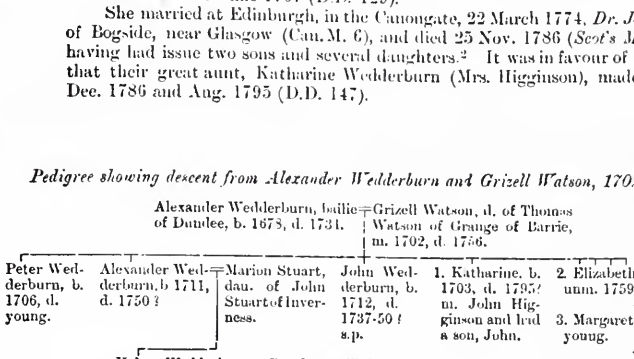
[4] Helen Wedderburn's great granddaughter (Mrs. Bell, Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh) tells me that Marion Stuart's father, John Stuart of Inverness, was a Stuart of Kincardine, and died 20 April 1759, having married (i.) Marion, daughter of Dr. Rose of Kilravock, by whom he had two daughters—1, Elizabeth, m. John Reid of Cromarty, and, 2, Marion, m. Alexander Wedderburn. (ii.) Christian Macleod, by whom he had a daughter and seven sons, of whom the eldest, Captain John Stuart, married Miss Dickson, and was father of General Sir John Stuart, K.B., G.C.B., Count of Maida, who d. in 1815. Hence Mr. E. B. Finlay (see p. 230, note 2) was under the impression that his great-grandmother was a Stuart of Maida. He also thought that his wife's father was a brother of Sir John Wedderburn, executed in 1746.

Part III. Chap. III.

Helen Wedderburn, baptized at the church of S. Edmund, King and Martyr, Lombard Street,[1] 30 March 1747. She is named 6 Dec. 1757, 12 Dec. 1758, 25, 31 May 1763 (D.P.B. 592-93; D.D. 126; R.A.D. 592) as her father's only child, and as one of the ultimate heirs of the cross dwelling in Dundee, which she and her aunt Katharine sold 23 June 1767 (D.D. 129).

She married at Edinburgh, in the Canongate, 22 March 1774, *Dr. James Finlay* of Bogside, near Glasgow (Can. M. 6), and died 25 Nov. 1786 (*Scot's Mag.*, p. 622) having had issue two sons and several daughters.[2] It was in favour of her children that their great aunt, Katharine Wedderburn (Mrs. Higginson), made her will in Dec. 1786 and Aug. 1795 (D.D. 147).

Pedigree showing descent from Alexander Wedderburn and Grizell Watson, 1702—1795.



[1] The registers of this church, 1670—1812, have been transcribed by William Brigg, M.A., and privately printed for the transcriber, 1892. The entry of Helen Wedderburn's baptism is among them—"Hellen, daughter of Alexander and Marion Wedderburn." The notice of her death in the *Scot's Magazine* wrongly gives her age as 36, instead of 39.

[2] I had some correspondence in 1891 with her grandson, Mr. Edward Bullock Finlay of Avebury, Calne, co. Wilts, who said that his grandfather was long resident in Jamaica and had also been guardian to his wife, Helen Wedderburn. He sent me the following account of her children. Their names were:—Alexander, James (d. unm. at sea 1815), Marion, Elizabeth (d. 1860), Helen (d. 1847), Sophia (d. 1837), and Margaret (d. 1870). Of these only Alexander and Marion married. The son, Alexander (b. 1778, and d. 1836) was married (i) 1810 to Justina Camilla Wynne, who d. s.p. 1816, and (ii) 1825 to Lucy Anne Jones, by whom (d. 1856) he had issue two sons: James, d. young, 1834, and Mr. E. B. Finlay, my correspondent. In a letter, 2 Nov. 1891, he writes, "Helen Finlay, my father's mother, was a Wedderburn. I have two portraits of her and one of her mother. One of Helen is in oils by an unknown artist, taken at the age of 14 or 15. Another is a beautiful portrait in pastels, æt. 23 or so, in the attitude of singing from a music book, by Miss Read (*post*, chap. v.). A family tradition says that George III. wished a copy, but the lady refused to make one for a Hanoverian usurper. The one of the mother may be a Romney. She was a Stuart." Mr. Finlay's list of Helen's daughters does not quite accord with that given in the will of their great aunt (D.D. 147), as he gives one Sophia not named in the will, and omits two, Hester and Catharine, who are there named. The one married daughter, Marion Finlay, married James Connell of Glasgow, and had issue, besides a son, John Connell (d. unm. 1875), and five other children (d. young), three daughters, Helen, Madeline, and Marion, of whom Helen (d. 1889) married Capt. Granville Sharp (d. 1849), and had issue two sons and two daughters; while Marion (d. 1846, m. David Glas Sandeman of Glasgow, and had issue a son, John Glas Sandeman, and three daughters, one of whom, Marian (m. Henry Glassford Bell, advocate, and sheriff principal of Lanarkshire, 1867-74), has given me some of the information on which this note is based.

PART III.

Chapter IV.

Sir John Wedderburn (eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander of Blackness, Knt.), first baronet of Blackness, b. 1641, d. 1706.

With an account of his descendants, extinct in male line on the death of his grandson, the third baronet, in 1723. (*See pedigree at p. 237.*)

Sir John Wedderburn[1] [1641—1706], first baronet of Blackness, eldest son of Sir Alexander of Blackness, Knt., and Matild Fletcher, was born 12 Feb. 1641 (Bl. 9), no doubt at Dundee. He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1655 (S.A.R. 291,[2] and seven years later, 13 Nov. 1662, was admitted an advocate to the Scotch Bar (Adv.Adm 2).[3] He was also admitted a burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege 15 May 1665, (D.L.B. 56), and must have been appointed the town's ordinary advocate before this date, as, though there is no record of his appointment, there is one of that of Mr. George Mackenzie "in place of John Wedderburn demitted," 5 Dec. 1665 (D.C.B. 112).[4] I have not ascertained whether he made any mark at the Scotch Bar, but he is often designed "advocate," and, 14 Jan. 1668, was counsel with his cousin, George Mackenzie, and his father-in-law, Mr. David Dunmuir, for Easter Powrie in his suit *v.* Dougal Macpherson, ante, p. 149 (S.W. 394) and acted also for Easter Powrie in a suit against him by Rachel Lindsay and her son, 5, 25 Nov. 1664 (S.W. 373-74). On his father's death, in Nov. 1675-76, he succeeded him in his estates and was executor to his will (Br.T. 15), and as his representative entered into the agreement (Bl. 43) with his uncle, Lord Gosford, in settlement of all differences between them as to the property of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford (ante, p. 136).[5]

In 1683 July 19 (A.P.S. 55) he was appointed a clerk to the bills by Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, an office which he long retained and for his activity in which he was, tweuty years later, created a baronet of Nova Scotia. His appointment was to half the office only, but he seems to have claimed the whole, and brought an unsuccessful suit, as "sole clerk of the bills," against Harry Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh, to prodnce his pretended gifts and writs anent the said office (R.A.D. 109).[6] Oliphant, however, did not retain his office, as, 11 June 1685, David Graham, tutor of Gorthy, was appointed conjunct clerk of the bills for life with Blackness (A.P.S. 55),[7] who thereafter is often

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 344, 373-73*a*, 377-78, 394, 417, 424-26, 430, 455, 465-66, 479, 483, 496, 500-502, 507, 515, 529, 556 : Bl. 1. 9, 10, 16, 18, 30, 43. 77 (3, 4) ; M.P. 1, 12, 55, 67, 86*a* ; J.W. 3*b* ; S.A.R 29 ; Adv. Adm. 2 ; D.C. 77, 78 ; D.L.B. 56 ; D.P.B 498, 517, 519. 525-26, 540, 581 ; D.B.R. 477, 181. 494 ; D.C.B 112. 118, 120, 125, 133, 145, 150 ; D.D. 12, 23-25, 31, 39-40, 42. 44-45, 50, 54, 62, 65. 69, 70. 71, 104 ; D.Dec. 6, S. 13, 16, 22, 23. 28, 31, 32. 34-36, 38, 44 45 ; D.T.G. 2*c*, 3*r* ; D.M.D. 23 ; G.S.R 122, 131. 133 ; A.P.S. 48, 55 56. 58, 61 ; G.R.S. 35-36. 43-44, 55 ; F.S. 43, 49, 51, 54, 60, 61, 63, 69 ; R.D. 181, 187. 207, 209. 210. 213. 216, 217*a b*, 218. 224, 226-28, 233, 234*b*, 235-36, 241*b*, 242. 244-45, 249*b*, 253, 263-64. 277, 317*a* ; R.A.D. 101, 102, 109, 121, 123, 129-30, 142, 154 55 ; Br. T, 15 ; S.A.T. 10 ; D.B., 13. 15, 17, 19, 20, 22-28, 31, 34-41, 49 and note, 53 ; Ed.M. 5, 12, 20 ; Ed.B. note 13, 15, 17, 21. 27.

[2] He is, I think, to be identified with the John Wedderburn, not designed, who witnesses a sasine 18 July 1652 (D.T.G. 3*o*), and is also "the . . . Wedderburn younger . . . (*sic*)" named as a witness 29 June 166– (S.W. 344).

[3] See also *Catalogue of the faculty of Advocates from the Institution of the College down to the Revolution in* 1688, *taken verbatim from the "Ordiner Advocates since ye Institution of the Session"* in Aikman's MS. Coll. in the Advocate's Library. Tracts relating to Scotland by Sir D. Dalrymple of Hailes, Edin : 1880. In this list he is called "Mr. John Wedderburne, afterwards clerk to ye bills."

[4] I do not find that he took much part in the town's affairs, probably through constant absence in Edinburgh in the exercise of his profession and office. He was on an assize with Easter Powrie and Kingennie 6 Feb. 1669 (D.B.R. 477) ; on another assize with his father 7 April 1675 (D.B.R. 481) ; and after the death of his father was admitted a freeman of the skinners' and glovers' craft, 27 Sept. 1677 (D.T.G. 2*c*).

[5] During his father's life he is, of course, often called "fiar," "appareut," "younger," of Blackness.

[6] See also Fountainhall's Decisions. i , 247, 256-57, 269.

[7] There was other litigation about his office, as 23 Nov. 1686 "Mr William Eccles, D^r^ of Medicine, has a reduction and declaration *v.* Sir James Austruther, Air, and Wedderburn of Blairhouse (*sic*), about a post in the bill chamber, whereof he ousted him." Fountainhall's Diary, p. 202. Mr. Macleod informs me that among the Bruce papers in the charter room at Kinross House (box vi., bundle v.) are two referring to (John) Wedderburn of Blackness, clerk to the bills, as holding a bond from Sir William Bruce.

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called "clerk" or "conjunct clerk" or "one of the principal clerks to the bills.' He still had the office in 1698, in which year, 10 March, Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark was apparently conjunct clerk with him and grants him a discharge "after compt and reckoning for his share of the emoluments of the said office up to date (M.P. 1; J.W. 3 *b*), and he is called "clerk to the bills" on 8 Aug. 1704 (D.B. 53). I do not know if he retired from it before his death, perhaps he did so on being created a baronet. The patent is dated at Windsor, 9 Aug. 1704, and is in favour of him and his heirs male.[1] It does not refer to his past or present tenure of office, but is granted in general terms "ob intaminatam ejus fidelitatem et integritatem" (Bl. 1. 77 (3); G.S.R. 133). His arms were soon after matriculated in the Lyon Office, 18 April 1705, and differ from those of his father by the addition in chief of "two branches of laurel disposed in saltyre proper," the badge of Nova Scotia, and the motto "Spernit pericula virtus" in place of "Aquila non captat muscas" (Bl. 77, 4). Perhaps it was at this time also that his portrait, now at Pitfirrane, was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.[2]

Although largely resident in Edinburgh, he must have lived much at Blackness, where, as would appear from their baptisms being at Dundee but few days after their births, all his children except his youngest son, were born. The barony had already been settled on him and his wife on his marriage, sasine following in May 1667 (D.Dec. 36; G.R.S. 35) and in the following year, 21 Oct. 1668, he got a great seal charter of Blackness, Logie, and some other lands, all to be held of the King in free barony on payment of £16. 15s. 10d. at Whitsuntide and Martinmas (G.S.R. 122). On this charter sasine was given about March 1669 (G.R.S. 36) while he got a ratification of it from parliament 22 Aug. 1670 (A.P.S. 48). In 1671, 11 Sept., his father disponed to him. "fiar of Blackness," some houses in the North Argylegait, North Murraygait, and South Cowgait of Dundee (D.P.B. 517) sasine following 29 Dec. (*ib.* 519), and, 16 April 1673, his brother James resigned to him some acres "pertaining to the house of Fowlls," which he had himself resigned to James some four years previously, 18 June 1669 (F.S. 54, 60). Some other acres near Dundee were also at almost the same time disponed by Sir Alexander to John, with the consent of James (*ib.* 62). The possession of some holding in Dudhope brought his name, with that of his father, into the litigation (ante, p. 172, n. 1) between the Scrymgeours and Charles Maitland of Hatton, who granted the Wedderburns a discharge of all due to them 11 June 1673 (R.D. 181; and cp. S.W. 465-66). It also involved them in a more lasting suit with the town of Dundee, begun shortly before Sir Alexander's death, anent the rights in and over the Magdalen Yard, of which Blackness and the town each claimed the soil, while each conceded to the other certain rights of way or user (D.C.B. 118, 120; D.C. 78). There was a question before the town council as to Blackness enclosing the march stones of the Magdalen Yard as late as 26 Sept. 1704 (*ib.* 150). There are other references to John Wedderburn's ownership of Blackness, *e.g.*, 21 May 1690, when he grants a factory to James Dick in Dundee to uplift the price of his bear from the maltmen of Dundee, and to set the lands of Blackness in tack for three years (D.D. 39); 3 Sept. 1694, when he grants another factory, this time to David Balvaird, to uplift the rents of Blackness and Dargo (*ib.* 44), and 30 Dec. 1698, when there is a similar factory to his nephew, Alexander, the clerk (*ib.* 50). The estate is described in his time (1682) as "Blackness, Wedderburn, a good house with a considerable estate in acres about the town."[3] He seems to have improved it by adding, at a cost of 200 merks, an outer gateway, in regard to which he had to get a decree, 16 May 1697, to compel the masons to carry out their contract (D.Dec. 34). He parted with some of his estates, viz., with Logie, which he sold to the town of Dundee for 17,500 merks (D.C.B. 133; F.S. 69), but which his son, Sir Alexander bought back at the same price (post, p. 238); and, 2 Sept. 1698, with Dargo to Thomas Miln of Milnfield (D.Dec. 36), while, 28 July 1699, he resigned the barony of Blackness in favour of his eldest son who thereupon got a great seal charter of it, dated 13 Sept. (G.S.R. 131). By this charter the barony was settled on him and his heirs,

[1] This honour seems to have been partly due to the good offices of his first cousin, Alexander Wedderburn, son to Lord Gosford, then much at Court (see post, Part IV., chap. iv.), who, in a letter from Windsor to George, first Earl of Cromartie, dated 8 Aug. 1704, says, "I have obtained, as I think, Blackness' patent, though her Majesty has it yet in her hands." (See the *Cromartie Papers* by Sir William Fraser.) J.W. is thus in error in surmising in his MS. that Sir John owed this recognition of his official services to the influence of Sir Peter Wedderburn (afterwards Halkett), himself created a baronet in 1697.

[2] He was also a commissioner of supply for Forfar in 1685, 1697, and 1704 (A.P.S. 56, 58, 61).

[3] See *Account of the Shire of Forfar*, circa 1682, by John Ochterlony of Guynd, p. 18.

whom failing, on the nominees of his father, or in default of such nomination on his father's heirs male, or, them failing, heirs female. There is a clause compelling the use by all successors to the barony under this entail of the arms and name of "the House and Family of Wedderburn of Blackness" (*ib.*).

There is also, 28 Jan. 1678, a petition by Blackness to the town council asking to be allowed to build a convenient seat in the west church for himself and his family, and to affix the same to a pillar opposite the pulpit. The petition states that when seats were erected in the east church he had to take a not very convenient one, which now, owing to the increase of his family and to his brother, the clerk, having half of it, is altogether inadequate (D.C.B. 125). This petition must have been granted, as later on, 7 Oct. 1701, he craves leave to add to his seat in the west church, and this also is allowed (*ib.* 145). Meanwhile he must have had a seat in the southern portion of the church of S. Mary, since destroyed by fire in 1841, as James Thomson in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Dundee*, 1830, p. 10, tells us that his name "MASTER JOHN WEDDERBURNE OF BLACKNESS, 1667" (the year of his marriage), and his arms, were formerly visible on a pillar on the west wall. Thomson, however, gives the bearings wrong, "argent, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased, sable; crest, an eagle's head erased of the same; motto obliterated." The whole was probably indistinct, the colours darkened, or always given in black; and the roses mistaken by Thomson for eagle's heads.

I shall deal but shortly with the references to him, 1674—1705, in regard to actions to which he was party and bonds given or held by him. There is an assignation, 26 June 1674, to him by his father of a bond by Andrew Watt, whose son he had to sue in regard to it, 15 Sept. 1674, 12 March 1675 (S.W. 424-26); 16 April 1677, an act of apprising in which he is named (*ib.* 430); 29 July 1680, an action by Alexander Chaplain against him and Robert Davidson of Balgay (R.A.D. 101); 12 Dec. 1685, a "ticket" to him by Patrick Ogilvy of Templehall (M.P. 12); 14-17 June 1686, a bond by him to his nephew John, son of Peter (ante, p. 222), which is named on several occasions (S.W. 556; M.P. 67, 86 *a*; R.A.D. 154 *a*), while other bonds and discharges are named 29 Jan., 21 April 1687; 16 April, 12 May 1688; 18 March 1689; 31 Aug. 1699; and 14 Feb., 16 March, 8 Nov. 1700 (R.D. 217 *a b*, 226-28, 244, 249 *a b*, 263-64).

He is repeatedly named in connection with his brothers and sisters. Thus he is a consenting party to the marriage contract of his brother James, 8 Jan. 1673 (Bl. 18), a discharge by whose wife to her brother he witnesses, 4 Aug. 1680 (R.D. 241 *b*), and on James' death he was named as father's kin in the curatory of his younger sons, Robert and John, 19 Oct. 1696 (D.Dec. 31). He is also named in regard to James' widow, 15 April 1700 (D.D. 44), and with his son Alexander granted a bond to James' eldest daughter, Margaret, 8, 14 July 1704 (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 145 *b*). He was a curator to Alexander, eldest son of his brother Peter, 19 Oct. 1693 (D.Dec. 23); and was also in 1688 concerned in the affairs of his brother George (S.W. 483), who assigned to him some premises in Edinburgh, where he perhaps lived for a time (R.D. 233; M.P. 55), and he was also cautioner for a bond by George, 30 Nov. 1686 (R.D. 234 *a* and cp. R.A.D. 121). He took a similar part in the affairs of his sisters. Thus, 10 June 1664, he consents to a factory by Patrick Kyd, husband of his sister Margaret (D.D. 12); 29 June 1666, is witness to a charter and sasine to him (F.S. 51), and when, 15 May 1675, it appears unlikely that Patrick and Margaret would leave children to succeed them, he is left a legacy by Patrick in that event (F.S. 63). Many years later, 21 July 1701, there is a discharge granted to him by his sister Margaret, then a widow (D.D. 69). He witnessed the marriage contract of his sister Jean with William Kyd of Woodhill, 28 Oct. 1663 (Bl. 16), and, on the death of her and her husband, was a curator, 1676-80, to their son James (D.D. 23; D.D. 6), as well as 18 Nov. 1685, to their younger children, Patrick or Peter and Margaret (*ib.* 16), getting ultimately a full discharge from James, 26 April 1687 (R.D. 216), and from Patrick, 10 Feb. 1692 (D.D. 40). So again he is a curator to his sister Helen's son, John Dickson of Heartree, 8 June 1681 (R.A.D. 102), and is repeatedly mentioned in regard to the children of his sister Grissell, whose marriage contract he witnessed, 18 Dec. 1665 (S.W. 377-78); for whom he was attorney in the sasine thereon, 1 Jan. 1666 (F.S. 49); and for a bond by whose husband, discharged 16 July 1681, he was cautioner in 1676 (D.D. 31). He witnesses, 7 Oct. 1687, a bond of provision by Easter Powrie[1] to his younger children (S.W. 479), and, 5 Aug. 1688, is attorney for John, the eldest son, in a settlement made on him by his father (D.P.B. 540),

[1] He also witnesses a bond by his brother-in-law, Kingennie, and his father to John Wedderburn of Gosford, 20, 24 Aug. 1681 (S.W. 455); and one to Kingennie, 1 March 1684 (R.D. 207).

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on whose death in 1692 he was one of the "tutors testamentar" to his son (S.W. 496), and is often so named, 1692—1700 (S.W. 500-1, 515; D.D. 42, 45; D.Dec. 28, 35 45; R.D. 236). He was also, 19 Oct. 1693, a curator to his only surviving daughter, Rachel (D.Dec. 22), who seems to have lived with him in Edinburgh for some years after her father's death (S.W. 507). With the affairs of his sister Cecilia, whose marriage had taken her further away, he had less to do,[1] but he was chosen a curator to his sister Mathilda's daughter, Barbara Brisbane, 29 March 1696 (D.Dec. 22), and so acted 18 June 1698 (R.A.D. 123). There are two discharges by Mathilda to him, one (14 Nov. 1698) of a bond to her by him and their father (R.D. 242), and the other (27 May 1700) of a bond by him to her and her children (D.D. 54). Facsimiles of his signature to some of the above documents, viz., to the marriage contracts of his sister, Grissell (S.W. 377) and his brother, James (Bl. 18); to the bond of provision by Easter Powrie (S.W. 479), and to a letter by his niece, Rachel (*ib.* 507), will be found opp. pp. 56, 72 and 92 of vol. ii. He is also often named, *re* the affairs of the children of Andrew Balfour, who had married his daughter, Margaret, being a curator to George Balfour in 1699 (D.B.R. 494; D.Dec. 38), and also a tutor testamentar to Margaret Balfour, 1700-4 R.D. 245, 253; D.D. 62), to whom he granted a bond, 7 Dec. 1704 (S.W. 556). These last references, however, are more fully dealt with, post, p. 236.[2] He is also named as witness or godfather at various baptisms, in Dundee, 1657-1704, and at Edinburgh, 1667-1701.[3] Several other references to him in regard to one or two transactions and in connection with less near relatives or friends are collected below.[4]

He died early in 1706, but the date is not quite fixed.[5] Hitherto his death has been placed in the year 1707, but this is clearly wrong by about a year. He is named on several occasions in 1705, *e.g.*, 9 Feb., when he grants a discharge to Sir John Swinton of that ilk (R.D. 317*a*); 8 March, gets a disposition of certain chattels from one John Steill (D.D. 65); 12 April, is named as tutor of his grand-daughter, Margaret Balfour, in some legal proceedings against the Swintons (S.W. 529); and 21 Nov. 1705, when he is again named as tutor to Margaret Balfour, in proceedings *v.* the Campbells of Calder. He was apparently still alive,[6] 1 Feb. 1706, when there is a decreet in the above proceedings *v.* the Swintons, in which he is named (R.A.D. 139), but if so, died between then and the end of the month, as on 28 Feb. 1706, his eldest son is designed Sir Alexander of Blackness, in the negotiations for his purchase of Logie from the Town of Dundee (D.C.B. 155). Sir Alexander is also referred to as his father's heir and executor, 3, 15 June 1706 (D.D. 70-71), and there are some later references to him in that capacity, *e.g.*, 25 Nov.

[1] He witnesses her marriage contract, Feb. 1676 (G.R.S. 44) and a servitor of his witnesses a sasine in her favour, 23 Oct. 1696 (G.R.S. 55).

[2] He is also named *re* his cousins of Gosford. Thus, he witnesses a sasine to Agnes Wedderburn, Lady Piteur, 8 Aug. 1674 (G.R.S. 43), and is named in connection with the affairs of her brother, John Wedderburn of Gosford, in a bond to him on Gosford's behalf, 4 July 1684 (R.D. 209); in a commission to him by Gosford to receive certain sums, 26 May 1685 (R.D. 210, and cp. 213); while he and Alexander Wedderburn, brother to Gosford, were factors for Gosford on his going abroad, for the last time, 14 Feb. 1688 (R.D. 218), as well as for his successor, Peter of Gosford, 23 Sept. in the same year (*ib.* 224).

[3] He so acts at some thirty-five baptisms in Dundee, *e.g.*, at those of John, son of Easter Powrie, 24 Jan. 1665 (D.B. 13); Mathilda, Alexander, Robert, Mathilda, Rachel, and Elizabeth, children of his brother James, 1674 5-7, 1683-4-5 (*ib.* 21, 26, 28, 37, 38, 41); John, son of his brother Peter, 7 Feb. 1681 (*ib.* 34); Mathilda, daughter of his brother Alexander, 25 Aug. 1686 (*ib.* 40); John and Elizabeth, children of his sister Grissell, 1667, 1669 (*ib.* 15, 19); and John (1702) and John (1704), sons of his nephew Alexander, the clerk (*ib.* 49, 53). He is also the John Wedderburn, elder, who witnesses a baptism, 7 Sept. 1702 (*ib.* 49*n*). At Edinburgh he witnesses the baptisms of a child of Sir George Mackenzie, 24 Oct. 1667 (Edi.B. n. 1); of James (1683) and Rachel (1685), children of his brother George (*ib.* 13, 15), and of Elizabeth Eccles, child of his daughter Margaret (*ib* 27).

[4] Thus, 1 June 1664, he witnesses the marriage contract of David Lindsay, fiar of Edzell (F.S. 43); is named as witness with his father, 9 June 1666 (D.P.B. 498); witness to a bond by his brother-in-law, Kingennie, 7 Sept. 1672 (S.W. 417); a legatee under the will of his cousin, Thomas Haliburton, 5 Oct. 1672 (D.C. 77); witness to a sasine and cognition in favour of Easter Powrie as heir of Alexander, son of Robert Wedderburn (*ante*, p. 112., 11-12 Oct. 1676 (D.P.B. 525-26); he and Easter Powrie grant a discharge of an annual-rent due to them, 12 May 1677 (D.D. 24); 1 June 1677, he witnesses a bond (*ib.* 25); 13 Jan. 1681, is named as mother's kin to Janet, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Milne of Muirtoun (D.Dec. 8); 16 Nov. 1682, is cautioner to the will of Easter Powrie (S.A.T. 10); and 23 June 1683, is curator to his second son, Peter (D.Dec. 13).

[5] I do not know if his death and burial took place in Edinburgh, at Blackness, or in Dundee. His name occurs in the unauthentic inscription on the Blackness stone in the Howff of Dundee, but does not occur in the Dundee Mortcloth Dues of the period.

[6] There is a document signed by "Alexander Wedderburn, Blackness," 23 Nov. 1705, which looks as if his son had then succeeded as Blackness (D.C.B. vi., 514 orig. MS.).

1709, when his sister Mathilda discharges him of a bond granted her by their father (R.D. 277), while both he and his successor, who did not long survive him, continue for some years to be named in connection with the affairs of their grandson and son, the third baronet of Blackness (M.P. 55, 86*a*; D.P.B. 581; D.D. 104; R.A.D. 142, 154-55).

Sir John married at Edinburgh, 9 April 1667 (Bl 9; Ed. M. 5), after contract dated 27 Feb., 8 March (D.Dec. 36 *a*),[1] **Rachel Dunmuir**, daughter of Mr. David Dunmuir, advocate,[2] whom he and his wife discharged of 5,000 merks, presumably all or part of her tocher, 10 Jan. 1676 (R.D. 187). By her, who died before 29 Jan. 1695,[3] when she is named as deceased in a summons for production of writs by her son Alexander, as one of the heirs portioners of her father (S.W. 502), Sir John Wedderburn had issue seven sons and four daughters, whose births and baptisms he has recorded in a family register still extant (Bl. 10). The sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, afterwards second baronet of Blackness. See post, p. 238.
2. **David Wedderburn** [1674—1710], born 1 Jan. (Bl. 10) and baptized at Dundee, 8 Jan. 1674 (D.B. 23), and named as a witness to the marriage contract of his sister Margaret, 20 June 1690 (Bl. 30).[4] The only subsequent references to him are in regard to two bonds granted by him and his eldest brother in 1708; the one, 16 Feb, to Alexander Kirkwood for one thousand merks (S.W. 540; R.D. 287; R.A.D. 155),[5] and the other, 18-19 Feb., to John Scott of Malleny for four thousand (R.A.D. 154 *e*; M.P. 12). In every reference to these bonds David is styled "Major in Major-General McCartney's regiment of foot," which was engaged under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, at the siege of Douay, where Wedderburn fell, 7 May 1710, in repulsing a sortie from the town.[6] According to *Douglas' Baronage* he "married a niece of the Duke of Marlborough,"[7] but died, of course, s.p., as is shown by the succession of his cousin Alexander as the fourth baronet in 1723.[8] His portrait is at Meredith.
3. **Peter Wedderburn**, born 25 Aug. (Bl. 10), baptized in Dundee 2 Sept. 1675 (D.B. 25).
4. **James Wedderburn**, born 2 Jan. (Bl. 10), baptized in Dundee 7 Jan. 1679 (D.B. 31).
5. **George Wedderburn**, born 26 March (Bl. 10), baptized in Dundee 27 March 1681 (D.B. 35).

In the Dundee Mortcloth Dues (D.M.D. 10, 12, 14) are three entries of the use of the small mortcloth, 1680-81, 1681-82, 1682-83, for the children of Blackness. These, no doubt, refer to these sons, though it cannot be determined in what order their deaths occurred.

6. **John Wedderburn**, born 10 Oct. (Bl. 10), baptized in Dundee 11 Oct. 1682 (D.B, 36). He is named as "John Wedderburn, younger, of Blackness" when

[1] In the entry of his marriage in his father's register (Bl 9) the month looks like Ag^{t}, but that it is Ap^{l} is clear from the entry in the Edinburgh parish register (Ed.M. 5).

[2] The name Dunmuir (Dunmure, Dunmuir, Denmuir, Dinmuir, Dynmuir) often occurs in the Dundee records, and we have seen (ante, p. 126) that it was from a David Dunmuir that Alexander Wedderburn bought part of Wester Gourdie in 1591. Rachel Dunmuir's mother was sister to the King's Advocate, Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, named as "my wife's uncle" in Sir John's entry of the baptism of his youngest son (Bl. 10), to whom Sir Thomas was name-father. Her father is later on, 24 Oct. 1691 designed, "of Carrichill" (R.D. 235).

[3] I have thus been in error in supposing an entry in the Dundee Mortcloth Dues (D.M.D. 28) recording the burial, 1698-99, of "Mrs Wedderburn" to refer to her.

[4] He may be the David who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1693 (S.A.R. 37), though he was then somewhat old to enter, and the reference may, perhaps more probably, be to David, natural son of John Wedderburn of Gosford, who was born in 1679 (Ab B. 3. See post, Part IV., chap. i.

[5] These references do not quite tally, as in R.D. 287 the sum is put at 2,000 merks, and in R.A.D. 155 the date given is Feb. 6.

[6] So say Douglas and J.W., who in his MS. refers to Du Bosc's Military History, Vol. II., p. 134, though I find no mention of Major Wedderburn there.

[7] "Her name (says J.W. in his MS.) is not mentioned, and no access has been allowed to Sir David Wedderburn's papers, where the difficulty might, perhaps have been solved." The Blackness Papers, however, which were presumably all Sir David had, give no information as to the Major's marriage, so that the statement remains without authority. According to Burke, the Duke had three brothers, of whom two died unm. or s.p., while of the third, Theobald, b. 1662-63, no account is given. He had also a sister, Arabella, who m. twice and had three daughters, of whom one m. Lord Falmouth, another Lord Waldegrave, while, again, of the third no account is given.

[8] That he died s.p. is further shown by the pedigree recorded at the Herald's College London, by Sir David Wedderburn when created a baronet in 1803.

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witness to a baptism, 1 June 1693 (D.B. orig. record, s.d.), and as "John Wedderburn, younger," when again a witness, 7 Sept. 1702 (D.B. 49 *n*). He also died young.

7. **Thomas Wedderburn**, born at Edinburgh 15-16 April 1688 (Bl. 10), and there baptized 16 April (Ed.B. 17). He died 1697-98, as an entry of "Blackness' child" in the Dundee Morteloth Dues at this date, no doubt, refers to him (D.M.D. 27).

The daughters were,

1. **Mathilda Wedderburn**, born 4 Aug. (Bl. 10), and baptized in Dundee 12 August 1668 (D.B. 17). She died before 31 March 1677, when her parents christened another daughter by the same name.
2. **Margaret Wedderburn**,[1] born 4 Dec. (Bl. 10), baptized in Dundee 14 Dec. 1670 (D.B. 20). She married twice. (i.) at Edinburgh, 10 July 1690, *Andrew Balfour*, W.S. (Ed.M. 12),[2] the marriage contract being dated 20 June, and designing her "eldest (surviving) daughter" of her father (Bl. 30). Her tocher was five thousand merks, and her husband settled twenty-five thousand. She is named as a witness to the baptism at Dundee of Margaret, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn and Christian Kinloch, 29 Oct. 1690 (D.B. 44), but lived chiefly in Edinburgh, where her first child, John Balfour, was born and baptized 17 Sept. 1691 (Ed.B. 21). Andrew Balfour died between 19 Nov. 1697, when he is one of the grantees of a bond (S.W. 556), and 14 Jan. 1699, when he is named as deceased in an action by his son, George (D.B.R. 494). By him Margaret Wedderburn had issue the son, John, just mentioned, and three daughters, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Margaret, named in a bond (Nov. 1697) to them and their parents by their grandfather, Blackness (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 155), but, in Aug 1700, only the youngest daughter, Margaret Balfour, survived, and was her father's heir.[3] She married (*a*) Henry Eccles, merchant in Edinburgh son to her mother's second husband by his first wife; their marriage contract being dated 13 Jan. 1713 (Bl. 31), and (*b*) at Edinburgh, 9 Jan. 1716, her mother's first cousin, Dr. John Wedderburn, physician in Dundee (post, chap. vi.), their postnuptial marriage contract being dated 19 Feb. 1720 (Bl. 31). She is named as his wife, and as heir to her half-brother, George Balfour, and her father, 8, 20 June 1727 (D.P.B. 577; D.D. 99), and died s.p.[4] at Dundee, where she was buried in the Howff, 1764-65 (D.M.D. 59).

   Margaret Wedderburn married (ii.) at Edinburgh, 30 June 1700 (Ed.M. 15), *Dr. William Eccles*, M.D. in Edinburgh, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, born and baptized in Edinburgh, 9 June 1701, and perhaps other issue (Ed.B. 27).[5]

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 529, 556; Bl. 10, 30, 31; M.P. 12, 32, 63, 71; D.P.B. 541, 577; D.B.R. 494; D.D. 62, 99; D.Dec. 38, 47; G.S.R. 134; G.R.S. 59; R.D. 245, 253, 260; R.A.D. 129-30, 133, 155; D.B. 20, 44; Ed.M. 12, 15, 21, 27.

[2] Andrew Balfour was admitted a writer to the signet 3 Nov. 1686 (*Hist. Soc. Writers to the Signet*). Margaret Wedderburn was his second wife, as he had married first Elizabeth, daughter to George Bayne or Bains of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son, George, and perhaps other issue. George Balfour is named, 30 Oct. 1688, as *eldest* son of his father and Elizabeth Bains (D.P.B. 541), and was living 14. 21 Jan. 1699, when he was under curators, of whom John Wedderburn of Blackness was one (D.B.R. 494; D.Dec. 38), but he and any brothers or half-brothers of his must have died before 13 Dec 1700, when Margaret Balfour gets a decree as her father's heir (D.Dec. 47); and he is again mentioned as deceased in an obligation of June 1704 (R.D. 260).

[3] Margaret Balfour is also named as heir retoured to her father, 22 March 1704 (D.D. 62), and as the only child on life of her parents, when her mother and she, with the consent of her curators (among whom was her grandfather Blackness, and on his death his son Alexander), grant a discharge (R.D. 245). She is again named, 20 Feb., 23 July 1702, in a discharge by her tutors testamentar (*ib.* 253), who grant a factory to Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, 15 March 1704, when it is stated that she is heir retoured to her half-brother George (D.D. 62). That she was her father's only surviving child is further shown by an obligation by her mother, 29 June, 5 July 1704, to pay two thousand merks to George McMaskell, son of Andrew Balfour's sister Margaret, and thus "apparent heir to Margaret Balfour, his only child, and should she die, heir to her late brother, George Balfour" (R.D. 260). Other references to her as her father's only child on life occur 12 April, 21 Nov. 1705, 1 Feb. 1706, in regard to litigation with the Campbells of Cabler, and Swintons of that ilk, of whose barony she and her mother got sasine on adjudication, 6 June 1706 (S.W. 529; G.R.S. 59; R.A.D. 129-30). She is named again, as still under tutors, 20 Nov. 1707 (R.A.D. 133). Her portrait and that of her second husband are at Meredith.

[4] That she had no issue by either marriage is shown by the fact that her first husband's heir was his brother, Dr. James Eccles (Bl. 31; D.D. 99), while the heir of Dr. John Wedderburn was his great nephew, Sir John (post, chaps. vii., viii.).

[5] Douglas, in his *Baronage*, says that Margaret Wedderburn "married secondly Dr William Eccles, physician, Edinburgh, by whom she had one son, Martin Eccles, doctor of medicine, and one daughter, Rachel, married to Mr. Thomas Kyd, merchant in Edinburgh, and had issue." J.W., in

She is often named in connection with the affairs of her daughter, Margaret Balfour, as "relict of Andrew Balfour and now spouse of Dr. William Eccles" (S.W. 529; G.R.S. 59; R.D. 245, 253, 260, 556)

She is also named in a bond to her by her father and eldest brother, 7 Dec. 1704 (S.W. 556); as a substitute in the entail of Blackness by her brother Sir Alexander, 24 Feb. 1707 (G.S.R. 134); and in another bond by him to her and her husband, 19 Feb. 1708 (M.P. 12). She is named in the Mounie Papers, 4 Jan. 1711, as having in her keeping a "picture case" belonging to her nephew, Sir John (*ib.* 32), and as taking an interest in his education, 22 Aug. 1712 (*ib.* 63). There is a letter, 24 Oct. 1713, in which it is said that "Dr. Eccles was desiring his Ladie's age," so that she was perhaps alive at that date, although more probably she had lately died and her age was required for an inscription on her tomb. She was certainly dead some time before 28 March 1714, when Dr. Eccles married again,[1] at Edinburgh, Dame Euphame Murray, relict of Sir Walter Seton, Bart. (Ed.M. 15).

3. **Mathilda Wedderburn**, born 31 March (Bl. 10) and baptized, in Dundee, 11 April 1677 (D.B. 27) She is named as her brother's "youngest sister" in his entail of Blackness, 24 Feb. 1707, in which she is one of the substitutes (G.S.R. 134), and, 25 Nov. 1709, when she discharged her brother of a bond of provision granted her by him and her father, 4 March 1704 (R.D. 277). She married at Edinburgh, 4 Feb. 1711, *David Campbell*, younger, eldest son of David Campbell, elder, of Kethick, in Coupar of Angus (Ed.M. 20), and is named with him 9 May 1720, in a sasine to him and her of an annuity "furth of Kethick, Craighead, and Kemphill" (G.R.S. 64). There is a bond by his father to Alexander Wedderburn, shipmaster, in Dundee (ante, p. 226), dated 9 Aug. 1716 (R.D. 325), and two others by both father and son, 10 Aug. 1720, to Alexander Wedderburn, sheriff clerk of Forfar (post, chap. vi.), and, 29 Sept. 1720, to the tutors of David Wedderburn of that ilk (R.D. 319-20). The estate of Kethick got into difficulties, and the Campbells had to assign it for the benefit of their creditors, one of the trustees for whom

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Pedigree showing descent from Sir John Wedderburn, first baronet of Blackness, 1641—1723.

Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, created a baronet 1704, with remainder to his heirs male, b. 1641, d. 1706. = Rachel Dunmuir, dau. of David Dunmuir, advocate, m. 1667, d. before 1695.

1. Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet, b. 1672, d. 1710. = Elizabeth Seton, dau. of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, bart., m. 1693.	2. David Wedderburn, major in the army, b. 1674, d. at the siege of Douay, 1710, s.p.	3. Peter, b. 1675, d. young. — 4. James, b. 1679, d. young.	5. George, b. 1681, d. young. — 6. John, b. 1682, d. young. — 7. Thomas, b. 1688, d. 1697-98.	1. Mathilda, b. 1668, d. young.	2. Margaret, b. 1670, m. (*a*) 1690. Andrew Balfour, (*b*) 1700, Dr. William Eccles. →	3. Mathilda, b. 1677, m. 1711, David Campbell, yr. of Kethick. →	4. Jean, b. 1685, d. 1686.	

1. John Wedderburn, b. 1694, d. before Dec. 1700.	2. Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet, b. 1700, d. 1723, unm., when he was succeeded by Alexander Wedderburn, eldest son of his grandfather's brother, James. See post, p. 244.	3. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1705, d. 1712.	1. Margaret, b. b. 1696, d. 1710. — 2. Rachel, b. 1698, d. unm. 1771-77.	3. Elizabeth, b. 1702, d. 1797-8. — 4. Matilda, b. 1703, d. 1718.	

his MS., describes Dr. Eccles as "William Eccles of Eccles and Kildonan," and says they had "a daughter Rachel and several other children. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of these statements. Thomas Kyd was a son of James Kyd of Craigie, eldest son of William Kyd of Woodhill and Jean Wedderburn (ante, p. 213) so that he and his wife were second cousins. He was a merchant in Edinburgh, and seems to have rendered pecuniary help to Sir John Wedderburn in the '45. I have a note that he was born in 1697 and he died at Elie 23 Sept. 1777 (*Scots Mag.*), having had issue three daughters, Agnes, Matilda, and Margaret (*ib.*).

[1] For the third time, as we have seen that Margaret Wedderburn was his second wife, his son by his first marriage marrying, in 1713, her daughter by her first marriage.

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was Dr. John Wedderburn in Dundee, while Mathilda Wedderburn, 15 May, 6 July 1738, had to renounce her life-rent charge on both it and on the lands of Balbogie (G.R.S. 68-69). I have not ascertained what issue there was of this marriage, but Douglas gives a son, Dr. David Campbell, now (*i.e.*, at the date of the *Baronage*, 1798) chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and there may have been other issue.

4. **Jean Wedderburn**, born and baptized at Dundee 16 Feb. 1685 (Bl. 10; D.B. 39), but died and was buried in Dundee between Michaelmas 1685 and Michaelmas 1686, when the Morteloth Dues record the use of the small cloth at the order of her father, Blackness (D.M.D. 17). Thus, in her brother's entail of 1707, her sister Mathilda is named as we have seen, as his youngest sister.

Sir Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1672—1710], second baronet of Blackness, eldest son of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, and Rachel Dunmuir, was born and baptized in Dundee, 7 April 1672 (Bl. 10; D.B. 22). He is first named, 11 April 1677, 30 Nov. 1678, when he is a witness, although but a child of five or six, to the baptisms of his sister, Mathilda, and his cousin, Alexander, son of his uncle Peter (D.B. 27, 30), and it is he, perhaps, who witnesses and signs the marriage contract of his aunt Helen Wedderburn and Thomas Miln of Muirtown (Bl. 16*a* and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 97).[2] He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1686 (S.A.R. 35), but took no degree. He is then not named until his marriage, which took place in June 1693, shortly after he came of age (see below). Soon after this[3] his father settled on him and his wife the manor place of Blackness, and an annual rent of two thousand merks, charged on the barony, of which he got sasine, 12 March 1697 (G.R.S. 56), and two years later the whole barony was entailed on him and his heirs, by charter under the great seal, 13 Sept. 1699 (G.S.R. 131), on which sasine followed, 23 Dec. (G.R.S. 57).[4] He was admitted "clerk to the bills on a commission frae the Earle of Selkirke, Register, and his father's demission to half the office," 5 Nov. 1701,[5] and is thus so designed in various bonds[6] by and to him, 1703-8; in a disposition to him, 20 Oct. 1707, of the "Parson's Acres." Dundee (D.D. 114), and a sasine in his favour of an annual rent out of Kinnaird, 8 May 1708 (F.S. 83). He was never admitted to the freedom of Dundee, which is singular, but 23 May 1709, not long before his death, received that of Perth (Bl. 77, 5). In 1704, May 1, 8, he took a tack of a lodging in Trotter's close, Edinburgh (R.D. 305), where he may have lived for a time, his official duties probably increasing as his father grew old. He also got sasine of some lands near the west port of Dundee, 28 Sept. 1704 (D.P.B. 557),[7] and on his father's death bought from the town the estate of Logie for 17,500 merks. The disposition is agreed on and signed 28 Feb., 21 March 1706, and sasine registered on 20 June in that year (F.S. 80); and on 24 Feb. 1707 there is a great seal charter[8] entailing Blackness and Logie[9] on his sons, John and Alexander, his daughters (whom failing, on his two sisters, Margaret and Mathilda), and with a clause compelling the adoption by the successor of the name and arms of the house and family of Blackness (G.S.R. 134), sasine on which charter to him and his

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 502, 529, 540, 556; Bl. frontispiece, 10, 16*a*, 77(5); M.P. 2-4, 11-13, 19, 55, 67, 86*a*; J.W. 63; S.A.R. 35; D.P.B. 557, 559-60, 581; D.C.B. 149, 155, 161-63; D.D. 62, 68, 70, 71, 77-79, 82, 104, 114; D.Dec. 36, 41, 65-67, 77; D.M.D. 39; G.S.R. 131, 134, 136; R.H. 30; G.R.S. 56, 57, 61; F.S. 80, 83, 84, 93, 96; R.D. 235, 258, 266, 272, 277, 281, 283-84, 287-88, 297, 305, 315, 3176, 426; R.A.D. 129-30, 133, 141, 143-45, 154-56; Ed.T. 8; D.B. 22, 27, 30, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60; Ed.M. 14; Ed.B. 27.

[2] I have said that there is no doubt this is so in a note to the document (Bl. 16*a*), but he was very young to sign. He might have done so, however, "led by the notary." The signature may be that of his uncle Alexander, to whose signature (S.W. 443, opp. p. 56, vol. ii.) it bears some resemblance, although he there signs his name in full, not with the initial only.

[3] Meanwhile, 24 Jan. 1695, he, son of the late Rachel Dunmuir, eldest daughter and an heir portioner of the late Mr. David Dunmuir, sues Mr. John Kinloch for production of evidents (S.W. 502).

[4] Dargo, formerly part of the barony, was sold, 12 Sept. 1698, by him and his father to Miln of Milnfield.

[5] *Notes of Scot's Affairs* 1680—1701, by Sir W. Lauder of Fountainhall, p. 291, Edin. 1822, 4to.

[6] These are, 12 Feb. 1703, bond by him, "younger of Blackness, one of the principal clerks to the bills," to Robert Dallas (R.D. 288); 31 July 1703, bond to him, "conjunct clerk of the bills" (*ib.* 317*b*); 11 Nov. 1706, bond by him, "one of the principal clerks," to Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg (*ib.* 272); 19 Feb. 10 Dec. 1708, two bonds by him, "baronet, clerk to the bills" (*ib.* 283); 3 April 1708, bond to him, "baronet, clerk to the bills," by James, Earl of Southesk, for 12,000 merks (*ib.* 297).

[7] The late Mr. A. C. Lamb had the original of this sasine, attested by Alexander Wedderburn, "clericus Brechinensis, N.P." and clerk of Dundee, with his symbol and the motto "Sit Deo Gloria" (post, chap. vi.)

[8] An extract copy of this, on parchment, was in possession of the late Mr. A. C. Lamb of Dundee.

[9] He granted factories to his cousin, the clerk, to uplift the rents of both estates, 24 April 1706, 11 Nov. 1707 (D.D. 68 *a*).

SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN.
SECOND BARONET OF BLACKNESS.
B. 1672, D. 1710.

son, John, followed, 30 May (G.R.S. 61). He also got sasine, 20 Oct. 1707, of the Parson's Acres, Dundee (D.D. 114); and in 1708 acquired, 18 Sept., some acres in the Westfield and an annual rent (D.P.B. 559); 20 Sept. a South Nethergait land (F.S. 84); and 28 Dec. two lands in South Flukergait (D.P.B. 560). In 1709 (June 7-21) he took a tack of the muck of the town, and there is a letter from him, 11 June, to his cousin, the clerk, authorizing him to sign the tack in his name (D.C.B. 162; D.D. 77). Other dealings between him and the burgh of Dundee were in regard to a bond by the town to him for 3,000 merks. 1-5 Feb. 1704 (D.C.B. 149; R.D. 266), and, chiefly, the continuation of the differences between them and his father anent the Magdalen yard, 14 June 1709 (D.C.B. 163). About a year before his death, too, he asked the Council to grant him a family burial place in the Cross church, and obtained one "fourteen feet from the west window with power to pave the ground, and set up a lifting rail." For this he is to pay fifty merks for each burial, and if at any time hereafter there be Divine service in the church he and his heirs are also bound to build a seat on the spot (D.C.B. 161).

He is named with his father in 1704 as granting bonds to his sister Margaret, wife of Dr. William Eccles, and to Margaret, daughter of his uncle James, the clerk (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 154*b*), and also as one of the tutors testamentar to his niece, Margaret Balfour (ante, p. 236) 1704-8 (S.W. 529; M.P. 12; D.D. 62; R.A.D. 129-30. 133). There is a discharge to him by John Paterson of Craigie, 3 July 1706 (D.D. 70); a "ticket" to him by Rachel Wedderburn, wife of Gilbert Stewart (ante, p. 161), 4 June 1706 (M.P. 12); a discharge, 15 June, by her brother, Wedderburn of that ilk (D.D. 71); and a bond by him to his cousin, Robert, the mariner (post, p. 248), 26 June 1707 (S.W. 556), while two other bonds by him and his brother David, 16, 18-19 Feb. 1708, are repeatedly referred to (S.W. 540; M.P. 12; R.D. 287; R.A.D. 154*e*).[1]

He died early in January 1710. On 2 Jan. he had charged his estates of Blackness with his debts (D.D. 79), and on the following day had disponed all his moveable effects to his children in order (M.P. 12; D.D. 82), and also nominated tutors to them (D.D. 78). Probably he died immediately afterwards, as by 19 Jan. his son's tutors were discussing the possibility of letting the house of Blackness to Collector Bethune (M.P. 6). He was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 39), but whether in the Howff or the Cross Church is not clear. There is a good portrait of him by Kneller at Meredith, a reproduction of which is given opposite.[2] I do not find that he left any will, but his heir was of course his eldest son, John, who was so retoured, 11 Aug. 1712 (D.Dec. 67). The estate turned out to be much involved in debt, with the payment of which, as well as with the education and maintenance of his children, the tutors had to deal. The Mounie Papers (vol. ii, pp. 115-140), consisting chiefly of letters from Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, in Dundee, to one of his colleagues, George Seton of Monnie, in Edinburgh, show the difficulties with which they had to contend, and contended until 1718. Among the same collection of documents are a judicial inventory (M.P. 12) of the means and estate of Sir Alexander, including the lands of Blackness, Logie, and Omachie (which he had also acquired), and the house in the Nethergait; a list of bonds and debts due to him; the money lying by him at his death "fiftie two guineas gold qrōf two suspected to be badd," and other coin; various articles of jewellery, some set aside for each daughter; a large silver-gilt crucifix, &c., &c.[3] There is also (M.P. 12) a printed catalogue of the Blackness Library,

[1] See also 13 Jan. 1700 decree for him (D.Dec. 41); 5 April 1704, bond to him (R.D. 258); 10 Sept. 1708, bond by him (R.D. 281); 23 Jan. 1709, bond by him to Peter Wedderburn, ante, p. 154 (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 154*f*); 20 Oct. bond to Alexander Wedderburn, bailie, ante, p. 226 (*ib.* 154*g*); and 14 Nov., bond by him (*ib.* 284); 25 Nov. discharge to him by his sister Mathilda of a (1704) bond of provision (R.D. 277). He is also mentioned as a witness to the baptism, at Edinburgh, of his niece, Elizabeth Eccles, 9 June 1701 (Ed.B. 27), and to those at Dundee of two of the sons of Alexander, the clerk, 26 April 1703 and 27 Feb. 1709 (D.B. 50, 60), and of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson 10 Feb. 1705 (*ib.* 54).

[2] There is another picture at Meredith of a lady "unknown," which may be that of his wife, Elizabeth Seton, as in the opinion of Major Seton of Mounie, co. Aberdeen, it bears a strong likeness to another portrait which is known to be that of her half-sister, and that there were portraits of both Sir Alexander and his wife, "in large and in little," is clear (D.Dec. 80). Modern copies of both the above portraits are in my possession.

[3] There is a list of pictures brought from Blackness. These include "from the outter roume flour pictures qrof three in colour and one in stamped leather," etc, etc. The "three in colours" may have been family portraits, as there certainly were some. *e.g.*, those just mentioned of Sir Alexander himself and his wife, and others now in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn. Some pictures seem to have remained at Blackness, as, when there was talk of Collector Bethune taking it (M.P. 6), it was proposed that he should allow the pictures to stay there.

Part III. Chap. IV.

which was at once sold by auction at Dundee, 20 March 1710. The Mounie copy of the catalogue gives the price each book fetched and the name of the purchaser, as I have shown at some length in vol. ii. (pp. 121-123). Sir Alexander seems to have had a taste for books, as there is extant a receipt by one Ogston, an Edinburgh bookseller, for £452. 3. 0. for books supplied 1708-9 (M.P. 2), and after his death the same bookseller got two decreets, 17 Feb 1711, 1 Feb. 1712, against his son, for £264. 12. 0. and £147 for books bought by his father (R.A.D. 141, 144), who is also named among the subscribers to Patrick Abercrombie's "*Martial Achievements*."[1] The total sum realized by the sale of his library was £3,553. 6 4. (scots). This can have gone but a little way only in discharge of the debts, of which the Mounie Papers contain several accounts and lists (M.P. 3-5, 11, 67, 86*a*). In one letter, 6 March 1710, the clerk writes that it will take more than £1,000 stg. to pay the tradesmen's accounts "if way be given to all" (*ib.* 10). and the total sum due by Sir Alexander's estate at Candlemas (Feb. 2) was reckoned at £65,764. 17. 0. (*ib.* 11). Claims kept coming in, and throughout 1710 there are numerous decreets against young Sir John, as heir to his father (D.Dec. 65), one in favour of Patrick Christy, barber in Dundee "for £32, resting of £36 libelled," owing by Sir Alexander to Christy "for sheaving his head and beard thrice a week and pouthering his weig every day during his aboad in Dundee in the year 1709" (*ib.* 66). There is another such decreet, 28 Feb. 1711, for Alexander Alison, W.S. (of Birkhill)[2] for the return of the books lent by him to Sir Alexander, 5 Jan 1703, and for a large silver watch lent him at Leith in April 1708 (M.P. 39; R.A.D. 143); and Sir John had also to give up some premises in Leith and in Edinburgh, 26 Feb., 6 March 1712 (M.P. 55; R.A.D. 145). It was also alleged that Sir Alexander had been the victim of two dishonest servants, John Pilmor, wreater in Dundee, who had been his servitor, and Rachael Pittillo (Patullo), his housekeeper. Pilmor was said to have embezzled nearly £10,000 scots, and to have stolen clothes "fine wollen shirts, musline cravats, a fine sword &c.," to the value of another £500, while the claim against Pittillo was that at the baronet's death she had made off with house linen and provisions to the value of £600 (M.P. 7, 10, 19). The tutors found it immediately necessary to realize part of the estate. The Nethergait property and the lands in Omachie, a share in "Mr. Jaffray's ship," the "diamond cross," and "the chair with the satine in Blackness' chamber" (*ib.* 8, 10, 15) had to follow the library. The cross fetched £240 (*ib.* 25) and the ship £150 (*ib.*) in Sept. 1710; and in May-Nov. 1712. Omachie was sold for 19,900 merks, and the lodging in the Nethergait, "consisting of kitching, brewhouse, seven fire rooms and two closets, all well lighted to every airth, with cellars, &c," for 2,800 merks (*ib.* 56, 59; F.S. 96). But these sales only served to postpone difficulties, for meanwhile interest kept mounting up, and the pupils had to be maintained and educated, so that, although two of them, Alexander and Margaret, died in 1710-12, the state of affairs did not improve. At the beginning of 1718 (we learn from a list got out at Whitsuntide in that year), there was still due on bonds given by Sir Alexander, together with a few by his father, and one by young Sir John himself, over 58,000 merks, and it had become clear that the estate could not be made to right itself (M.P. 86 *a*).

Already, in August 1717, there had been talk of selling Logie, in order to buy young Sir John his commission, and by the end of that year Alexander Wedderburn, then sheriff clerk of Forfar, had made a proposal for the purchase by himself of both Logie and Blackness. He was prepared to give a fancy price for it; and was thought by most of his colleagues, Piteur, Craigie, and his brother, the doctor, "a very frank merchant, nay, Piteur and I (writes his brother) used argument to disswade him from the bargain, and, indeed, in my thought he could not lay out his money with a less view of profitt in all this countrie, but the thoughts of his grandfather's having possessit that estate overcomes all difficulties" (M.P. 83); and the clerk himself wrote to George Seton "I am sure I give a good price" (*ib.* 84). The disposition was dated 28 Feb. 1718 (F.S. 93) and the price was, in fact, £62,985. 15. 2., or 96,000 merks, of which the clerk paid 86,000 down (M.P. 85, 86; D.D. 104).[3] There was also a decreet of adjudication of the estates to the clerk, 18 Feb. 1719 (D.D. 104; R.A.D. 154), sasine following on the said disposition 10 Sept. 1720 (F.S. 93); while a further

[1] An unfinished engraving of his arms, which is among the Blackness Papers, may have been intended for this work (Bl. frontispiece). To his father's motto, "Sperait pericula virtus," he added another, "Consilio et cura" (see J.W. 63 and the chapter on the Family Arms).

[2] See ante, p. 174, n. 2.

[3] The clerk undertook to discharge all Sir Alexander's debts with part of the purchase money (S.W. 556; M.P. 86*a*).

resignation by Sir John, 22 Feb. 1722, was made after he came of age; and a confirmatory charter under the Great Seal, 26 July 1720 (Bl. 19; G.R.S. 136).[1]

Sir Alexander had married at Edinburgh, 1 June 1693, **Elizabeth Seton,** eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, first Baronet of Pitmedden, co. Aberdeen, and a senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Pitmedden (Bl. 10; Ed.M. 14). The marriage contract was postnuptial, being dated at Edinburgh, 13 June 1693 (R.D. 235), and the bride's tocher was £10,000.[2] By her, who died before 9 April 1709, on which day her son John was returned heir general to her (R.H. 30), Sir Alexander had issue three sons and four daughters, and another child,[3] whose name is not recorded, of the births and baptisms of most of whom he has left a family register in his own hand (Bl. 10). The sons were—

1. **John Wedderburn,** born at Edinburgh, 24 March 1694 (Bl. 10), but died before 2 Dec. 1700, when his parents so name their second son.
2. **John Wedderburn,** afterwards third baronet of Blackness. See post, p. 243.
3. **Alexander Wedderburn**[4] [1705-12]. He is not named in his father's register, which does not go beyond 1703, but was born at Blackness or in Dundee in July 1705 (M.P. 17), and was baptized in Dundee, 11 July, in that year (D.B. 56). He is named in his father's (1707) entail of Blackness (G.S.R. 134), and in the documents made by him just before his death (D.D. 78-79, 82). He is also named in the will of his sister, Margaret, who leaves him "ane gold wuip and ane silver meddall" (M.P. 23), and in the process of aliment by him and his sisters against their brother, Sir John (M.P. 17). At the close of 1710, Dec. 23, we read of him as "distressed w^t^ ye small pocks and this is the eight day," but he must have recovered (*ib.* 31). He was "ill and confined to the house" at the end of January 1712 (*ib.* 50), and soon after, in April of that year, sickened of a fever. "Our pupill Alexander is very ill of a fever and been so some dayes past," "is still very ill and my brother thinks will not recover," is "still dying" are the accounts sent by the clerk to George Seton, 16, 22 April, 15 May 1712 (*ib.* 57, 58, 60). Of this illness he died, and was buried in Dundee, the Mortcloth Dues, 1712-13, naming "Blackness' son" (D.M.D. 41).

The daughters were,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn,** born at Edinburgh, 31 March 1696 (Bl. 10), and named in her father's nomination of tutors to his children, 3 Jan. 1710 (D.D. 78). She seems to have lived with her uncle, George Seton, in Edinburgh, from before her father's death, viz., from 24 Nov. 1709 down to 1 May 1710 (M.P. 29 *a*), and somewhat later, as, 29 May 1710, the clerk writes to Seton of what is to be paid

[1] Meanwhile, 30 April 1718, there was a decreet *v.* the purchaser to pay the Hammermen of Dundee for work done for the late baronet and his son (D.Dec 77); 18 Nov. 1718, Alexander Read of Turfbeg got a decreet *v.* Sir John as his father's heir (R.A.D. 155); and on 17 Feb. 1729 John Sinclair of Duren obtained a decreet of adjudication of the lands of Blackness against young Sir John (R.A.D. 156). There was also sasine following on the above decreet of adjudication to Alexander, the sheriff clerk, as late as 12 June 1734 (D.P.B. 581).

[2] Lord Pitmedden's wife was Margaret Lauder, only daughter and heir of Sir William Lauder and his wife, Catharine Hunter (R.D. 235). There are some papers relating to them and to Sir Alexander Wedderburn and his wife among the Edinburgh Municipal Archives (Bundle 260, Nos. 8028-32), of which two are worth noting, viz:—

No. 8030. Information for Lord and Lady Pitmedden *v.* Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, &c., narrating *inter alia* that by marriage contract between Pitmedden and M. Lauder her father—Mr. William Lauder—made provision for her, and that she was served only daughter and heir to him, and that her said father's estate was exhausted by Sir Alexander Wedderburn, who was married to Pitmedden's eldest daughter, then deceased, not being contented with the £10,000 tocher which Mr. Lauder paid him, and that £1,666 13. 4. was spent in "necessaries" for the marriage, and that Sir Alexander did, in 1707, commence a process in name of his wife and her youngest sister, Jean, *v.* Pitmedden and his wife for payment over of two-tenths of Mr. Lauder's fortune (1709).

This suit is reported in Fountainhall's *Decisions*, 7 July 1709 (ii., 511), from which it appears that Elizabeth Seton, Lady Wedderburn, died *pendente lite*.

No. 8029. Answers for Eupham Bathgate, relict of Robert Lauder, clerk depute of Dundee, to the petition *v.* her by Dame Margaret Lauder, Lady Pitmedden, auent the life-rent of the said Eupham and the jointure of Lady Balquhollie, with letter annexed by the said Eupham to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, 6 Dec. 1709.

[3] This is shown by the fact that in the Dundee Mortcloth Dues for 1707-8 "Blackness *two* children" are entered, and though one of these is no doubt Elizabeth, the other cannot be either of her brothers or any of her three sisters named in their father's register.

[4] Synopsis of References:—M.P. 17, 23, 31, 50, 57-58, 60, 74; D.D. 78, 79, 82; D.M.D. 41; G.S.R. 134; D.B. 56.

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him for her maintenance, and adds, "I am sorrie to hear of Peggie's tenderness; it's storied here she has lost the watch and chain and rings, which, if true, is probablie the occasione of her distemper" (*ib.* 18). Soon after this she was suddenly sent to Dundee, where she stayed with her great aunt, Mrs. Brisbane, until her death (*ib.* 53). "I was surprised (writes the clerk again to Seton, 17 June 1710) to see your niece Margaret at this place. She is very ill and Dr. Watsone does not think she'l recover. She is very impatient for some things she left behind her," etc. (*ib.* 21).

About three weeks later, 6 July, he writes that she is "dying very fast," and encloses an inventory of her small possessions, chiefly her clothes and a few books, which she desired should go to her brothers and sisters. Little as the child had to leave, she made, 18 July, a formal will, in which she ordained her burial in her "father's buriall place in the church of Dundie" (ante p. 239), and left small legacies, such as a diamond ring of their mother's to her sister Rachel, and the *Whole Duty of Man* and the *English Liturgy with Cutts* to Mr James Martine, etc. (*ib.* 23). She died soon after, and was buried no doubt as she had wished, the Mortcloth Dues 1709 10 recording the use of the cloth for "Sir John Wedderburn's sister" (D.M.D. 40). Her name thus drops out of the process of aliment against her brother (M.P. 17), but she continues to be mentioned in regard to a claim which her great-aunt, Mrs. Brisbane, made for her board and the expenses of her illness from "the time of her last coming from Edinburgh until her death" (*ib.* 48, 49, 53). See also M.P. 69, 75.

2. **Rachel Wedderburn**, born at Blackness 9 Sept 1698 (Bl. 10). She is named in her father's nomination of tutors to his children, 3 Jan. 1710 (D.D. 78); in the "inventar" of his estate, in regard to some trinkets which he had left her (M.P. 12); in the process of aliment already mentioned (*ib.* 17); and in the will of her sister Margaret (*ib.* 23). She lived in Edinburgh with her uncle, George Seton, from 19 Jan. 1710 till about May 1711 (M.P. 29 *a*, 38), when she was sent home to Dundee. "You've sent over (writes the clerk, 2 June 1711) a very wilfull self-conceited Gentlewoman y^t I doe not know to manage her; she pretends she is perfect of everything and understands but very little" (*ib.* 38). She must have remained with the clerk, however, as, 24 July 1714, he speaks of having with him Seton's "nephew and nieces," viz., John, Rachel, and Matilda, who at that date alone survived (*ib.* 74). When the estate of Blackness was sold the question arose of "how the two daughters shall be provided by their brother" (*ib.* 84), but it does not appear what was done. Rachel is named, 29 Oct. 1722, as having given a locket of her mother's into the keeping of David Brisbane (D.Dec. 80), and was ultimately the only surviving child of her father. She is so designed in a bond by her to John Melvill of Cairney, 6 Oct. 1725 (R.D. 315), and in the will of her brother Sir John, confirmed at Edinburgh 27 Oct. 1725, which was given up by the said John Melvill as her creditor (Ed.T. 8). She never married, but was living 28 Aug. 1771, when she made a testamentary disposition of a dwelling house in Bristo, presently possessed by her aunt, Mrs. Isobell Seton, and herself, in favour of her cousin, Lieutenant John Row of the 9th Regiment of Foot,[1] whom failing, in favour of her cousin Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall (R.D. 426). This settlement was registered, 15 Dec. 1777, before when she had probably died.

3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born at Blackness or Dundee[2] 2 Feb. 1702 (Bl. 10), and baptized in Dundee on the same day (D.B. 48). She died 1707-8 and was buried in Dundee, being no doubt one of "Blackness' two children," named in the Mortcloth Dues of that date (D.M.D. 37). She is thus not named in her father's nomination of tutors to his children (D.D. 78), or in any of the Mounie Papers.

4 **Matilda Wedderburn**, born at Blackness, 8 July 1703 (Bl. 10), and baptized in Dundee on the same day (D.B. 52). She is named in her father's nomination (1710) of tutors to his children, in the judicial inventar of his effects (D.D. 78; M.P. 12), in the will of her sister Margaret (*ib.* 23), and in the process of aliment *v.* her brother, Sir John (*ib.* 17). She was recovering "very slowly" from the small pox in

[1] I have not ascertained how Rachel and the lieutenant were cousins, but it must have been on her mother's side.

[2] Her father's register says born at Edinburgh, but this must be an error, as she was certainly baptized in Dundee on the day of her birth.

Dec. 1711 (M.P. 31), and was again "ill and confined to the house," 29 Jan. 1712 (*ib.* 50). She was in Dundee in 24 July 1714 and 17 Jan. 1718, being one of the "nieces" of George Seton, and "two daughters" of her father, named at these dates (*ib.* 74, 84), but died there before Sept. 1718 and was buried in Dundee, the Mortcloth Dues of that date containing an entry of the use of the great cloth for Blackness' daughter (D.M.D. 46).

and

——— **Wedderburn**, whose name is not recorded, but who must have died young. See above, p. 241, n 3.

Sir John Wedderburn[1] [1700-1723], third baronet of Blackness, second but eldest and ultimately only surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn and Elizabeth Seton, was born at Blackness, 2 Dec. 1700 (Bl. 10). He is named in his father's entail of Blackness, 24 Feb. 1707 (G.S.R. 134), and in the sasine thereon, 30 May following (G.R.S. 61); and was also retoured heir general to his mother, Elizabeth Seton, 9 May 1709 (R.H. 30) and to his father, 11 Aug. 1712 (D.Dec. 67). His father's settlements and nomination of tutors, made just before his death, 2-3 Jan. 1710, in all of which John is named as his eldest son, have been already mentioned more than once (M.P. 12; D.D. 78-79, 82). The condition of affairs on Sir Alexander's death has also been described above (pp. 239-40), and the documents in regard to it which mention Sir John need not be again dealt with here.[2] Apart from the financial embarrassment of the estate, he does not seem to have been easy to educate. It is clear that his health was never good (M.P. 35, 50), and when it was under discussion to send him to a school away from home, it was a question if he could go unless there was "a doctor waiting solely on the boarders" (*ib.* 64). Nor did he shew much aptitude: "John doeth not learn, and his master says he will not be a scholar," writes the clerk to George Seton, 22 April 1712 (*ib.* 58). In August of that year[3] his aunt, Mrs. Eccles, proposed that he should be sent "to Mr. Laing's in the Cannongate, by whom she thinks he will be carefully taucht and cheaper, the latter I doubt not wranglie; he'll want his servant and the odds there will be unfavourable. But he has been informed that there is ane Mr. Forrest at Leith who teaches better, hes boarders in excellent order and a doctor to wait on them wherever they go" (*ib.* 63). It does not appear if he went to either of these schools, and on 24 Oct. 1713, the clerk writes that he has "by advice of friends here bespoke a Pedagogue to wait on our pupill at One hundreth pounds per annum, which I could not gett for less" (*ib.* 71). He was, of course, fourteen years of age at the end of 1714, when he had to choose his curators and, with their advice, a profession. His edict of curatory is dated 17 Jan. 1715 (D.Dec. 74), the curators chosen being the clerk, Halyburton of Pitcur, Campbell of Kethick, and James Kyd of Craigie, together with Dr. John Wedderburn and George Seton,[4] who was absent in Edinburgh, but was at once informed of the choice (M.P. 76), and asked to give his opinion as to Sir John's "settlement and whether to educate him as a writer or merchant" the state of his affairs being "ill beyond expectatione" (*ib.* 76).[5] It seems that the former was decided on, and that Sir John became apprentice to the clerk, who failed, however, to make anything of him, and 1 Sept. 1715 was "willing to loose Blackness from his indentures" (M.P. 77). "The carriage of our pupill (he writes) makes my heart cold in doing him any farther service, and even to regret what I have done, for neither good words nor stroaks will prevail with him; and now he's positive to goe to sea" (*ib.*). In the end it was decided to send him abroad and, 17 July 1716, he was at Leith, anxious to get from his uncle, George Seton, "a pass so y^t I may proceed in my voyage" (*ib.* 81).

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 551, 556; Bl. 10, 19; M.P. 12, 17, 19, 23, 35, 50, 55, 58, 63, 64, 71, 76, 77, 81, 82, 88; D.P.B. 581; D.B.R. 505; D.D. 78, 79, 82, 85, 92, 104; D.Dec. 65-67, 74, 77, 80; G.S.R. 134, 136; R.H. 30; G.R.S. 61; F.S. 93, 96; R.D. 300-302, 304; R.A.D. 141-45, 154-56; Ed.T. 8; D.B. 65.

[2] See M.P. 12 (judicial inventory), 17 (process of aliment), 19. 23, 55; D.Dec. 65, 66, 77 (his father's debts); F.S. 96 (sale of the Nethergait house); R.A.D. 141-45. 154-56

[3] Sir John was a witness to the baptism of John, son of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson, at Dundee 17 Aug. 1712 (D.B. 65).

[4] David Brisbane was appointed factor to the estate, and there is an action by him as such, 15 June 1717 (D.D. 85).

[5] There is a bond, 12, 14 April 1715, by Sir John to the clerk, for 2,000 merks, part balance of his account as tutor (R.A.D. 154 *k*), which shows that the clerk had to advance money to the estate; and, 19 May 1715, there is an account of monies in the hands of Sir John's tutors (D.D. 85).

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It appears from this letter that he had got into some scrape, as he tells his uncle that he is "very sorry that I have disobliged you and I beg your pardon, and w^t the assistance of God, I shall never commit such extravagancies again" (*ib.*) His destination seems to have been the house of one John Gordon in Rotterdam, to whom Mr. Gilbert Stewart had recommended him. That he was there, Nov. 1716, is clear from a letter, 28 Nov. (S.W. 551), from Stewart to David Brisbane, enclosing one from John Gordon, in which he gives an account of Sir John's expenses, and speaks of his "french master," so that Sir John was continuing his education there, although Gordon found him "a troublesome pouple, yet if he improve his time well I shall continew, etc. (*ib.*) Soon after he came home and, 17 Aug. 1717, was "expecting to serve in Shannon's Regiment in ye station of ane Ensigne." The money required to purchase his commission and start him in the army led, as I have said (ante, p. 240), to the sale of Blackness and Logie by him to the clerk early in 1718, and he thus got rid of the burden of his father's debts (S.W. 556; M.P. 86*a*). Before long, however, he regretted the sale, and desired to set it aside. There is a letter from him to his uncle, George Seton, dated 24 Aug. 1720, written on "advice from Scotland of the high price of lands" (M P. 88) and apparently with the assistance of some professional adviser, in which he proposes to re-open the accounts of the estate and asks his uncle's help "to bring me in my old place again, so as to do full justice to the clerk, that he lose nothing of the money he really payd my father's creditors" (*ib.* 88). It was to this end, no doubt, that on coming of age, he at once, 3 Jan. 1722, revoked all deeds made by him during his minority (R.D 300), renewing however, 6 Jan. 1722, a bond of provision to his sister, Rachel (R.D, 301), for whom he desired to provide handsomely (M.P. 88). So far, however, from there being ground for any attack on what had been done, we find that later, 17 Feb. 1722, Sir John made a further resignation of Blackness in favour of the clerk, who thereupon, 26 July 1722, got a Great Seal charter, confirming the barony to him and his heirs (Bl. 19; G.S R. 136). Nothing is known of Sir John's brief career in the army. There is a small bill, 27 April 1722, protested against him by Captain Robert Tailfer of the city guard, Edinburgh (R.D. 302), with whom Sir John had some dealings, as a little later Tailfer was endeavouring to get possession of the portraits of Sir John's parents from David Brisbane upon an alleged order to that effect, 11 June 1722, by Sir John, "ensign in the Rt. Hon. Colonel Middleton's regiment of Foot" (D.Dec 80), and there is also another bill so protested by Patrick Douglas in Edinburgh, 31 Dec. 1722 (R D. 304).

An early death, however, ended a career which does not appear to have been one of much promise. Sir John died between 5 Jan. and 17 May 1723.[1] The confirmation of his will, given up at Edinburgh, 27 Oct. 1725, states that he died in Ireland in 1723, but does not give either the place or the exact date (Ed.T. 8). With him failed the male line of his grandfather, the first baronet of Blackness, when under the wide limitations of the patent, "to heirs male," the title passed to Alexander, eldest son of the first baronet's second brother, James, of whom and of whose family an account is given in the following chapter.

[1] Douglas and J.W. in his printed memoir give the year of Sir John's death as 1722, but this is certainly an error. The date is fixed both by the confirmation of his will (Ed.T. 8), and by the fact that his cousin, the clerk, is called Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness 5 Jan., and Sir Alexander 17 May 1723 (D.D. 91, 93).

PART III.

CHAPTER V.

JAMES WEDDERBURN (SECOND SURVIVING SON OF SIR ALEXANDER OF BLACKNESS, KNT.), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1649, D. 1696.

With an account of his family other than his eldest son. (*See pedigree at p. 253*)

James Wedderburn[1] [1649-96], sixth but second surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., and Matilda Fletcher, was born 8 Nov. (Bl. 9) and baptized at Dundee 17 Nov. 1649 (D.B. 5). He is first named, and always as second son, in several settlements made on him by his father, viz., 6 Sept. 1652, when two acres in the Westfield of Dundee were resigned in his favour (D.P.B. 459), and 5-25 Feb. 1664, when his father disponed to him thirty-seven more acres in the Westfield (G.S.R. 120 *n*; F.S. 42), and also settled on him, subject to his own and his wife's life-rent, a South Flukergait house (D.P.B. 492 *a*), which James afterwards rebuilt and made his residence. He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1666 (S.A.R. 30) but there is no record of his graduating there, though the absence of references to him in the Dundee records till 1669 looks as if he was during those years, being educated away from home. He is named 18 June 1669 as getting sasine from his elder brother John of certain acres pertaining to the House of Fowlls (F.S. 54),[2] and on various dates, from 16 Sept. 1669 on, as a witness with his father to transactions in Dundee (D.P.B. 512).

He was bred to follow his father in the clerkship, and began to help him as early as 8 Aug. 1666, the date of his first protocol book (D P.B. vol. 275) and on different dates in 1670-71, 18 Oct., 1, 17 Dec., 27 Jan., we find him designed "writer in Dundee" (D.P.B. 514; S.W. 405). On 20 April 1671 his father, Sir Alexander, on account of his frequent sicknesses applied to the council to appoint James, "who had formerly the gift of the clerkship," conjunct clerk with him and to succeed him on his death, to which the council unanimously agreed (D.C.B. 117), though when the former gift was does not appear After this James is constantly named as clerk of Dundee or notary, but I have not found the date of his admission. His notarial symbol, of which a facsimile is given at p. 187 of vol. ii. (S.W. 448), consisted of a very elaborate signature with the motto "dum spiro spero" beneath it. Such references to him as clerk, notary, will be found 8 Nov. 1671, 20 June 1672, 1 Feb. 1673 (F.S. 56, 59), while 3 Sept. 1673, his father describes him as "also clerk of Dundee" (D.P.B 520) and later on joined with him in the presentation by them both, as principal clerks, to the council, of a depute, James Pilmor, of whom the council approved 7 March 1676 (D.C.B 119).[3] This was just after Sir Alexander's death, upon which James became sole clerk, and is so designed, *e.g.*, 1 March 1677 (D.C.B. 122 *b*) He was also admitted a freeman of the skinners' and glovers' guild, and took the oath of fidelity thereto, 5 Oct. 1676 (D.T.G. 2 *b*). Like one of his name in earlier days (ante, p. 100), he had to deal with some slanderous tongues. On 15 May 1677 he summoned one Thomas Anderson for having, at a court held the previous Monday, used "rase, base, and opprobrious speeches against him and his predecessors, saying that they had made false instruments without ground or warrant, so taking away their good name," and the offence being admitted, Anderson was ordered to the tollbooth until he should pay a fine of one hundred merks and "sit down on his knees" in court, crave pardon, and promise never to do the like again (D.C.B. 123). On several occasions, James, by virtue of

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 405, 410-12, 430, 437, 441, 447-48, 452, 457-58, 462, 472-73, 484, 490-92, 495-96, 499-501, 503-4, 509, 519, 525, 556; Bl. 9-11, 18; M.P. 12; S.A.R. 30; D.C. 72, 80; D.L.B. 61; D.P.B. 459, 492, 512, 514, 520-21, 523, 536, 547-48, and see vols. 271-72 to 278; D.B.R. 482, 490, 492, 499, and see vols. 34, 36, 37; D.C.B. 117, 119-20, 122 *b*, 123, 125, 132, 134-36, 139-41; D.D. 22, 23, 28, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53, 58, 66, 70, and see vol. 6; D.Dec. 2, 3, 6, 13, 16, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 44, and see vols. 1, 2; D.T.G. 2 *b*; D.G.R. 11; D.M.D. 25; G.S.R. 120 *n*; R H. 28; G.R.S. 44; F.S. 42, 54, 56, 59-62, 67-68, 72, 75, 77; R D. 201, 216, 236-37, 241 *a b*; R.A.D. 105, 126, 154 *a b*; Br.T. 19; D.M. 11; D.B. 5, 23, 24, 26-29, 31-34, 37, 38, 40-44, 46-48.

[2] On 16 April 1673 he resigned these acres back to his brother, who also got a disposition from his father, made with James' consent, of some other land near Dundee (F.S. 60-61).

[3] See as to this, ante, p. 210.

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his gift of clerkship, nominated a depute with the council's consent, *e.g.*, 21 Feb. 1681, 19 Sept., 14 Oct. 1682 (*ib.* 132, 134-35), and in Feb. 1685 made the same application for his son to the council which, fourteen years back, his father had made for him, and asked that they would appoint his son Alexander, then a boy of ten, conjunct clerk with him, and to succeed him on his demission or death, the council appointing someone to serve in the office should James die during his son's minority.[1] The matter was considered by the council on 10, 17 Feb., and, 5 March, they pronounce the application most reasonable, and ordain a gift of the office to Alexander to be drawn up accordingly (D.C.B. 136; ep. R.A.D. 126) The gift was ratified in the dean of gild's court, when mention was made of "the true, ready and faithful service" of James and "the great care and solicitude he has had in the education of his son at schools and otherwise, for making him ably qualified to be his successor" (D.G.R. 11).

Four protocol books of his, or of his time, are extant in the Dundee charter room, viz, vols., 275-278. Of these the first was begun in 1666 and ended in 1676, after the death of his father; while the second and third run 1676-83 and 1683-90. Some Latin mottoes, such as "Laus Deo semper," "Vivit post funera virtus," "Qui patitur vincit," "Da tua dum tua sunt, post mortem tunc tua non sunt," "Incepto libro sit laus et gloria Christo," occur on their title pages. The fourth book (vol. 278) was begun by him in 1691, and ended by his son in 1699, his death occurring meanwhile, and his last signature and docket being dated 10, 27 Aug. 1694 (D.P.B. 547).[2] His name is written, in 1675, on the title page of vol. xxxiv. of the *Burgh and Head Court Records*, and vol. xxxv. (1676-88), now missing, was no doubt his. Vol. xxxvi. has his initials J.W. stamped on it, and inside the cover are the words "testor veritatem," "my witness is true," and a Latin couplet to the effect that there must be recreation as well as work. The last book of this series in his time is vol. xxxvii., but vol. vi. of the *Dundee Deeds* is marked as his, and so is vol. i. of the *Dundee Decreets*, of which vol. ii. was begun by him and finished, 31 October 1696, by his son.[3] Three facsimiles of his ordinary signature are given, post. vol. ii., opp p. 56 (S.W. 441, 501) and p. 97, the last being that to his marriage contract (Bl. 18). Some slight references to him as clerk, notary, witness, etc., such as are, of course common, are summarized below.[4]

He lived in Dundee, where he owned several houses, his dealings with which are registered in the Dundee records. Thus, 18 Dec. 1675, he disponed a South Nethergait house to his brother, Peter (D.C. 72; D.P.B. 523), retaining, however, another property there, the reversion of which, subject to his mother's life-rent, he settled on his wife, 17 May 1680 (F.S. 67). He then acquired an adjoining land from his brother, George, 6 Feb 1682 (F.S. 68), and built on this site a large mansion which was afterwards the residence of his third son Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, by whom it was bequeathed to his great nephew, Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean. It was in this house that Balindean's sister, Susanna, was burnt to death in 1776 (post, chap. vii.). An illustration of the mansion is given opposite, but it no longer exists, having been demolished on the death of Sir John, in 1803.[5]

He is often named in regard to the affairs of different members of his family. One of the earliest of these was a malicious summons to him to appear as a witness in the suit of Margaret Scrymgeour *v.* Easter Powrie (ante, p. 109, n. 7), in regard to matters which

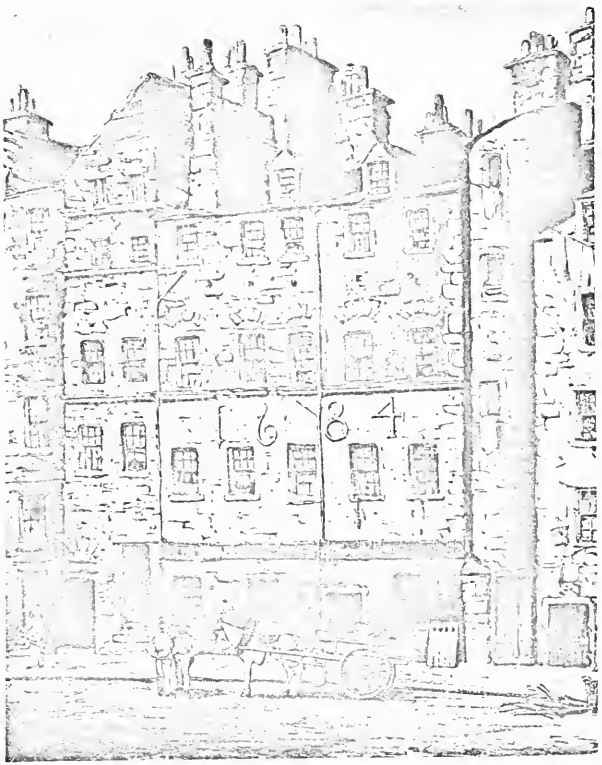
[1] This actually occurred, but only when Alexander was within a few months of reaching his majority. See post, chap. vi.

[2] His signature also occurs at the end of vols. 271-72, 273, and 274, volumes of his father's time.

[3] His clerk depute was James Ramsay, whose name also occurs in the title pages of several of these books. In 1695, Jan. 28, the council "considering the great trust reposed in the clerk's office, he having in his custody the whole registers of the burgh," etc., think it well to "regulate the clerk's chamber in the matter of servants, and of new appoint Ramsay clerk depute."

[4] Thus, 28 Feb. 1674, clerk, notary to a sasine to his father (F.S. 62); 2 Dec. 1675, clerk, witnesses two discharges (D.D. 22); 16 April 1677, signs an act of apprising (S.W. 430); 21 Feb. 1679, notary (S.W. 437); 12 July 1680, extracts a decreet of poynding (S.W. 441); 4, 14 Nov. 1680, notary to two sasines (S.W. 447-48); 15, 16 Sept. 1682, clerk, witness (*ib.* 458); 7 Jan. 1684, signs an act of conversion (*ib.* 462); 5 June, 19 Dec. 1685, notary and witness to a sasine (S.W. 472-73; D.P.B. 536); 11 Oct. 1689, notary to a sasine (D.C. 80); 1690, witnesses a contract (D.D. 66); 28 March 1690, signs a factory (D.D. 38); 10 Oct. 1691, notary (S.W. 495); 6 May, 1 July 1692, clerk, witness (S.W. 499; F.S. 72); 15 Feb 1693, clerk, witness (D.B.R. 490).

[5] See the late Mr. A. C. Lamb's *Old Dundee: its Quaint and Historic Buildings*, where there is a large illustration of the part of the Nethergait (Butcher's Row), where this old house stood. The plate opposite is a reproduction (by permission) of a portion of that in *Old Dundee*. The iron figures—1684—in the front of the house were exhibited (No. 1030) in the Dundee Exhibition of 1892-93.



MANSION OF JAMES WEDDERBURN,
BUTCHER ROW, DUNDEE.

1684

happened when he was a mere child (S.W. 410-12). A bond by him to his brother Alexander is named 18 May 1681 (S.W. 452), and there was also a bond by Easter Powrie to him for 5,000 merks, 13 June 1688 (S.W. 484), on which interest was paid 13 Oct. 1690, 1 June 1691 (*ib.* 490, 492), and 20 Dec. 1696 (*ib.* 509) and up till 15 May 1699, when, he being dead, the principal was paid up to his son and heir, Alexander (*ib.* 525). He was a witness to a sasine in favour of his sister Cecilia, Feb. 1676 (G.R.S. 44); factor for his brother George, 21 Aug. 1678 (D.Dec. 3), and a curator to several members of the family, viz., to James Kyd, eldest son of his sister Jean, 20 Aug. 1676, 20 March 1680, up to 26 April 1687 (D.D. 23; D Dec. 6; R.D. 216), as well as to Jean's younger children, Patrick and Margaret, 18 Nov. 1685, 10 Feb. 1692 (D.D. 40; D.Dec. 16); to Alexander, son of his brother Peter, 19 Oct. 1693 (D.Dec. 23); to Peter Wedderburn, son to Easter Powrie, 23 June 1683 (D.Dec. 13); to Alexander Wedderburn, fifth of Kingennie, 1692-95 (S.W. 496, 500-1, 503-4; D.D. 42, 45; D.Dec. 28; R.D. 236); to his sister Rachel, 9 Oct. 1693 (D Dec. 32); and he was also witness to the baptisms at Dundee of most of the children, 1674-81, of his brother John,[1] and to those of the three daughters of his brother Alexander, 1686-90 (D.B. 40, 42, 44).[2]

He died in the first fortnight of January 1696 and was buried at Dundee (D.M.D. 25). His heir was his eldest son Alexander, who was so retoured to him 10 Feb. D.C.B 141; D.Dec. 29; R.H. 28), and who, though a few months under age, was forthwith appointed to succeed him as clerk, 14 Jan. 1696 (D.C B. 140). His will, given up by his son Alexander, was confirmed at Brechin 5 April 1704, the confirmation reciting his death in Jan. 1696 (Br.T. 19). After his death he is named in connection with the affairs of his children who are often identified by reference to him (see post, s. the accounts of them).[3]

James Wedderburn married at Dundee 27 April 1673 (Bl. 9), after proclamation 10 Jan. (D.M. 11), **Elizabeth Davidson**, daughter of the late Robert Davidson of Balgay (by his wife, Grissill Brown).[4] The marriage contract (Bl. 18) is dated at Dundee 8 Jan. 1673, and is signed by the sponses, the bridegroom's father and eldest brother, and by the brother and mother of the bride (see facsimiles opp. p. 97 of vol. ii.). The tocher was 7,500 merks and a North Seagait land,[5] while James was to settle 16,000 and the great tenement of land in South Nethergait (*ib.*). A discharge by James and his wife to her brother for part of her tocher is dated 8 Dec. 1673 and refers to a bond of provision in her favour, dated in 1664 (R.D. 201). She and her husband are named, 17 July 1679, as granting a discharge to Alexander Duncan of Lundie and her brother Robert, as executors of Margaret Davidson, who had left them a legacy (D D. 28), and again, 4 Aug. 1680, she discharges her brother in respect of 4,000 merks, of which 3,000 was at the disposal of their mother (R.D. 241 *b*). Another discharge to Balgay by her and her husband for 1,000 merks is dated 19 May 1692 (*ib.* 241 *a*). She survived her husband and is named as his relict 30 Oct. 1699, when she is godmother to her son Alexander's daughter, Elizabeth (D.B. 46), and is also mentioned in a decree of 15 April 1700 (D.Dec. 44), and in an action by her, 14 July 1701 (D.B.R. 499).[6] In 1702, Feb. 2, she was a witness at Dundee to the baptism (D.B. 48) of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness (ante, p. 242). This is the last reference to her as living and she died between then and 17 Aug. 1703, when she is named as deceased in a discharge by her younger children to John Wedderburn of Blackness (18 Nov. 1696) of a bond granted by him to her and them (D.D. 58). Her name does not appear in the Mortcloth Dues of Dundee, though she was presumably buried beside her husband in the Howff.

[1] He witnessed those of David, Peter, Matilda (1677), James, and George (Bl. 10; D.B. 23, 25, 27, 31, 35); and was also witness to various other baptisms, 1674—1691 (*Dundee Parish Register*, orig. record).

[2] See also a decree for his brother Peter as his assignee 25 March 1676 D.B.R 482); 28 Jan. 1678, reference to him and his family in his brother John's petition for a seat in the west church, ante, p. 233 (D.C.B. 125); 5 June 1678, decree for him (D.Dec. 2); 14 July 1681, decreet on summons *v.* him and Kingennie (R.A.D. 105); 12 July 1682, letter from Easter Powrie naming him (S.W. 457); 26 Nov. 1690, he signs on her behalf the marriage contract of Margaret Wedderburn (ante, pp. 156-57) and John Pearson (S.W. 491).

[3] A sasine, 16 Aug. 1697, of lands in South Murraygait bounded west and south by the lands of the heirs of James Wedderburn does not, I think, refer to him but to James of Craigie, ante, p. 60 (S.W. 519).

[4] No doubt a Brown of Westhorne, as George Brown of Westhorne is named in Elizabeth's marriage contract among the "friendis nominat" by the bride (Bl. 18). George Browne of Horue is also a curator to her grandsons, Robert and John Wedderburn, in 1696 (D.Dec. 31).

[5] This was soon sold by her brother, with her and her husband's consent, to James Cook, 5 Sept. 1674 (D P.B. 521).

[6] She is also named in the marriage contract of her daughter Grizell, 7 June 1700, but died before a sasine following on it, dated 26 Oct. and registered 29 Nov. 1704 (F.S. 77).

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By her James Wedderburn had issue four sons and seven daughters, of whom the sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who succeeded his father as clerk of Dundee; and in 1723, on the death of his cousin, Sir John, whose estates he had purchased in 1718, became fourth baronet of Blackness. See post, chap. vi.

2. **Robert Wedderburn** [1677—1720 ?],[1] was born in 1677, being baptized in Dundee 18 April 1677 (D.B. 28). He is named in a settlement, 28 April 1680, made by his mother's brother, John Davidson, just before going abroad, by which, in event of his death, he left Robert Wedderburn a sum of five hundred merks, and in certain events a further sum of a thousand (R.D. 237). On his father's death he was still somewhat under age, and thus, together with his brother John, required curators, 19 Oct. 1696 (D.B.R. 492; D.Dec. 31). Both he and John went from home in the following year, but before doing so granted, 3, 28 June, a factory to their brother, the clerk (D.D. 49). After this Robert is not named till 16 Aug. 1703, when his cousin Alexander, the shipmaster, protests a bill against him (*ib.* 57). He is then, as often later, *e.g.*, when on an inquest at Dundee, 2 July 1705 (D.Dec. 65), called mariner, that being the profession he had adopted. He went abroad again soon after, 14 Feb. 1706, when he granted a factory to his brother, the clerk, and to his brother-in-law, John Paterson of Craigie (D.D. 67), but was home again 25-16 June 1707, when Sir Alexander of Blackness granted him a bond (S.W. 556; R.A.D. 154 *d*) for 1,000 merks (£666. 13. 4.), which is mentioned as unpaid in the *Mounie Papers*, 1712-18 (M.P. 67, 78, 88 *a*). On 6 Feb. 1708 he "mariner, uncle," was witness to the baptism of his brother Alexander's son, Robert (D.B. 59), soon after which, 13 Oct., he granted another factory to the clerk (D.D. 73), and went on a voyage to Dantzig in a vessel called the "Thistle," which he seems to have bought from his above-mentioned cousin Alexander, the shipmaster (ante, p. 227), and which he entered on his return in the *Dundee Register of Ships* (15 July 1708). He is named as one of the next-of-kin to young Sir John, the third baronet of Blackness, in 1710, and as such signs the inventory of the estate (M.P. 12), but was not a curator, no doubt because his calling took him too much from home. In the judicial inventory of Sir Alexander's estate there is a balance due to "Mr. Wedderburne who is supposed to be Robert Wedderburne, mariner" (*ib.*), and soon after, 18 March 1710, he got a decree *v.* the estate for the amount due to him (D.Dec. 65). He was in Dundee at the sale of the Blackness library in the same month, where he bought one book, a *Choice Collection of Scots' Poems by several Hands* (M.P. 13), but went abroad again soon after, 7 July 1711, when he once more granted a factory to his brother, the clerk (D.D. 81). The last clear mentions of him as living are dated, 4 Aug. 1714, when he is on an inquest at Dundee (D.Dec. 71), and, 17 Jan. 1715, when he is named as father's kin in an edict of curatory by young Sir John (*ib.* 74), but he would seem to have also been living—for he would otherwise have been described as deceased—in 1718, when his name occurs as one of Sir John's father's creditors (M.P. 86 *a*), and if an entry in the Dundee Mortcloth Dues, 1720-21 (see below), refers, as appears likely, to a child of his, he was also living at that date (D.M.D. 47.) After this, however, there is no mention of him or any descendants of his in any of the records which I have examined, so that his line would seem to have failed.

He married,[2] 14 June (after contract 27 May) 1704 (D.M. 20), **Margaret Arnot**, daughter of John Arnot, notary, burgess of Perth (R.D. 279),[3] who is named with him, 2 Sept. 1705, in an action against them and the clerk (D.B.R. 501). By her (the date of whose death is not ascertained) he had issue, a son:—

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 556; M.P. 12-13, 67, 78, 86 *a*; D.B.R. 492, 501; D.D. 49, 57, 67, 73, 81; D.Dec. 31, 55, 65, 71, 74; D.R.S. 38 *ab*, 39-40; D.M.D. 47; R.D. 237, 279; R.A.D. 154 *d*; D.M. 20; D.B. 28, 55, 59.

[2] At either Dundee or Perth, for the event is registered in both the Dundee and the Perth Register, in the latter of which the entry is, "1704 May 27. In presence of John Mitchell, elder, Robert Wedderburne in the parish of Dundee and Margarett Arnott in this parish gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage. Given to the poor £3 14. 0. Married 14th June by Mr. Robert Anderson, minister of Perth."

[3] This is a bond by Robert to Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, burgess of Perth, in corroboration of a bond (1702) to her by Robert's father-in-law, John Arnot, notary, burgess of Perth (R.D. 279).

James Wedderburn, baptized in Dundee 21 April 1705 (D.B. 55), who must, I think, be the "Mr. Wedderburn's child"[1] buried in Dundee, 1720-21 (D.M.D. 47).

3. **John Wedderburn** [1678—1751],[2] afterwards of Idvies, was baptized at Dundee 24 Aug. 1678 (D.B. 29). No witnesses or godparents are named in the register, but one of the latter was his maternal uncle, John Davidson, who, before going abroad in 1680, settled (28 April) a thousand merks on "John Wedderburn, my goodson and son of James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, and Elizabeth Davidson, his spouse, my sister" (R.D. 237). He was himself a witness, when less than three years old, to the baptism of his cousin John, son of his uncle Peter, being expressly named in the register, 7 Feb. 1681, as "John Wedderburn, son of James Wedderburn, the clerk" (D.B. 34), after which we hear nothing of him till 1695, the year of his father's death. He was then under age, and with his brother Robert got curators 19 Oct. 1696 (D.B.R. 492; D.Dec. 31). He was at Dundee at the close of this year, being named, 24 Nov., as procurator for John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun (D.P.B. 548), but went abroad in about June of the year following, when he and his brother Robert granted (3, 28 June) a factory to their brother, Alexander, before leaving home (D.D. 49). I make no doubt that he went to the University of Leyden, where "John Wedderburn, Scotus," graduated 4 May 1700,[3] as though he was at home 15 Aug. 1699, when he is named as a witness (F.S. 75), he granted a factory to his brother, 26 March 1700, and went abroad again (D.D. 53). After this he returned home to settle in Dundee, where he was for many years a physician of considerable eminence, residing, as has been said (ante, p. 246), in the house in the Nethergait which his father had built. He is thenceforward always designed "Doctor of Medicine" or "physician in Dundee," *e.g.*, when a witness, 3 March 1702, to the baptism of his brother Alexander's eldest son John (D.B. 49);[4] and 17 Aug. 1703, when he joined with his brother Robert and his sisters in granting a discharge of a bond (1696) made to their mother and them by their father's eldest brother (D.D. 58).[5]

He was one of the tutors to young Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet of Blackness, and is often so named, 1710-15, in the *Mounie Papers* (M.P. 12, 75), in which he is also mentioned as the purchaser of some eighteen different books at the sale of the Blackness library in March 1710 (S.W. 13), and occasionally as attending to the health of Sir John's brother and sisters (M.P. 58). He was one of the curators to Sir John, chosen by him 17 Jan. 1715 (M.P. 76; D.Dec. 74), and as such consented to a bond[6] granted by him to the clerk, 12, 14 April 1715 (R.A.D. 154 *h*); is named, 28 Nov. 1716 (S.W. 551); and approved of his sale of his estate (ante, p. 240) in 1718 (S.W. 556; M.P. 83, 84, 86 *a*; F.S. 93).

He was left a tutor to the children of Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk in 1713 (S.W. 541-42); was on the inquest at Forfar for the retour of his eldest son, Peter, as heir to him, 25 Feb. 1714 (*ib.* 543), and is named as tutor to Grizel Wedderburn, 1 Jan. 1718 (R.A.D. 150); as consenting to the purchase of Bahlovan by David Wedderburn in 1727 (D.Dec. 101); and as discharged of his trust by

[1] I think it is most likely to him, but it may refer to Margaret, fifth daughter of his brother Alexander, who had then ceased to be clerk of Dundee, but would still have been probably so designed, ep. D.M.D. 45.

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 541-43, 551, 556, 565, 567-68, 573, 575-77, 579; Bl. 31-33, 52, 93; M.P. 12-13, 58, 75, 76, 78, 83-84, 86 *a*; J.W. 4 *c*; D.P.B. 548, 568, 577, 595-96; D.B.R. 492, 512; D.D. 49, 53, 58, 94, 99, 110, 112-13, 115-16, 128, 131, 133; D.Dec. 31, 55, 74, 101-2; D.M.D. 55, 59; G.S.R. 142; R.H. 37; G.R.S. 66, 69; F.S. 75, 81, 88, 93, 105, 116, 124-25; R.D. 237, 343, 362, 364, 378, 388 *a b*, 401, 409 *a b*; R.A.D. 150, 154 *h*; Br.T. 27; D.B. 29, 34, 49, 53, 65; Ed.M. 21.

[3] See *Index of English-speaking Students at Leyden*, by Edward Peacock, F.S.A. 1883 (Index Soc. Publ.).

[4] He also, 8 Aug. 1704, witnessed that of Alexander's fourth but eldest surviving son, John, afterwards fifth baronet of Blackness (D.B. 53), as well as, 17 Aug. 1712, that of John, son of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson (ante, p. 228; D.B. 65).

[5] See for slight references to him, 7 July 1705, on two inquests (D.Dec. 55); 30 Jan. 1707, 20 July 1713, witness (F.S. 81, 88); 20 Aug. 1715, witnesses the marriage contract of his niece Elizabeth and Alexander Read (Bl. 32); 20 June 1717, witnesses a disposition (D.D. 94); 23 July 1735, action v. James Man (D.B.R. 512); 11 Aug. 1739, witnesses the marriage contract of his niece Katharine and David Scrymgeour of Birkhill (S.W. 568); 13 Dec. 1742, bond to him by Robert Fletcher, younger of Ballinshoe (R.D. 362); 15 June 1745, claim v. him by William Smith and others (S.W. 577).

[6] The doctor himself held a bond on the estate for £666 13s. 4d. (M.P. 78).

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David when he came of age, 5 May 1731 (S.W. 565). So again, we find him a trustee for the creditors of his relatives the Campbells of Kethick, when their estate got involved, 1738-50 (D.D. 116; G.R.S. 69; R.D. 388 *ab*; and see *ib.* 378); a tutor of Grizell, daughter of John Scott, 5 Feb. 1741 (D.D. 112), who later brought an action against him, 29 Nov. 1748, 21 June 1749, through Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, her curator and his nephew (D.D. 115; D.Dec. 102); in charge, together with Thomas Ogilvy of Coull, of the lands of Pitcur, in respect of which they both got a full discharge 1741-42 (R.D. 343); and a curator to James Crawford, son of the late Henry Crawford of Monorgund, up till 11 Aug. 1744 (D.D. 113).[1]

He is named, 28 June 1743, as a witness to the disposition of Blackness by his brother, Sir Alexander, and his son, to Alexander Hunter of Balskelly (R.D. 364), and as the grantee of a bond (S.W. 576), 24 Sept. 1744, by his nephew, Thomas Wedderburn in Inverness (post, chap. x.). He was also trustee of a small sum settled under a bond by David Wedderburn, 10 Aug. 1744,[2] on Sir Alexander, the fourth baronet, his wife, and their grandchildren (S.W. 573, 579), and as such granted a discharge for the interest due, 13 June 1747 (S.W. 475).

When his nephew, Sir John Wedderburn, was about to suffer for his share in the '45, one of the letters written by him the night before his execution was addressed to his uncle the Doctor, whom he begs to concern himself on behalf of Lady Wedderburn and her children (Bl. 52; post, chap. vii.); and this the Doctor no doubt did both in his lifetime and at his death, when his heir was his nephew's eldest son, John (see below), and he left legacies to some of his other children.

He lived, as I have said, for many years in Dundee, in the house which had been his father's, and he also owned other property there.[3] In 1733, however, he purchased from Sir James Wood of Bonnytoun and others, trustees for the creditors of the late David, Earl of Northesk, the estate of Idvies (R.D. 401), situate in the parish of Idvie or Kirkdean, co. Forfar, sasine thereof following about 30 Sept. 1736, when his nephew Robert acted as notary (F.S. 105).[4] These lands and the titles to them are fully described in a great seal entail of them made 6 Aug. 1766 (G.S.R. 142), by his great nephew Sir John Wedderburn in Jamaica, by whom they had then been inherited. Dr. Wedderburn, no doubt, also possessed a fair moveable estate, including a share in a vessel, the "Blessing of Dundee," which is referred to 4 Dec. 1741 (D.D. 110). A facsimile of his signature faces p. 72 of vol. ii. (S.W. 542), while his portrait and that of his wife are at Meredith, in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn. He died, either at Idvies or in Dundee, 3 July 1751, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee (J.W. 4 *c*; D.M.D. 55) under a tomb bearing an inscription, recording his age, the date of his death, his amiable character, and professional skill (see post, the chapter on the Howff).

After his death his great nephew, Sir John, is named as his heir, *e.g.*, 5 March 1752, when he discharges by his factor a bond (30 Nov. 1742) granted by David Wedderburn of Wedderburn to the doctor (S.W. 567); 14 May 1756, when he grants a factory to David Wedderburn of Wedderburn to act for him *re* the Campbells of Kethick, for whose creditors the doctor had been trustee (R.D. 378); and Feb. 1773, when he grants a discharge of a bond due to the doctor's estate by the Campbells (*ib.* 431); and 1 May 1758, when he is served heir general to his great uncle, (R.H. 37), who is then named in connection with Sir John's heirship of Idvies (D.P.B. 595-96; G.S.R. 142; F.S. 124-25), and of the house in Dundee (D.D. 128, 131). I have not found the record of Dr. John Wedderburn's will, but there are references to legacies which were left by him to his nephew, Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie (D.D. 133) and to his great niece, Agatha Wedderburn (Bl. 33) and which were duly paid by Sir John (*ib.*).

[1] He and his wife are also named in the family register of Sir John, fifth baronet of Blackness, as sponsors to several of Sir John's children (Bl. 92).

[2] He is named, 22 Sept. 1744, in a letter from his nephew John to David Scrymgeour of Birkhill (S.W. 575).

[3] The large tenement once belonging to William Watt and now to Dr. John Wedderburn is named as a boundary, 21 Nov. 1719 (D.P.B. 568).

[4] Meanwhile, 2 April, 1735, he had got a bond to infeft him in the lands of Letham and Newbigging in warrandice of Idvies (R.D. 409 *a*); 20 Dec. 1735, a renunciation by Mr. John Walkinshaw of S. James' Westminster, London, of a charge on Idvies (G.R.S. 66); and 25 March 1736, a disposition by Lord Northesk's creditors of a (1683) bond (R.D. 409 *b*). Sasine of the warrandice lands was not registered till 1 Feb. 1749 (F.S. 116).

Dr. Wedderburn had married at Edinburgh, 9 Jan. 1716 (after proclamation Jan. 1), **Margaret Balfour**, relict of Henry Eccles, merchant in Edinburgh (E.M. 21). She was the daughter of his first cousin, Margaret Wedderburn, who married Andrew Balfour, and an account of her and her mother has been given, ante, p. 236-37. The marriage contract was postnuptial, being dated 19 Feb. 1720 (Bl. 31). She died without issue 1764-65 and was buried, with her husband, in the Howff of Dundee (D.M.D. 59) although no addition was made to the inscription on his tomb. Her will was confirmed at Brechin, 10 April 1765, being given up by Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, "executor dative as creditor decerned." The confirmation gives the date of her death as 176— (Br.T. 27).

4. **James Wedderburn** [1679-96], baptized in Dundee 29 Oct. 1679 (D.B. 32), but died just after his father and was buried in Dundee, the Morteloth Dues, 1695-96, recording the use of the cloth for "James Wedderburn, clerk" and a little further down for "James Wedderburn's son" (D.M.D. 26). His death is further evidenced by the fact that he is not named with his brothers Robert and John when they choose curators, since, had he been alive, he would have made a similar choice. He was buried, no doubt, in the Howff.

The seven daughters of James Wedderburn and Elizabeth Davidson were,

1. **Matilda Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 28 Sept 1674 (D.B. 24) but died before Whitsuntide 1675, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee, the Morteloth Dues for Martiumas 1674 to Whitsuntide 1675 recording the use of the cloth for James Wedderburn's child (D.M.D. 7). Her parents thus gave the same name to another daughter born in 1683.

2. **Grissell Wedderburn**,[1] baptized in Dundee 29 Dec. 1680 (D.B. 33). Her place as second daughter of her father is shown by the order—Robert, John, Grissell, Margaret, etc — in which his children are named in their discharge, 17 Aug. 1703, to their uncle, Blackness, of the bond granted by him to them and their mother in 1696 (D.D. 58). Grissell is there named as wife to *Thomas Watson* of Grange, whom she had married at Dundee, 11 July 1700, after giving up of their names, 10 June (D.M. 17). Their marriage contract, dated 7 June 1700, is referred to in a resignation by her husband to her in implement thereof, dated 26 Sept. 1704, of some property in Dundee once that of Alexander Tyrie (D.D. 58), of which sasine was given 27 Sept. (D.P.B. 556). The contract is also named in a sasine by virtue of it, dated 7 June 1700 and registered 29 Nov. 1704, infefting her in an annual-rent during her mother's life and in a further sum at her death (F.S. 77). She is again mentioned 23 July 1706, when she stands godmother, at Dundee, to her brother Alexander's daughter Grissell (D.B. 58) and is last named in 1708, when her son John was born (see below). I have not ascertained the date of her death, but there is a decreet, dated 18 Feb. 1719, which narrates a bond of 8. 14 Feb. 1704 as granted to Margaret, eldest (*i.e.*, eldest surviving at the date of registration) daughter of the late James Wedderburn, so that Grissell died 1708-19. Her husband died before 11 Nov. 1723, when his eldest son Thomas was retoured heir to him (D.P.B. vol. 280, fol. 163-64, orig. record). In all she had issue four sons and two daughters, all of them baptized at Dundee, viz., Thomas, 28 Aug 1701 (born 26th); James, 15 Feb. 1704; Alexander, 6 April 1707; John, 24 July 1708; Elizabeth, 8 Oct. 1702; Katharen, 16 May 1705 (*Dundee Parish Register*, orig. record, s. dd.).[2]

3. **Margaret Wedderburn**.[3] There is no record of her baptism in Dundee, but having regard to the ages of her brothers and sisters, she must have been born in 1681-82, as she was next in age to her sister Grissell,[4] born Sept. 1680, while her next youngest sister was born in June 1683. She married (as his second wife)

[1] Synopsis of Refereuces :—D.P.B. 556 ; D.D. 58. 64 ; F.S. 77, D.M. 17 ; D.B. 33, 58.

[2] Of these sons, Thomas married Margaret Clayhills and had a son, Alexander, baptized in Dundee, 3 Oct. 1732, when his great uncle, Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, stood witness ; while Alexander was a surgeon and married Jean Scrymgeour by whom he had issue, baptized in Dundee, John, 22 April 1735, Alexander, 1 May 1737, Margaret, 24 Feb. 1739, and Thomas, 4 Sept. 1740.

[3] Synopsis of Refereuces :—S.W. 556 ; Bl. 53, 56 ; M.P. 86 *a* ; D.B.R. 509 ; D.D. 58, 70 ; D.Dec. 99 ; R.A.D. 154 *ab* ; D.B. 44, 66 ; R.D. 330.

[4] J.W. in both his printed memoir and his MS. places Margaret as the eldest sister, but this is an error.

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John Paterson of Craigie, by Perth, but neither the place nor the date of the marriage are clearly ascertained. It was possibly as early as 1700, but probably after August 1703, and certainly before 13 June 1706. The date is not clear, because on 17 Aug. 1703 she is not described as married in the discharge to her uncle Blackness to which she is a party, although her sister Grissell is described as "wife of Thomas Watson" (D.D. 58) from which it would appear that she was then unmarried. On the other hand there is another discharge (D.D. 70) 13 June 1706 by her husband, John Paterson of Craigie, to Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness, of a bond by the late Sir John to his sister Margaret, relict of Patrick Kyd of Craigie,[1] which Patrick's widow had assigned (1704) to her niece, Margaret Wedderburn, wife of John Paterson of Craigie, and to *his* daughters, Margaret, Jean, and Agnes Paterson, her grand-nieces. Of course, if these three daughters were her daughters their mother must have been married before 1703, but they may have been his daughters only, as he was first married to Margaret Kyd, who is named as his wife 29 Oct. 1690, when she witnesses a baptism at Dundee (D.B. 44) and who was, no doubt, the daughter (b. 1669) of William Kyd and Jean Wedderburn (ante, p. 214). Thus all the children of John Paterson of Craigie, by whichever wife, would be grand-nieces of Margaret Wedderburn, relict of Patrick Kyd.[2] She is named 17 May 1713, when she was name-mother to Margaret, daughter of her brother Alexander (D.B. 66) and may be the Marion (Mariot, Margaret?) Wedderburn, party with her husband (whose name is not given) to an action in Dundee, 8 March 1719 (D.B.R. 509).[3] She is also named in a decree *v.* Margaret Wedderburn, Lady Craigie, dated 9 July 1743, (D.Dec. 99). I have not ascertained the date or place of either her death or that of her husband, but she was living 24 May 1747, when Sir John Wedderburn, writing from Jamaica to his sister Margaret, desires his "compliments to Aunt Craigie" (Bl. 58). J.W. in his MS. says that her husband showed much kindness to the Blackness family in the trouble of the '45, at which date he must have been well on in years, and I think that it was more likely his son James, who then befriended the family, and that it is he and not his father to to whom one of Sir John Wedderburn's last letters is addressed (Bl. 53) and who is referred to in Sir John's farewell letter to his eldest son bidding him "take care and please Mr Paterson" (Bl. 54).[4]

4. **Matilda Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 11 June 1683 (D.B. 37) and was living 19 Aug. 1703, when she was a party to the discharge of her uncle Blackness, *ut sup.* (D.D. 58). I find no other mention of her,[5] and J.W. is, no doubt, correct in saying that she died unmarried.

[1] Thus there were two Margaret Wedderburns, aunt and niece, both called "Lady Craigie," so that the former is sometimes called Lady Craigie elder (D.Dec. 39).

[2] It is not clear whether she is named as his wife in a bond for 1,800 merks, dated 8, 14 July 1704, though she is clearly so named when she assigns it, 2 April 1711, with her husband's consent to Sir David Thriepland of Fingask (S.W. 558; R.A.D. 154 *b*).

[3] She is mentioned as a creditor of the second and third baronets of Blackness in a list of their debts, 1718 (M.P. 86 *a*).

[4] I have not been able to make out a complete list of Margaret Wedderburn's children, of whom there were, I believe, several. Of these one was Grizel Paterson, who writes a letter to her cousin Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, on the occasion of his execution (Bl. 56; orig. at Craigflower), and is named in the letters home from Jamaica of Sir John and his brother, James Wedderburn, in 1747. Another was the above-named son James, who granted a factory to Robert Wedderburn, 29 Aug. 1729 (R.D. 330) and is the Dr. Paterson in Jamaica also named in the letters of Sir John (post, chap. viii.). This Dr. Paterson married a daughter of Oliphant of Bachilton and Carpow (near Abernethy, Perth), and bought from his wife's brother the latter property. He died, æt. 85, 13 June 1793, leaving issue besides two daughters (Margaret, m. Col. Drummond of Gardrum and d.s.p., and Elizabeth, d. unm.), a son, James Paterson, d. 4 April 1824, having married (1805) Jane Hay, daughter of James Balfour Hay of Leys, Randerstone and Mugdrum, by whom (d. 1865) he had issue (besides two sons, James, d. æt. 14, and John, d. inf., and three daughters, Elizabeth, Helen Skene, and Margaret Drummond, who d. unm., 1868, 1897, 1891) a son and two daughters, viz., Catharine (d. 1890) m. Sir William Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart., and Jane Hay (d. 1873), m. Hon. John Rollo, both of whom had issue. The son, Peter (d. June 1865, married Marianne, daughter of Lord Elibank, by whom he had issue two sons, 1, Edmund Paterson Balfour Hay, now of Carpow, Leys, Randerstone and Mugdrum (unmarried 1897) and 2, Peter (m. Amy Johnstone and has issue two daughters, Amy Charlotte and Mary Margaret), and three daughters, Jane Hay, d. 1857, Marianne, unm. 1897, and Charlotte Emily de Haya, d. 1879. The account of the Carpow family in Burke's *Landed Gentry* is inaccurate.

[5] A Matilda Wedderburn who witnessed a baptism at Dundee 20 Oct. 1702 may be she or her aunt, Mrs. Brisbane, ante, p. 215. (*Dundee Parish Register*, orig. record, s.d.)

5. **Rachell Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 11 Nov. 1684 (D.B. 38), and died between April and Michaelmas 1689 (D.M.D. 21). Thus she is not named in the bond by her uncle Blackness, 18 Nov. 1696 (D.D. 58).
6. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 21 Sept. 1686 (D.B. 41). She was living 18 Nov. 1696, being one of the grantees of the bond by her uncle Blackness, but is expressly stated to have died between its date and the date of its discharge, 17 Aug. 1706 (D.D. 58). She is thus identified with the Elizabeth Wedderburn who is named in the Mortcloth Dues as buried in Dundee 1701-2 (D.M.D. 30).
7. **Jean Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 16 Dec. 1689 (D.B. 43), and died before 18 Nov. 1696, as she is not named in the bond of her uncle Blackness, to which reference has so often been made.

Pedigree showing descent from James Wedderburn and Elizabeth Davidson. Chaps. v. vi.

James Wedderburn, second surviving son of Sir Alexander of Blackness (ante, p. 200), b. 1649, d. 1696, clerk of Dundee 1675-96. = Elizabeth, daur. of Robert Davidson of Balgay. She m. 1673, and d. 1702-3.

- Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1764, bought Blackness 1718; succeeded as fourth baronet 1723.
- Katharine, daur. of John Scott, b. 1680, m. 1697 and d. 1761-62.
- Robert Wedderburn, b. 1680, d. 17—?
- Margaret, daur. of John Arnot of Perth, m. 1704.
- John Wedderburn, physician in Dundee, b. 1678, d. s.p. 1751.
- Margaret, daur. of Andrew Balfour, m. 1716, d. 1764-65.
- James Wedderburn, b. 1619, d. 1696.
- 1. Matilda, b. 1674, d. 1674-5.
- 4. Matilda, b. 1683, d. unm.
- 5. Rachael, b. 1684, d. 1689.
- 6. Elizabeth, b. 1686, d. 1701-2.
- 7. Jean, b. 1689, d. bef. 1696.
- 2. Grissell, b. 1680, m. Thomas Watson of Grange. ↓
- 3. Margaret, b. 1681-82, m. John Paterson of Craigie. ↓

James Wedderburn, b. 1705, d. 1720-21.

- 1. James Wedderburn, b. 1698, d. 1698-99.
- 2. John Wedderburn, b. and d. 1702.
- 3. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1703, d. 1707-8.
- 6. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1709, d. 1716-17.
- 4. John Wedderburn, b. 1704, afterwards fifth baronet of Blackness. ↓ Chaps. vii. and viii.
- 5. Robert Wedderburn, b. 1708, afterwards of Pearsie. ↓ Chap. ix.
- 7. Thomas Wedderburn, b. 1710, afterwards of Cantra. ↓ Chap. x.
- 8. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1718, d. 1789-90, unm.
- 1. Elizabeth, b. 1699, m. 1715, Alexander Read of Turfbeg. ↓
- 2. Christian, b. 1700, d. 1707-8.
- 3. Grissell, b. 1706, d. 1726-30, m. James Graham of Meathie, s.p.
- 4. Katharine, b. 1711, d. 1712-13.
- 5. Margaret, b. 1713, d. 1720-21.
- 7. Mary, b. 1716, d. 1722-23.
- 6. Katharine, b. 1715, d. 1796, m. David Scrymgeour of Birkhill. ↓ *The Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn* (ante, p. 175).

PART III.

CHAPTER VI.

SIR ALEXANDER, (ELDEST SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN), FOURTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS AND CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1645, D. 1744, AND HIS FAMILY.

With an account of his share in the '15. See pedigree at p. 253.

Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1675—1744], eldest son of James Wedderburn and Elizabeth Davidson, and afterwards (1723) fourth baronet of Blackness, was born 4 Nov. (Bl. 11) and baptized in Dundee 13 Nov. 1675 (D.B. 26). He is then named as a witness, when just over three years of age, to the baptism of his cousin Alexander (son of his uncle Peter) 30 Nov. 1678 (*ib.* 30),[2] after which there is no reference to him for some years. In 1685 his father, as we have seen (ante, p. 246), applied to the burgh council of Dundee to appoint Alexander conjunct clerk with him for his life and to succeed him on his death, and after considering the matter on two occasions (Feb. 10, 17) the council, March 1, thought the request "most reasonable and do receive Alexander to be their clerk after his father's death, and ordain a gift of the clerkship to be drawn out in his favour, subject to their right to choose their own depute during his minority, if his father should die during it" (D.C.B. 136) and this gift was duly ratified (D.G.R. 11). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1690 (S.A.R. 36) and two years later was a writer in Dundee, being so designed 23 Aug. 1692, and on other occasions (D.P.B. 544) when he acts as witness or attorney, *e.g.*, Feb.-Nov. 1693 (D.D. 43); 4 May 1693 (D.C. 82); in a decree for him 21 May 1694 (D.Dec. 24); an action by him, 30 March 1695 (D.B.R. 491); and a cognition which he witnessed, 1 Jan. 1696 (D.C. 83). He was admitted a notary 18 Jan. 1695, the record describing him as "son of James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee," and as twenty-one years of age, although strictly he was only in his twenty-first year (Reg. Adm. Not., vol. xvi.).[3] His father died in January of the following year, and soon after (10 Feb.) he was served heir to him (D.C.B. 141; D.Dec. 29; R.H. 28);[4] and was also at once, 14 Jan., appointed to succeed him (D.C.B. 140) in accordance with the gift of 1685, after which he is constantly named as clerk of Dundee. Several of the volumes of the Dundee Records are his books. Thus he continued his father's protocol book (vol. 278), the first of his sasines in it being dated 16 Jan. 1696, and bearing his notarial symbol and motto, "Sit Deo Gloria" (D.P.B. 547). Vol. 279 is also his and runs from 1699 till 1715, when, as we shall see, his share in the Jacobite rising of that year led to his ceasing to be clerk of Dundee. Vols. 9, 10, 12-14 of the Dundee Deeds, covering the years 1697—1715, are also his, and from the title page of one of them (vol. 12) it appears that he was at one time constable depute of Dundee.[5] Of the Dundee Decrees, again,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 506, 509-9 *a*, 519-21, 525, 530-31, 537-38, 541-42, 549, 551, 556, 558-59, 561, 565-66, 568, 571, 573, 575, 579-81, 589, 592-93, 615, 643, 717, 719-20; Bl. 11, 19, 32, 65, 93; M.P. 6 *seqq.*, 12-13, 23, 67, 75-78, 86 *a*; J.W. 3 *d e f*; S.A.R. 36; D.C. 72, 82-86, 88, 90-96; D.L.R. 61; D.P.B. 544, 547, 549-55, 574, 576, 581; vols. 275, 278-79; D.B.R. 491, 496, 501, 507, 519, 522; D.C.B. 90, 136, 140-44, 147-49, 151, 154, 165-66, 170-81, 188-91; D.D. 43, 46, 49, 52 *a*, 53, 55, 62, 67-8, 73, 77-78, 81, 86, 88, 91-93, 95-96, 102, 104, 113, 123-25; vols. 9, 12-14, 20; D.Dec. 24, 29-30, 32, 40, 42, 46, 49, 64-65, 70, 73, 74, 77, 82-84, 87, 95, 97-98, 101; vols. 2-7; H.C. 1-5; vol. 1; D.G.R. 11; D.M.D. 54, 58; G.S.R. 136-38, 140, 142; R.H. 28; G.R.S. 73; F.S. 75, 78-80, 82-85, 87, 91-94, 97, 99, 101, 103-4, 106-7, 109, 112-13, 115, 120, 126; R.D. 242, 246-47, 255, 256 *a b c*, 266-68, 270 *a b*, 275, 284-85, 290-91, 294-95 *a b*, 303, 308, 310, 312-14, 318, 320-21, 323-24, 328-29, 331, 333, 336, 340 *a b c*, 341, 342 *b c d j k i*, 349, 354 *a b*, 364, 416-17; R.A.D. 125-27, 137, 146, 149-51, 154-55, 157-59, 162, 164-67, 172; Br.T. 18-20; D.M. 16; D.B. 26, 30, 45-47, 49-50, 53, 58-62, 64, 66, 69-70; *Reg. Adm. Not.*, vol. 16.

[2] His name occurs in all as witness or godfather, on some sixteen occasions, 1696—1737. *e.g.*, 18 May 1711, when he is namefather to Alexander, son of Alexander Wedderburn and Margaret Watson (D.B. 62; ante, p. 226).

[3] This record is among the public records at H.M.'s Register House, Edinburgh.

[4] He was also his executor and gave up his will, 5 April 1704 (Br.T. 19), as he did that of his uncle Alexander (ante, p. 218) 11 Oct. in the same year (*ib.* 20).

[5] His name sometimes occurs on the title pages of volumes in the Dundee Records, which are not his or of his time, but which were long in his keeping (see post, p. 257) and which he regarded as his property. See *e.g.*, D.P.B. vol. 275.

vol. 2 is partly and vols. 3-6 are entirely his, while vol. 7 was begun by him, and continued until he was interrupted by the affairs of the '15. Yet another volume, the first of five relating the chartulary of the barony of the Hiltoun of Dundee, of which he was clerk, is also his (D.C.H. 1). Facsimiles of his notarial symbol (D.C. 84; D.P.B. 547) will be found at p. 187 of vol ii.; of his signature opp. pp. 72 and 192 (S.W. 542, 568; D.C. 82-83); while a family register in his hand and a complete letter of his are also reproduced at pp. 94 and 116 of the same volume.

The references to him in connection with family affairs are very numerous. Thus he was repeatedly factor for his two brothers, Robert and John Wedderburn, in their absence abroad, *e.g.*, 3, 28 June 1697, 1 Jan. 1698, 26 March 1700, 14 Feb. 1706, 15 July 1708, and 7 July 1711 (D.D. 49, 53, 67, 73, 81); as well as for his cousin, Alexander, the mariner, (ante, p. 226) 28 June 1699 (D.B.R. 496), and for Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness, from whom he had factories to uplift the rents of Blackness and Logie, 24 April 1706, 11 Nov. 1707 (D.D. 68), and, 11 June 1709, an authority to sign a contract for him with the town of Dundee (D.D. 77). Sir Alexander also nominated him one of the tutors to his children 3 Jan. 1710 (D.D. 78), and thus it was that on his death the clerk had to take over the management of the estate of Blackness, and to deal with the difficulties in which it was involved. Of these sufficient account has already been given (ante, pp. 239-40, 243-44) and they may be studied in detail in the *Mounie Papers* (post, vol. ii, pp. 115-40)[1] which consist mainly of letters on the subject from the clerk to one of his colleagues, George Seton. It is a facsimile of one of these letters, dated 19 Jan. 1710, which faces p. 116 of vol. ii.

He was also one of the tutors testamentar to the children of Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk (ante, pp. 161 *seqq.*), being so named in his will 4 Nov. 1713 (S.W. 541-43), in a decree in an action by Grissell, his daughter, 1 Jan. 1718 (R.A.D. 1501), and in her brother David's purchase of Baldovan in 1727 (D.Dec. 101),[2] and discharge of his tutors and curators, 5 May 1731 (S.W. 565).[3]

He was clerk of Dundee for over twenty years, viz., from his father's death in 1696 to his own deposition from the office in 1717. Between these dates he is, of course, repeatedly named as clerk, but the majority of such references to him relate to the affairs of the town, and do not add to our knowledge of himself.[4] Among his servitors or apprentices as writers were, 1696-99, David Spalding of Corrydown (R.D. 242, 247), and, 1699—1700, James Wedderburn, son of his uncle George, ante, p. 220 (D.P.B. 550, 552). He was, no doubt, very active in the exercise of his office, and was thus, 21 Sept. 1699, also appointed clerk to the Barony of Hiltoun (D.C.B. 144), and thereupon, 26, 28 Sept., took the necessary oaths of allegiance to William of Orange (D.Dec. 40),[5] as he did, 18 Sept. 1702, to Queen Anne (*ib.* 49). He also had been admitted a burgess of Dundee, by his father's privilege, 5 Nov. 1709 (D.L.B. 61).

Being thus the seventh of his name and family who had, practically without a break,[6] held the office of clerk from 1557 on, he perhaps inclined to regard the office as an absolute right, and unsuccessfully claimed, under the above gift of the office, March 1685, the power to appoint and discharge his own deputy. The matter is referred to 4, 11 May 1703, when he claims this right of the council, who got out of the difficulty by some of those present withdrawing, so as to avoid a quorum (D.C.B. 147-48). It would seem that in making this

[1] Other references to the clerk *re* Sir John will be found S.W. 551; D.D. 65, 74; R.A.D. 154 *h*.

[2] Later on, 18 Dec. 1739, he was called on to give evidence in a suit by David *v.* Guthrie of Clepington for abstracting the multures of Baldovan (R.A.D. 165).

[3] See also 29 March 1696, named as mother's kin to Barbara Brisbane, ante, p. 216 (D.Dec. 32); 1 March 1700, gives up the will of Catharine Man (ante, p. 222) on behalf of her sons (Br.T. 18); 20 March 1700, factor for Grissell Watson, ante, p. 228 (D.Dec. 42); 15 March 1704, factor for Margaret Balfour, ante, p. 236 (D.D. 62); 27 Feb. 1711, witness to the marriage contract of Rachel Wedderburn and Gilbert Stewart, ante, p. 161 (S.W. 538); 13 Feb. 1714, father's heir to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fletcher of Ballinschoe (D.Dec. 70), and, 11 Aug. 1744, one of the curators to James Crawford of Monorgan (D.D. 213).

[4] See *e.g.*, 3 March 1696, notary (S.W. 506); 15 May 1696, named (D.Dec. 30); 25 May 1696, bond presented for registration by his servitor (D.D. 46); 29 Dec. 1696, notary (S.W. 509 *a*); 1696-99, often named *re* burgh affairs (D.C.B. 143); 1697—1700, numerous factories to him (D.D. 52 *n*); 16 Aug. 1697, notary (S.W. 519); 8, 15 Oct. 1700, named (D.C. 72); 13 Dec. 1700, witness (D.P.B. 554); 15 May 1701, named (D.C. 85); 9 Jan., 27 March 1702, 5 Feb. 1704, witness (R.D. 255, 266-67); 11 May 1706, signs a charter (F.S. 78); 1, 10 June 1706, witness to two charters (S.W. 530-31); 20 June 1706, signs the charter of Logie on disposition by the town of Dundee to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (F.S. 80); 11 Nov. 1709, witnesses a bond by Sir Alexander (R.D. 284), etc.

[5] In the next year, 24 Sept. 1700, he signs as notary for various persons who take a similar oath (D.Dec. 46).

[6] The only break, if it can be so called, was for a short time during the Protectorate (ante, pp. 204-5).

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claim, Wedderburn's desire was to get rid of the then depute, James Ramsay, who had been depute in his father's time, and, as Wedderburn's senior in years, was perhaps an unwilling subordinate. The clerk therefore brought an action against James Ramsay, to remove him from the office, the proceedings in which are reported in *Fountainhall's Diary* (ii. 186, s. 16 July 1703) Ramsay asserted that he held his office from the town council for life, and was only removable by them for some fault. Wedderburn contended that "the Wedderburns had for fourteen generations been clerks of Dundee, and always had the nomination of their own depute, who precariously depended on them and were during pleasure." The Lords, 16 July 1703, sustained Ramsay's defence, and found him not removable without a fault (R.A.D. 126).[1] The clerk's claim in this matter, however, did not affect the confidence of the council in his ability, and 26 March 1705 they appointed him to go to Edinburgh and "advise" their affairs (D.C.B. 151); and later on, 6 July 1710, we find him in fact appointing his own depute, one John Dick, with the council's consent (D.C.B. 65).[2]

He was not, however, destined to long retain the office himself, being deposed from it by the Dundee council in 1717, in consequence of his share in the rising of '15 as it affected Dundee.[3] On 24 Aug. 1714 he had been compelled, as clerk, to take the oaths of allegiance, assurance and abjuration to King George of Hanover (D.Dec. 73), but it is clear that his principles were in favour of the absent king.

Thus it was that when, on Friday Jan. 6 1716, James came to Dundee, the clerk was amongst those who rode out to meet him, and drank at the Cross to the success of his arms,[4] while some days later, he received from James an appointment as governor of Broughty Castle, at the mouth of the Tay, by virtue of a document,[5] dated from Scoon on Jan. 21, in the following terms:—

"*James R.*

James, by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc, to our trusty and well beloved Alexander Wedderburne, Greeting. We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, doe hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Alexander Wedderburne, to be Governor of Our Castle of Broughty and Commander of Our garrison there.

You are therefor carefully and dilligently to discharge the duty and trust of Governor and Commander aforesaid by doing and performing everything that belongs thereunto; and also by duly exercising the inferior officers and soldiers of the said Garrison in arms, and keeping the same in good order and discipline. And We hereby require them to obey you, as Our Governor and Commander, and yourself to observe and

[1] Among the Edinburgh Municipal Records are three printed papers in this action, viz, (1) Information for Wedderburn; (2) Information for Ramsay; with (3) a Condescendance of Records referred to. Fountainhall's report fairly summarizes the points made. The "fourteen generations" must be an exaggerated statement, and, at any rate, rests without proof. The earliest recorded clerk of Dundee of the name is Alexander Wedderburn, appointed to succeed Robert Seres (D.C. 23) in Feb. 1557, from when until 1715 the office was continuously held by seven of the family. Further "fourteen generations" would carry us back, taking 20 or 25 years to a generation, to 1410 or 1275, and in a Dundee charter (x., i., 9). dated 13 Sept. 1465, being a letter of reversion by William of Barry to the town, one of the witnesses is John Bele (Bell), common clerk of Dundee."

[2] In this year, 16 Jan. 1710, he had an action *v.* the flesher trade in regard to the perquisites of the office, of which the fleshers had to supply a dozen nolts' tongues (D.Dec. 64). See also as to the clerk's fees, a regulation of 6 Sept. 1696 (D.C.B. 142).

[3] "Dundee was seriously affected during the rebellion of 1715 and the Jacobite leanings of the magistrates were openly shown. In June of that year three of the bailies, the treasurer, and a leading burgess were found guilty of disloyalty "having drunk to the health of James VIII. at the foot of Dundee Cross and thereafter thrown their bottles in the air." The leaders of the Dundee rebels were amongst the first to insist that the Pretender should come immediately to Scotland, and though his visit was long delayed he made his most effective appearance at Dundee. For more than an hour he sat on horseback beside the Cross of Dundee receiving the congratulations of his supporters. Amongst these was Alexander Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee, who freely presented burgess tickets to the rebels and proclaimed the Pretender at the Cross. The advent of the Duke of Argyle brought about the subjection of the rebels in Dundee, but for a long time afterwards the Jacobite feelings smouldered. To compel public testimony in support of the Hanoverian dynasty the magistrates ordered that the Coronation of George II. in 1727 should be celebrated with great pomp and directed that a bonfire should be lighted at the Cross, while the main streets in the burgh were illuminated. (A. C. Lamb's *Old Dundee* xi. *b.*)

[4] There is a good account of the '15, as it touched Dundee, in Maclaren's (1874) edition of Thompson's *History of Dundee*, pp. 112-16. The provost and magistrates in office at the time of the rising were mostly loyal Jacobites, so that after the failure of James, the government nominated a new provost and council of different views. It was this body that deposed Alexander Wedderburn from the clerkship.

[5] The original of this document is not in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest, but hangs framed at Birkhill. It is here quoted from the copy of it given in J.W.'s MS. The "*James R.*" at the head of the document is in James' own hand.

SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
FOURTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS.
B. 1675, D. 1744.

follow all such orders, directions, and commands as you shall from time to time receive from Us, the Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces, for the time being, or from Our Governor of Dundee, present or for the time being according to the rules and directions of the trust hereby reposed in you. Part III. Chap. VI.

Given at our Court at Scoon, this 21st of January, in the fifteenth year of Our Reign $17\frac{15}{16}$.

By His Majesty's Command,

Mar.

Mr. Alexander Wedderburne,
Governor of Broughty Castle."

The circumstances of the clerk's deposition from office and the grounds for it are very fully stated in the Dundee Records, the first leaves of vol. 8A of the Council Books being devoted to that topic. The rising being over, it appears that some of the inhabitants of the burgh gave in to the council an information against the clerk anent his carriage during the rebellion. Upon this the council, 26 April 1716, appointed a committee of inquiry (D.C.B. 170) who reported (1 May) that one William Gibb, a maltman, informed them and was ready to prove that the clerk had, on January 6, "accompanied the Earls of Mar and Marshall and several gentlemen who were in the rebellion to the councill house of the burgh, where they were getting a treat and burgess tickets, and acted as clerk, as well then as at the rouping of the petty customs under those who acted as magistrates in the rebellion; and that he went to the cross with the rebels at some of their solemnities; went out and met the pretender at his coming to the town; and collected the excise the time of the rebellion for behoof of the rebels" (*ib.* 171). A week later, 8 May, two incriminating burgess tickets signed by the clerk in favour of James, Earl of Tinmouth, and Col. Francis Bulkeley were produced (*ib.* 172) and, after ordering the information of W. Gibb to be put into writing, the council cited the clerk to appear, and in addition, sent a representative, Thomas Dowie, to Edinburgh to consult the Lord Justice Clerk on the matter (*ib.* 173-75). In neither of these proceedings were they very successful, the Lord Justice Clerk replying, 28 July, that "it was not proper for him to give advice, but the town might do as they thought proper with their own servants," while the clerk, although repeatedly cited, took no notice of the citation (*ib.* 176-77). Thereupon, 9 Aug, upon the written information of William Gibb and the two burgess tickets, and also because "Mr Wedderburn is both sheriff depute and sheriff clerk of Forfar, which the council reckoned to be inconsistent to be in one person with the clerkship of Dundee, because of the difference betwixt the burgh and the shire anent their jurisdictions,' and also because "he had refused to come to the council when cited in respect of which the council found him culpable" they depose him from being clerk of Dundee and of the barony of Hilltoun," (*ib.* 178) and pass an act to that effect (D.C. 88) which they ratified 8 Oct., when they appointed one George Duncan clerk in his stead (D.C.B. 179). They do not, however, seem to have been quite comfortable as to the legality of their action, as eight months later, 9 April 1717, bailie Yeaman calls in question the proceedings upon the ground that though he had no doubt Wedderburn's disloyal behaviour justified the demission, still the information ought to have been laid "on facts more heinous," and the whole cognosced upon, and "lest it might afterwards be pretended that Mr. Wedderburne had been removed upon too slender grounds," he proposed that he should be cited anew to hear trial taken of other facts. This was done and the evidence thus given, 9-22 April, is preserved among the Dundee papers (D C 90). There was little new proved, except by a shoemaker, William Maiden, who said that he had seen the clerk "upon the cross with the rest, with a glass in his hand, saw him drink and throw the glass over the cross" (*ib.*). As before Wedderburn refused to appear and he was again found culpable (D.C. 92) and deposed, the council ordaining a process to be raised before the Lords of Council and Session for a declaration that such deposition was just and legal (*ib.* 180-81), and obtaining a decree 28 Dec 1717 (D.C. 91, 93; R.A.D. 149).

Although thus deposed from the office of clerk, he refused to give up to the town the books and papers which were in his custody, and it was long before the town succeeded in getting them from him. In Feb. 1718 they raised a process and got a decreet against him for the delivery of the documents (D.C. 93; D.C.B. 182-83; R.A.D. 151), but the action seems to have grown stale and it was not till 26 Oct. 1741 that the council took steps to enforce the decreet (D.C.B. 190) with the result that, 18 Feb. 1742, the then clerk reported that "he had now got from Blackness the haill papers that were in His hands belonging to the town" (*ib.* 191). Meanwhile we find him, 22 June 1727, among those compelled to sign the proclamation at Dundee of the accession of George II., and, 6 May 1736, he was one of those invited by the council to the town house and the cross to drink a health on the occasion of the recent marriage of the Prince of Wales (*ib.* 181).

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The loss of the clerkship of Dundee did not affect Wedderburn's other offices as sheriff clerk of Forfar and as collector of excise. I have not examined the records in the town house of Forfar,[1] and thus cannot give the date of his appointment. J W. in his MS. says that he was so elected in 1717, but this is certainly an error, as he is often so named many years earlier, *e.g.*, 17 June 1706 (F.S. 79), as well as later, *e.g.*, 8 May, 28 Aug. 1717 (F.S. 72; R.D. 417); 30 April 1718 (D.Dec. 77); 7 Dec. 1719 (D.D. 88); 10 Sept. 1720 (F.S. 93); 18 Aug. 1722 (D.C. 94). The last mention I have of him as sheriff clerk is dated 3 Nov. 1729 (F.S. 103), and he was ultimately succeeded in the office by his son, Robert, who is often so designed (post, chap. ix). He was also a collector of excise, though here again I have no date of his appointment. In one of his letters to George Seton, 4 Jan. 1711, he speaks of "taking horse for my rout of excise" (M P. 32) and he is named as collector in two bonds, 30 July, 21 Aug. 1716 (R.D. 295 *a b*). Here again he stood out for his rights and was defender in a process for his refusal to give out extracts except on payment of the customary fee (D.C.B. 188). Other mentions of him, more or less in connection with his profession, are to be found on various occasions. Thus, 7 Dec. 1722, the Duke of Douglas made him factor and chamberlain of Dudhope (R.D. 303), a post which he still held in 1734, when, 3 Oct., he granted a tack of the Dudhope parks (R.D. 324), but which passed to his eldest son, John, 17 Feb. 1737 (*ib.* 329). In 1724, June 30, he is named (S.W. 559) as bailie to the sasine of Bullion in favour of David Brisbane (ante, p. 216); 1725, as arbiter between John, Lord Gray, and one of his feuars (S.W. 561); 1727, Jan. 23, *seqq.*; 1731, Feb. 1, as tutor of Margaret Strachan (R.D. 313, 336); 1727, Oct. 7, factor to uplift the rents of Charles, Lord Kinnaird (*ib.* 314); 1729, May 20, witness (F.S. 101); and 1731, March 25, overseer re the beer duties (D.C. 96).

I pass to the properties which he inherited or acquired. On 5 April 1698 he got an annual-rent from Andrew Morisone (S.W. 521; D.P.B. 549); and 15 May 1699, as eldest son and heir retoured of his father, received payment from Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie (ante, p. 162) of a five thousand merk bond (S.W. 525).[2] In the same year he, 15 Aug., was retoured heir to his father in the South Nethergait house (F.S. 75) and a month later, 15 Sept., got a disposition of some other lands in Dundee adjudged to Patrick Leslie, late chamberlain to the Lord Gosford (D.D. 55) in which he was infeft 4 Nov. (D.P.B. 551). In the following year, 28 Nov. 1700, he got sasine of a North Murraygait property (*ib.* 553), and a little later, Feb.-March 1703, disponed a North Overgait one to Fotheringham of Balindean (*ib.* 555). In 1706, June 10, he got from the town a charter of Clepington (D.H.C. 1) and was "quyt of his entry" thereto in consideration of his services in getting Hiltoun feu'd out (D.C.B. 154), while a few weeks later, July 13, he got a similar charter from the town of the lands of Easter Clepington to be called the barony of Hiltoun, at the price of £9,727. 0. 2. scots (D.H.C. 2; R.D. 416). Another small property called "Donaldson's croft" or "Donald deall" was granted to him, again by the town, 2 Sept. 1707 (D.C. 86; D.H.C. 3), sasine following 10 Oct. (F.S. 82). There are also sasines of the lands in Dundee and the Hiltoun to him for life and then to his son, John, 4 May 1709 (F.S. 85)[3]; 19, 21 Dec. 1710 (D.C.B. 166; D.H.C. 4, 5); 9 Feb. 1711 (F.S. 87),[4] and an assignation to him by Mr. Alexander Scott, minister at Liff, for 3,000 merks, 16 May 1711 (R.D. 294). The lands of Clepington he sold, 28 Aug. 1717, to Mr. Henry Guthrie, late provost of Dundee (R.D. 417), soon after which, April 1718, he himself acquired by purchase from his cousin and pupil, Sir John Wedderburn, the estates of Blackness and Logie. The facts in regard to this purchase have been already given (ante, p. 240) and need not be here recapitulated. The price paid was over £60,000, and a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal was obtained 26 July 1722 (S.W. 556;

[1] Mr. James Taylor, town clerk of Forfar, tells me that the present records of the town consist of a *Council Minute Book* from 1660 on, a *Sasine Register* from 1709, and a *Register of Deeds* from 1768 on. These may contain some material of value. I have a note of a document entered in the *Particular Register of Inhibitions, etc.* for Forfar (H.M. Reg. House, Edin.) vol. xlv., fol. 75, viz., "21 March 1728. Inhibition at the instance of Sir Alexander Wedderburne of Blackness *v.* David Ramsay, elder, baxter in Dundee, relative to the marriage contract, 2 Dec. 1725 (registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Forfar 10 March 1723), between David Ramsay, son to the said D.R., elder, and Sophia, d. to Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden." Sir Alexander was probably pursuer in some capacity as trustee or agent in this matter.

[2] He had received interest on it 29 Dec. 1696 (S.W. 509).

[3] These were disponed to Robert Hill, 1720 (*ib.*).

[4] He also got a disposition, 23 June 1709, of an annual-rent out of Lord Strathmore's lands which he disposed to John Mann 23 July 1715 (R.D. 354 *a b*).

BLACKNESS.

1892.

D.P.B. 581; G.S.R. 136; F.S 93; R.A.D. 154) on which sasine followed 14 Oct. 1723 (F.S. 94). In making the purchase, at a price which was thought to be extravagant, he was largely influenced by family sentiment (M.P. 83), and it must have been with deep regret that, his affairs becoming involved, he was, as we shall see, ultimately compelled to part with Blackness. Meanwhile, early in 1723,[1] he succeeded his cousin, Sir John, as fourth baronet of Blackness, and was thus in possession of both title and property, which, 26 July 1734, was entailed by a further Great Seal charter on his son John, and his eldest surviving son, subject to his own liferent, charges in favour of his wife, Katharine Scott, and his son's wife, Jean Fullarton, and other provisions (G.S.R. 137). Sasine on this charter was given 29 March[2] and registered 3 April 1735 (F.S. 104).[3]

I add, in a note, a summary of the references to bonds and actions, etc.[4] in which he is named, 1698—1730, up to which time his affairs were probably free from difficulty. Later on, they unquestionably became involved, and the fact is that Blackness which J.W. says was forfeited to the crown for the share of Sir John in the '45, was really sold, before Sir Alexander's death, in 1741, to enable him to meet his liabilities.[5] What the

[1] He is named as Alexander of Blackness 5 Jan. 1723 (D.D. 91), and first called Sir Alexander 17 May in that year (*ib.* 93), as he is again 26 May (*ib.* 92), and 13 July, when he is a trustee for William Lyon of Ogill (R.D. 333). He charges Blackness with an annuity in favour of his wife, 25 Dec. 1725 (F.S. 97).

[2] The late Mr. A. C. Lamb of Dundee had an extracted copy on parchment of an instrument of this sasine of all and haill Blackness, resigned by Sir Alexander Wedderburn and Lady Catharine Scott, his spouse, saving their life interests, in favour of John Wedderburn, eldest son of Sir Alexander, whom failing, in favour of John Wedderburn, eldest son of the said John and his wife, Jean Fullarton.

[3] See also a tack by him to Margaret Strachan of the lands of Eastlownie, 23 Feb. 1726 (R.D. 323; 29 June 1726, sasine on a (1693) disposition of annual-rents to him by the late Peter Wedderburn, merchant, ante, p. 153 (D.P.B. 574); a decree for him for the maills of a Nethergait house, 30 Nov. 1726 (D. Dec. 82); reference to the North Overgait land disponed by him to Fotheringham of Balindean, 22 May 1727 (D.P.B. 576); 5 Sept. 1727, to a house of his in Dundee as a boundary (F.S. 99); and 1 May 1730, feu by him of an Overgait land (D.D. 104).

[4] These are as follows: 1698, inventory of writs produced for him in the suit of Dick *v.* Littlegill (S.W. 530); 1699 Aug. 18, 22, bond to him (R.D. 246); 1701 July 4, summons by him *v.* R. Rankine (R.A.D. 125); 1702 May 18, bond to him (R.D. 256 *b*); 1703, Jan. 8, bond to him (*ib.* 256 *a*); Oct. 15, bill protested by him (*ib.* 256 *a*); 1704 Jan 29, decreet for him *v.* Beatrix Linklater (R.A.D. 127); Feb. 1, bond to him by the town council of Dundee (D.C.B. 149); 1705 July 21, bond to him as clerk to the roup of the goods of John Scott, younger (R.D. 268); Nov. 16, bond by him (R.D. 285); 1706 Jan 4, bond to him (R.D. 270 *a*); June 18, bond to him as factor for Alexander Watson of Wallace Craigie (R.D. 270 *b*); Aug. 14, bond to him on behalf of the family of John Scott, younger (*ib* 275); Sept. 2, action *v.* him and his brother Robert and his wife (D.B.R. 501); 1709 June 15, decree for him *v.* Henry Crawford of Halkertoun (R.A.D. 137 and cp. S.W. 558); 1710 Nov. 18, 29, bond to him discharged 25 Jan. 1723 (R.D. 308); Dec. 13, action *v.* him by the daughter of the late David Hunter of Burnside (S.W. 537); 1711 Feb. 2, 17, disposition by him and his aunt Cecilia, relict of William Baillie (ante, p. 214), to her children (R.D. 310); June 1, bond by him to Grizell Brown, relict of John Scott, younger (R.D. 331); June 2, bond to him (R.D. 290); 1712 Dec. 14, bond to him (R.D. 291); 1714 Feb. 16, decreet for him *v.* Henry Crawford, *ut sup.* (R.A.D. 146); 1715 May 15, discharge by him to the Crawfords, lairds of Monorgan, for £612 (S.W. 549; 1717 Nov. 6, assignation of a bond to him (M.P. 67, 86 *a*; R.A.D. 154 *a*); 1718 Feb 5, action by Gilbert Stuart *v.* him and others (D.B.R. 507); Feb. 14, translation to him by Mr. William Eccles (R.A.D. 155 *b*); 1720 Aug 10, bond to him by the Campbells of Kethick (R.D. 320); 1725, Nov. 13, Dec. 29, two decreets for him *v.* William Gray of Innerichtie for £1,000 (R.A.D. 157-58); 1726 Feb. 25, assignation by him of a bond in his favour by Lord Northesk (R.D. 312); Oct. 5, bond to him and his son John (R.D. 241); Dec. 7, decreet for him *v.* John Auchterlony, merchant in Dundee (R.A.D. 159); 1728 March 21, bond by him and his son (R.D. 342 *c*); 1729 June 23, decree for him for an annual-rent (D. Dec. 83); July 24, bond by him and his son John (R.D. 340 *b*); Sept. 16, bill protested by him (D.D. 102); 1732 July 21, decreet *v.* him (R.A.D. 164); 1735, submission and decreet arbitral *v.* him as a heritor of Liff (S.W. 566); 1741 Dec. 1, translation by him of a bond (R.D. 349).

[5] J.W., in both his printed Memoir and his MS., wrongly attributes the loss of Blackness to the troubles of the '45. In the former he speakes of it as "confiscated and sold," while in the latter he goes into greater detail and says that "the lands and barony of Blackness were sold, liable to considerable debt, by Government soon after 1746. The Hunters outbid the friends of the family at the roup and became the possessors of this old place, the remains of which are now (circ. 1825) worth nearly £3,000 per annum." This account is picturesque but the picture lacks truth. Blackness had been sold to Alexander Hunter of Balskelly to pay the debts of Sir Alexander and his son some years before the '45, and is still the property of Balskelly's descendant, Mr. A. S. Hunter, whose agents, Messrs. Brodie (5, Thistle Street, Edinburgh), write to me, 7 Nov. 1892, that the earliest Blackness title in their possession is the disposition, 28 June 1743, of the estate by Sir Alexander and his son John, with consent of their creditors' trustees, to Alexander Hunter. The disposition recites that the estate was exposed to public roup and sale in Dundee, 8 Dec. 1741, by the said trustees and was then bought by Alexander Hunter with entry at Whitsuntide 1742. J.W. consoles himself with the reflection that "the increasing neighbourhood and smoke of Dundee have, however, quite destroyed Blackness as a residence," and it is, in fact, now (1897) almost in Dundee. The illustration opposite is from a photograph I took of it in 1892. See also ante, p. 208.

Part III. Chap. VI.

cause of Sir Alexander's difficulties was, whether the price paid in the first instance for Blackness, or the failure of his own debtors to meet their engagements, or his own manner of life, I cannot say He is said by one of his grandsons to have been "remarkably correct in all his actions and business" (Bl. 65) so that it may be that it was through no fault of his own that he got into difficulties Nor does it appear when his affairs began to press upon him; probably he struggled against them for some years. There are numerous bonds given by him, or by him and his son John, 1733, 1736, 1738-40 (R.D. 340 *de*, 342 *b d g h i*), and bills of theirs protested against them 1732 and 1737-41 (D.D. vol. 20 note; R.D. 321, 340 *a*). The litigation of Sir Alexander with the Crawfords may have had something to do with Sir Alexander's position, as it appears he was their creditor for £11,244. He got, however, 17 Dec. 1736, a charter of adjudication against them of the lands of Halkertoun (F.S. 106) which he at once disponed to the Rev. Andrew Arrot of Dumbarro (R.D. 328). Other smaller debtors to Sir Alexander in 1740 were George Traill and David Ramsay, against whom he got decreets 15 July, 11 Nov. in that year (R.A.D. 166-67). By this time his finances were certainly low, as the burgh cess for his house in Dundee was in arrear, and the matter coming before the council, 16 July, the provost advises them that it was useless to insist on it, "his cautioner being his son, John, whose affairs were not in good condition" (D.C.B. 189). A decree for the land and king's taxes, etc., of the Nethergait and Seagait properties was made against him 17 Dec. 1740 (D.Dec. 95), in which he is described as "residenter in Dundee" (*ib.*), as he is in an action *v.* him by one David Walker, 13 June 1741 (D.B.R. 519) and in two decrees against him dated 2 Nov. 1742 and 23 May 1743[1] (D.Dec. 97-8). It was at the close of 1741, 17 Nov., that he disponed, for the benefit of his creditors, his South Flukergait tenement (F.S. 115), and, 28 June 1743, he and his son John carried out the sale of Blackness (already similarly disponed)[2] to Alexander Hunter of Balskelly (R.D. 364), while both Lady Wedderburn (Katharine Scott) and her daughter-in-law, Jean Fullarton, renounced, 25 Aug., the charges in their favour upon the barony (F.S. 112-13),[3] which is stated to have been disponed to their husbands' creditors for sale in order to pay "their great and insuperable debts" (*ib.*). I do not know if he ever occupied them, but just at this time, 22 June 1743, there is a Great Seal charter in his favour of the town and lands of Blebohole, in the parish of Kembock, co. Fife, which he is recited to have got adjudged to him from George Traill, conform to a decreet of 4 Dec. 1742 (G.S.R. 138).

He died, probably at Dundee, where he was buried in about Sept.-Oct. 1744.[4] In a letter to David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, dated at Dundee 22 Sept. 1744, his son John speaks of him as "confined to his bed with a touch of a fever" (S.W. 575) and this was, no doubt, his last illness, as his name occurs in the Dundee mortcloth dues for 1744-45 (D.M.D. 54). His tomb is in the Howff of Dundee and bears his initials A. W. and the inscription, "Insignium Virorum tumulus terra universa." The portrait reproduced opposite p. 256 is believed to be of him. A family tradition that the subject of this picture was clerk of Dundee; the period of the painting, which is, without doubt, by Sir John de Medina, and the fact that there is at Meredith an undoubted portrait of his wife also by this artist, support this view.[5]

He is named after his death, 24 Nov. 1747 and 13 March 1749, when the clerk to his and his son's creditors gives two receipts to Hunter of Balskelly for parts of the price of Blackness (S.W. 580-81), and is also often mentioned, both in his life and as deceased, in connection with his children (see below s. the accounts of them) or his heirs, *e.g.*, in the entails of Gosford, 10 Dec. 1754 (G.S.R. 140) and of Idvies, 6 Aug. 1766 (*ib.* 142).[6]

[1] There is also a decree in his favour *v.* Thomas Traill for £2,156. 4. 10. dated 14 Dec. 1742 (R.A.D. 172).

[2] See ante, p. 259, n. 5.

[3] See also Bl. 19; G.S.R. 137.

[4] The year of his death has hitherto been given by J.W. and others as 1741 and it is so stated in the unauthentic inscription on the Blackness stone in the Howff (see post, the chapter on the Howff), but this is wrong, as it is clear from the mortcloth dues that he died between Michaelmas 1744 and the same period in 1745, in view of which his son's letter makes it probable that his death occurred soon after it was written. See also the announcement of his death in the *Scot's Magazine*, vi., 443, where the entry is undated but follows one of Sept. 21. J.W. says that the tomb in the Howff bearing the inscription "Insignium virorum, etc." is that of his youngest son Alexander, but as he was in no way eminent, I think it far more probable that it is that of his father.

[5] Sir John Medina painted much in Scotland from about 1690 to 1711, when he died at Edinburgh. He had many stock costumes for his portraits and is said to have had his pictures ready painted, all except the face, which he proceeded to insert "while the sitter waited."

[6] See also for refcrences to him when dead S.W. 643, 717; Bl. 93; D.D. 123-25; G.R.S. 73; F.S. 120.

KATHARINE SCOTT.
WIFE OF SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
FOURTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS.
B. 1680, D. 1762.

He married at Dundee, 15 Nov. 1697,[1] **Katharine Scott**, youngest daughter of John Scott, merchant and late bailie of Dundee (D.M. 16), after being "contracted" 15 Oct. preceding (*ib.*). She was born 16 Sept. 1680 (Bl. 11),[2] and survived her husband but she died 1761-62, when she was buried in Dundee, and the mortcloth dues record the use of the cloth for "Lady Blackness" (D.M.D. 58).[3] By her, Sir Alexander had a numerous family of eight sons and seven daughters whose births he has recorded in a family register (Bl. 11; S.W. 571) which is given in facsimile at pp. 94-95 of vol. ii. Of this family the sons were,

1. **James Wedderburn**, born 25 July (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee 31 July 1698. Died between Michaelmas 1698 and Michaelmas 1699, the mortcloth dues recording the burial at Dundee of "the clerk's child" (D.M.D. 29).
2. **John Wedderburn**, born 27 Feb. (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee 3 March 1702 (D.B. 49) but died before Michaelmas in that year, as he is "the clerk's child" named in the Dundee mortcloth dues for Sept. 1701—Sept. 1702 (D.M.D. 31).
3. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 22 April (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee 26 April 1703 (D.B. 50). Died between Sept. 1707 and Sept. 1708 (D.M.D. 36). His parents thus gave the same name to their sixth son, born in Feb. 1709 (see below).
4. **John Wedderburn** [1704—1746], who succeeded his father as fifth baronet of Blackness and carried on the senior line of the family. From him descend the Wedderburns of Balindean, Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree, Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven, and Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie and Glenlair. See post, chap. viii.
5. **Robert Wedderburn** [1708—1786], afterwards of Pearsie, now represented in male line by the Webster-Wedderburns, and in female line by the Maclagan-Wedderburns of Pearsie. See post, chap. ix.
6. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 22 Feb. (Bl. 11) and baptised at Dundee 27 Feb.[4] 1709 (D.B. 60) but died between Sept. 1716 and Sept. 1717, the Dundee mortcloth dues for that period recording the use of the cloth for "Clerk Wedderburn's child" (D.M.D. 45). His parents thus gave the same name to another son, born 13 Sept. 1718 (see below).
7. **Thomas Wedderburn** [1710—1769], afterwards of Cantra, collector of excise at Inverness, grandfather of John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, and now represented by the Wedderburns at Blairgowrie and in London. See post, chap. x.
8. **Alexander Wedderburn**[5] [1718—90], born 13 Sept. (Bl. 11) and baptized 19 Sept. 1718 (*ib.*), apparently not at Dundee, the parish registers for which contain no entry of his baptism. I have been able to ascertain little about him. J.W. in his MS. says that he died unmarried in Dundee and was buried in the Howff under the stone inscribed "A.W. Insignium virorum, etc" (see above), but his claim to be "insignis" does not appear well founded, and, as I have said, I think it far more probable that this inscription relates to his father.[6] "This Alexander (says

[1] This is the date given in the Dundee *Parish Register* (D.M. 16), though Sir Alexander gives it in his own register as 27 Oct. (Bl. 11). I do not find any record of their marriage contract, but Katharine Scott is said to have had a tocher of £10,000 sterling, a very considerable sum in Scotland two centuries ago. Her mother was Christian Watson, who stood godmother to her granddaughter, Christian Wedderburn, 19 Dec. 1700 (D.B. 47).

[2] She is named as living in Dundee, 2 Nov. 1742 (D.Dec. 97); as obtaining a decreet *v.* J. Brown, 8 Aug. 1748 (D.B.R. 522), and as having the life interest of a small trust made by David Wedderburn of that ilk in favour of her and the children of her son John, 10 Aug. 1744 (S.W. 573, 579), for which she grants discharges 15 July, 9 Dec. 1754 and 30 July 1755 (*ib.* 589, 592-93), and in connection with which she is named after her death, 26 May 1763 (*ib.* 615).

[3] See also S.W. 643 when Martinmas 1762 is named as "the term immediately subsequent to Lady Blackness' death."

[4] His father's register (Bl. 11) gives this date as Feb. 29.

[5] Synopsis of Refereuces:—Bl. 11; J.W. 50; D.C.B. 194-96; D.M.D. 66.

[6] There are references in the records (D.C. 99, 101; D.D. 120-21; G.S.R. 72-73; F.S. 118) to an **Alexander Wedderburn**, servitor to John Ballingall, notary, 23 Oct., 30 Dec. 1752, 3 Jan. 1753 (D.C. 99; D.D. 120-21); writer in Dundee, 9 Feb. 1753 (F.S. 118); apprentice to James Smith, writer in Edinburgh, 3 March 1756 (G.R.S. 72); servitor to Mr. Audrew Balfour, 9 April 1756 (*ib.* 73); who is also mentioned 27 Jan. 1761, as a writer in Edinburgh and witness to a document dated 3 May 1758 (D.C. 101), which is again referred to, 28 Feb. 1783, as "wrote by Alexander Wedderburn, writer in Edinburgh, a man of unexceptionable character." I do not know if all these references refer to the same individual, nor, if they do, have I any means of identifying him with his namesake, the youngest son of Sir Alexander, who, moreover, can hardly have been a servitor and apprentice 1752-56, when he would be from 34-38 years of age. It is clearly "Uncle Sandie" who witnessed several baptisms at Dundee,

J.W. in a note to his MS.), commonly called Uncle Sandie, seems to have been an eccentric humourist. Many stories are current about him, some perhaps apocryphal. His life was passed chiefly in and about Dundee, but he is said to have been at sea and to have been a slave to the Algerines. When he died Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean is stated to have attended the funeral, and Miss Katharine Graham (post, chap. ix.) represented her brother Robert as the only relative who took any charge of the interment, but this could hardly be, for in 1788 Robert Graham was scarcely thirteen years old." I believe him to be identical with an Alexander Wedderburn who, 24 Aug. 1763, petitions to be admitted to the Dundee hospital, and, 27 Feb. 1764, again petitions to have his pension increased (D.C.B. 194-95) and was apparently on the hospital list till 29 Nov. 1779, when, being "by some late alteration in his circumstances no longer an object of charity," he is struck off the list of pensioners (*ib.* 196). This accords with the condition of his family, who were, no doubt, in straitened circumstances for some years after the '45, but by 1779 were again prosperous. He died in Dundee (J.W. 50) 18 Jan. 1790, not 1788, and was there buried (D.M.D. 66), so that Miss Graham's statement (*ut sup.*) as to her brother's charge of his burial is not so improbable.

The seven daughters of Sir Alexander Wedderburn and Katharine Scott were,

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born 25 Oct. 1699 (D.B. 46). She married, when not yet sixteen years of age, *Alexander Read* of Turfbeg, or Torbeg, co. Forfar.[1] The contract, in which her tocher is fixed at 4,000 merks, is dated 20 Aug. 1715 (Bl. 32, while the ceremony took place 1 Sept. (D.M. 22), when her father, writing to George Seton, mentions the event (M.P. 77). Sasine of an annual-rent out of Turfbeg, in pursuance of her marriage contract, is registered 15 Jan. 1717 (F.S. 91). In 1722 her husband purchased from her father the estate of Logie and Longforebank of Balgay, getting a Great Seal Charter thereof 26 July in that year, and sasine thereon 14 Oct. 1723 (F.S. 95). I have not ascertained the date of her death or that of her husband. The last mention I have of them both as living is in a sasine, 15 Jan. 1742, on a bond of provision, 19 Nov. 1741, made by him to her of a charge on Logie (F.S. 11), but in the scheme (1750) of David Brisbane for the disposal of Bullion, etc., a legacy is left to David Read, son of the late Alexander Read of Turfbeg (S.W. 584), so that her husband died 1742-50.

   There was issue of their marriage,[2] Alexander, baptized in Dundee 21 July 1716; John, baptized there 1 Jan. 1718; and Margaret, also there baptised 25 Nov. 1719 (D.B. orig. record, s. dd.); David, mentioned above, who was under age in 1754 when he is paid the legacy left him by David Brisbane and his brother Alexander is surety for his granting a valid discharge of it when he comes of age (S.W. 591); William, who was living in 1804; and another daughter, Catharine, who was celebrated as a portrait painter, and many of whose works remain to justify her reputation.[3]

28 May 1727, 2 May 1728, 27 May 1735, 1 May 1737, as he is designed "son to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness" in each entry (*Dundee Parish Register*, s. dd.). The late Mr. Hugh Hope, in a letter of 9 Sept. 1858, says that Mrs. Oliphant (daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean) had "an indistinct remembrance of this Alexander about 1780 at Balindean; he was her father's uncle and did nothing; he was born in 1718 and must have died about 1780" (*Letter*, Mr. Hugh Hope to Mr. Andrew Webster, the family lawyer, among the papers of Sir William Wedderburn).

[1] Alexander Read acts as sheriff clerk of Forfar, 14 Oct. 1723, in the sasine of Blackness to Alexander Wedderburn the clerk (F.S. 94), and is a witness to the post-nuptial marriage contract of John Wedderburn and Jean Fullarton, 22 April 1725 (Bl. 19). His wife is named in the *Dundee Parish Register* as witnessing baptisms, 9 Oct. 1726, when she is miscalled "*Beatrice*. Lady Turfbeg," while the witness of her name, 8 July 1718 and 4 June 1741 (D.B. orig. record, s. dd.), may be she or the daughter of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson (ante, p. 229).

[2] I am not sure if the above list of the children of Turfbeg and Elizabeth Wedderburn is complete. Of the sons Alexander succeeded to Logie and married Anne, daughter of Robert Fletcher of Ballinschoe, and had issue, including a daughter, Elizabeth, who married David Wedderburn of Webster (post, chap ix.). John acquired the property known as Cairney or Hillbank, co. Angus, and married Ann Guthrie, by whom he had issue three daughters who all married in the same year, 1787, 1, Isobel, b. 1766, m. David Lyon of Portland Place, London, and had two daughters, Eliza, m., 1822, Lord Kilmaine, and Isabella, m. 1817, James Wedderburn (post, chap x.); 2, Elizabeth, m. David Anderson; 3, Ann, m. Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie but d.s.p. 1789 (post, chap. ix.). I have no account of Turfbeg's other children, except for a letter, dated Greenwich, 2 April 1804, from William Read, in which he refers to the will of his late sister Katharine, the artist. (See Read papers in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest, VII., ii.)

[3] I have already ante, p. 230, note 2, referred to an anecdote of her refusal to work for the "Hanoverian usurper," which is hardly consistent with the portraits of the royal family which she is known to

2. **Christian Wedderburn**, born 14 Dec. (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee 19 Dec. 1700 (D.B. 47) but died between Sept. 1707 and Sept. 1708, the Dundee mortcloth dues for that period recording the use of the small cloth for "the Clerk's daughter" (D.M.D. 35).
3. **Grissell Wedderburn**, born 26 July (Bl. 11) and baptized in Dundee 30 July 1706 (*ib.*).[1] She married at Dundee, 28 March 1726, after contract of 18 March, *James Graham* of Meathie, co. Angus (D.M. 23) but d.s.p. before Sept. 1730.[2]
4. **Katharine Wedderburn**, born 25 Nov. (Bl. 11) and baptized in Dundee 29 Nov. 1711 (D.B. 64) but died between Sept. 1712-13, when the Dundee morteloth dues record the use of the small cloth for "the clerk's daughter" (D.M.D. 42).
5. **Margaret Wedderburn**, born 13 May (Bl. 11) and baptized in Dundee 17 May 1713 (D.B. 66) but died young, possibly between 1720 and Sept. 1721, when an entry in the Dundee morteloth dues recording the use of the cloth for Mr. Wedderburn's child may refer to her (D.M.D. 47).
6. **Katharine Wedderburn**, born 19 Jan. (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee, "in the meeting house" (*i.e.*, the Episcopal church) 22 Jan. 1715 (D.B. 69). She married 18 Aug. 1739 (after banns 10 Aug.) *David Scrymgeour* of Birkhill, advocate (D.M. 25), the marriage contract being dated 11 Aug. (S.W. 568). She died 19 March 1796 and was buried at Balmerino (S.W. 682), having had issue. It is from her marriage with David Scrymgeour that the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn and Birkhill are descended. See ante, pp. 175 *seqq.*, when some further references to her are dealt with.
7. **Mary Wedderburn**, born 26 Aug. (Bl. 11) and baptized at Dundee 30 Aug. 1716 (D.B. 70) but died between Sept. 1722 and Sept. 1723, when the Dundee mortcloth dues record the burial of the "Laird of Blackness's child" (D.M.D. 49).

have painted The following account of her is given in *English Female Artists*, by G. E. C. Clayton (1876, vol. i., pp. 361-62):—

"Catharine Read, a portrait painter, who drew and grouped well. She worked both in oil and in crayon. One of her first and best works was a portrait of Queen Charlotte, taken immediately after Her Majesty's arrival in England. Another remarkable portrait was that of Mrs. Macaulay, the historian, represented as a Roman matron weeping over the lost liberties of her country. Another was a group of Prince George and Prince Frederick, as boys, with a dog; also Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton. Valentine Green and Robert Lowry engraved some of her portraits. She painted a miniature of Hayley, the poet, when a boy. In one of his poetical epistles he speaks of 'the soft pencil of the graceful Read.' Her portraits were distinguished by a pleasing natural expression. Miss Read resided at 27, Welbeck Street. She went to the East Indies, where she lived a short time. On her return to England she continued her professional studies "with great respectability," as Pilkington says, in guarded language, until her death, 15 Dec 1778. There were in the Academy Exhibitions of 1773, 1774 and 1776 portraits by her. Her own portrait was excellent. Her niece, Miss Beatson, [Helena, only daughter of Robert Beatson, of Kilry, co. Fife] was only eleven years old when (1774) a drawing by her was hung in the Academy Rooms—'Gipsies Dancing.' This young lady went with her aunt to the East Indies, where she became the wife of a baronet named Oakley. Afterwards she settled in the vicinity of Shrewsbury." I question, however, the accuracy of the statement that this niece was eleven in 1774, as she married in 1777 Charles Oakeley, appointed a governor of Madras and created a baronet in 1790 (see Burke's *Baronetage*, s. Oakeley). Catherine Read's own portrait of herself is in the possession of Mrs. Knyvett (post. chap. x.) and there are portraits by her at Meredith of Sir John Wedderburn and his daughters, Susannah and Agatha (post. chap. vii.); at Craigflower, of Mrs. Wedderburn-Colvile; at Pearsie, of Charles Wedderburn in youth; and at Marfield, of her cousin, Katharine, daughter of Thomas Wedderburn (post, chap. x.). Of these the portraits of Sir John's daughters are in pastel, the others in oils. J.W. says that she was no less "remarkable for her benevolence than for her talents," and quotes Smollett (Hist., v., p. 381) to the effect that she "excelled Rosalba in portrait painting, in miniature as well as at large, in oils as well as in crayons." She resided at one time in Jermyn Street, but later removed to Welbeck Street (*ut sup.*)

[1] There is some error in the records here as the *Dundee Parish Register* gives 23 July as the date of her baptism (D.B. 58).

[2] Her husband (b. 1698, d. 17 Aug. 1777) married secondly at Dundee, 5-7 Sept. 1730, Isobel Guthrie b. 1712, d. 12 Sept. 1780) by whom he had a son, James (b. 1741, d. 1792), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie. See post. chap. ix., where an account of the Grahams of Meathie, representatives and heirs male of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, is given.

PART III.

CHAPTER VII.

SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF SIR ALEXANDER), FIFTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS B. 1704, D. 1746, AND HIS FAMILY. (*See pedigree at p. 289.*)

With an account of his share in the '45, his trial, and execution. His last letters.

Sir John Wedderburn [1704-46],[1] fourth but eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, and later himself fifth baronet of Blackness, was born 4 Aug. (Bl. 11) and baptized in Dundee 8 Aug. 1704 (D.B. 53). He is next named in various sasines of lands in or near Dundee made in favour of his father and himself as his father's eldest (surviving) son, 4 May 1709, 19, 21 Dec. 1710 and 9 Feb. 1711 (D.C.B. 166; D.H.C. 4, 5; F.S. 85, 87). He was bred to the law and is thus mentioned, 4 June 1715, as servitor to his father (D.D. 86), 22 March 1722, as writing and witnessing a discharge (D.C.B. 90), 18 Aug. 1722, 17 May 1723, 7, 17 May 1725, as writing dispositions (D.C. 94; D.D. 93, 95); and later on, 17 Feb. 1737, as factor to the Duke of Douglas (R.D. 329; 23 June 1737, as petitioning the Dundee Council for leave to build an office next to the wall separating the churchyard from the School Wynd, and 20 Dec., as getting allotted to him a small piece of ground for that purpose (D.C.B. 186). In this year, 29 Sept., he is named as constable depute and as bailie in giving sasine (F.S. 108) and was still factor to the Duke of Douglas 12 May 1739 (D.B.R. 517). Other references to his profession are, 18 Dec. 1739, when he is appointed a commissioner to take evidence in a suit (R.A.D. 165) and 6 March 1741, when he is arbitrator in a dispute (D.D. 109). After his father purchased Blackness he is often called "younger" or "fiar of Blackness," which was settled on him, and later on on his eldest son, Great Seal Charters to that effect being obtained in 1722 and 1734 (G.S.R. 137; F.S. 94, 104) and the estate was charged with provisions for his mother, his wife, and his younger children (F.S. 104, 107). These, however, had to be cancelled later on, when, as we have seen (ante, pp. 259-60), his father and he got into difficulties and Blackness had to be sold.

I have already (ante, *ib.*) referred to various bills protested against and bonds granted by both him and his father, 1726-40, and these (D.D. vol. xx, n.; R.D. 340-42) need not be repeated here, although we may add to them several other bills and bonds of his own, 1726-43,[2] in which he is always designed "younger," or "younger of Blackness." At one time he was "at the horn" for non-payment of a bond by him and his father (R.D. 342 *g*) but was "relaxed" therefrom (*ib.* 346), with consent of his distant cousin, Thomas Kyd, merchant in Leith, who was, as we shall see, of much service to him in the troubles of the '45. It is clear that he, like his father, was in financial difficulties before 1740, in which year, 16 July, the Dundee Council (ante, p. 260), thought it useless to proceed against him, as surety for his father, owing to the state of his affairs (D.C.B. 189). The consequent disposition of Blackness in 1741 to trustees for their creditors by him and his father and its sale to Alexander Hunter in 1743 has also been dealt with (*ib.*),[3] as has the small provision made for his mother and his children in 1744 by David Wedderburn

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 567-68, 572-73, 575-76, 578-81, 584, 589-90, 594-95, 615, 618, 622, 632, 637-39, 717: Bl. 11, 19, 33-35, 44-59, 93; J.W. 110; D.C. 94; D.P.B. 595-96; D.B.R. 511, 517; D.C.B. 90, 166, 186, 189; D.D. 86, 93, 95, 97, 109, 125, 130, 132-33, vol. xx., note; D.Dec. 90; D.H.C. 4, 5; D.M.D. 51; G.S.R. 137, 142, 144, 146; F.S. 85, 87, 94, 104, 107, 108, 111, 112, 121, 124-26, 129; R.D. 323, 329-30, 340 *b c e*, 341, 342 *a-i*, 346, 349-50, 364, 378, 453, 458; R.A.D. 165, 167, 169, 183; Br.T. 28; D.M. 26; D.B. 53, 99 n.; H.C. ii.

[2] *e.g.*, 12 Nov., 14 Dec. 1726 (D.D. 97; 10 Aug., 15 Nov. 1736 (R.D. 342 *a c*; 13 Feb. 1739 (*ib.* 342 *f*), 8 Feb. 1740 (*ib.* 340 *c*); 29 July 1741 (R.A.D. 169); 8 Sept. 1742 (S.W. 572); 4 April 1743 (R.D. 350). Other slight references to him occur, 18 Aug. 1722, witness (D.C. 94); 29 June 1725, witness to a baptism (D.B. 70 n.); 23 Feb. 1723, witness to a tack by his father (D.D. 323); 29 Aug. 1729 witness to a factory (R.D. 330); 7 Dec. 1734, action by him *v.* Gilbert Thomson (D.B.R. 511); 11 Dec. 1734, decree for him (D.Dec. 90); 11 Aug. 1739, when he consents to marriage contract of his sister Katharine (S.W. 568); 1 Dec. 1741, witness (R.D. 349); 15 Jan. 1742, is attorney for his sister Elizabeth (F.S. 111). See also the Dundee Parish Register (orig. record) s. 1720 Nov. 6; 1725 June 29; 1735 April 22; 1740 June 22; 1743 May 30, when he witnesses baptisms. On the last of these occasions he is called "late of Blackness," which had then been sold.

[3] See also the disposition of a South Seagait tenement by him and his father, 17 Sept. 1741 (D.D. 124-25); a reference to a Flukergait land as once his, 26 May 1769 (F.S. 121) and a sasine on 1741 disposition by him and his father to trustees for their creditors of a South Flukergait land (F.S. 126).

of that ilk (ante, p. 261, n. 2). During his father's life-time he lived in Dundee, and is thus termed "indweller" there when on an inquest 18 Oct. 1743 (D.Dec. vol. xv., orig. rec. s.d.). A letter from him to his brother-in-law, David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, is also dated from Dundee 22 Sept. 1744 (S.W. 575), and it is there that, two days later, he signs a bond by his brother Thomas, to which he and his other brother, Robert, were cautioners.

On his father's death, however, there can be little doubt that he found himself in very straitened circumstances. I do not find that he ever succeeded him as collector of excise, an office which would have kept him much in Dundee, and it seems more probable that he had little to favour his remaining there, although, as appears from one of his letters (Bl. 48), his wife retained a furnished house there in which she resided after his death (post, p. 284). He thus moved towards the end of 1744, or early in the following year, to a small farm known as the Mains of Nevay, by Newtyle, co. Forfar, lying about eleven miles to the north-west of Dundee, and sixteen to the north-east of Perth, and here it was that he was living, far from prosperously, when, in the July of 1745, Prince Charles Edward set foot in Scotland and started on the gallant enterprise, with Sir John Wedderburn's share in which I have now to deal as far as is possible from the available evidence.

It is unfortunate that no complete account of his proceedings at this interesting time was ever committed to writing either by one of his sons or by anyone who had one of them as a source of information. This is much to be regretted because the evidence which we have, and particularly the line of defence taken on Sir John's trial, leave it open to question whether his part in the rising was altogether due to his loyalty or was prompted by the hope of bettering his circumstances—whether he joined the Prince with willing enthusiasm or was driven to him by poverty and even physical force.

The contemporaneous evidence now open to us consists mainly of some references to Sir John in the Oliphant Papers,[1] the letters written by him when in prison after his capture at Culloden, one or two other letters from his sons, John and James, in Jamaica, the record and brief for the Crown at his trial, and the report of that event (State Trials, vol. xviii.) and of his execution (*Gent. Mag.*, 1746, pp. 209, 493, 572).[2] To these must be added a statement taken down by J.W. in 1819 and 1822 from the mouths of Elizabeth Wedderburn (Mrs. Graham, post, chap. ix.) and Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie (*ib.*), who were niece and nephew to Sir John, and who, though both born after his death, no doubt got their information from his brother and their father, Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, who was also "out" on the side of the Prince (*ib.*).

I shall give all these documents in full. From them we get a perfectly clear and graphic account of Sir John from the date of his being taken prisoner in April to his death in the following November, but they fail in being neither clear nor full in regard to his movements and motives between the advent of the Prince in Perthshire in September 1745 and the battle of Culloden in April 1746.

I shall also quote below an account given by Dr. Doran in a work entitled *London in the Jacobite Times* (ii., p. 186) and based apparently on the contemporary press, according to which Sir John's condition was one of extreme poverty, but this account is so inaccurate in many particulars that it is not to be relied on in any, nor does it state when it was that Sir John actually joined the Prince. At his trial the witnesses for the Crown swore to his having been in arms at Gladsmuir, and at Holyrood after the battle (Sept. 21), as well as at Aberdeen and elsewhere,[3] and to his collection of the excise on behalf of the Prince. On the other hand, according to the evidence given in his defence, it would seem that, while he had been with the Prince for a few days in September 1745, he had returned home and had not rejoined him until he came North again on the fatal retreat from Derby. But though he, in his letters written to his wife immediately after his trial, takes exception to the truth of the evidence against him, we cannot rely on the accuracy of the evidence in his favour, since those willing to speak for him would have thought it right to say anything to save him, thinking it safer to "trust their souls to the mercy of the Almighty, rather than his life to the mercy of the Whigs"[4]

It seems probable that he was at the battle of Gladsmuir, though perhaps not in arms.

[1] *The Jacobite Lairds of Gask*, London, Grampian Club, 1870.

[2] I have not searched the press of the period which might, perhaps, add to our information.

[3] One of them, Andrew Johnston, was, from his proof, prepared to prove that Sir John was also at Falkirk (Jan. 17) but is not reported to have so sworn.

[4] This was actually said to an acquitted Laird who on his way home asked the servant, whose evidence had saved him, how he could have sworn as he did.

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In two of his letters (Bl. 50, 54) he denies having been at Dadiston (*sic* for Duddingston),[1] where the Prince was two days before Gladsmuir, or worn arms at Gladsmuir, but speaks of having "rode in a chaise" there. He certainly was in or near Edinburgh at one time during the campaign, as in another letter (Bl. 44) written on his capture to Mr. Thomas Kyd, merchant at Leith, he says "you'l no doubt reckon I by this time will be wishing I had taken your advice. I had not left you 8 days when I found the mistake but too late,"—a passage which seems quite inconsistent with his having been forced to join the Prince. We must hope that the mistake, of which he speaks, refers not to his principles but to the chances of the Prince's success.

But, whilst his movements at this time are left in doubt, it is clear that he was acting as collector of excise on behalf of the Jacobites from Nov. 1745 to Jan. 1746, being, as he himself says, employed by the Prince "to collect the ale and malt arrears in the counties of Angus and Perth" (Bl. 55) In the volume entitled *The Jacobite Lairds of Gask*, and already referred to, are given the accounts of the Jacobite treasurer, Oliphant of Gask, from 3 Oct. 1745 to 15 April 1746, and these include nine items of moneys received from Sir John Wedderburn, amounting in all to £425. 4s. stg. The items are :—

			£	s	d.
1745	Novr	From Sir John Wedderburn, Collr of Excise ...	127	-	-
	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	57	-	-
	Dec.	From Sir Jo Wedderburn of Excise ...	22	-	-
	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	108	-	-
	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	36	4	-
1746	Jan.	From Mr Moncreif for Sir Jo Wedderburn ...	23	-	-
		,, ,, ,, ,, ...	12	-	-
		From Sir Jo. Wedderburn of Excise ...	20	-	-
		,, ,, ,, ...	15	-	-

Apparently he was at home in February 1746, in which case he must have either joined the retreating army on its way north or followed it to Culloden. Evidence was given at his trial in his defence to the effect that he was taken away again from home early in February, when the Prince was passing northwards through Perth and portions of his army went by Newtyle and through Dundee. But, whenever Sir John joined the northward army, it is clear that he was at Culloden, either in arms or as an adherent of the Prince. Although in one letter after his capture (Bl. 49) he says that he "was neither in arms, travelling with any party of the army or haveing any concern in it *there*" (the last word is eloquent as to earlier occasions), he, in his own words, "happened to be taken prisoner at Culloden." and was thus "carted up" to London (Bl. 55). Accordingly a "Return of Rebel Officers now prisoners in Inverness,"[2] dated 19 April 1746, includes among the 1st Lifeguards Sir John Wedderburn, and in a "List of Rebels"[3] we find "Sir John Wedderburn, late of Blackness. Abode, Mains of Nevay, Newtyle, Forfar," with the statement that he "collected excise in Perth for behoof of the Rebels, carried arms in their army and was at the battle of Culloden, where he was taken prisoner." A note is added that he is "now in England, prisoner."[4]

From this date we have clear documentary evidence as to Sir John. Soon after his arrest he wrote the letter (Bl. 44) to his cousin, Thomas Kyd in Leith,[5] which has been already referred to. It is as follows :—

Dear Sir,

This serves to acquaint you that I am Prisoner here and understand am to go on Board a Ship this Day or to-morrow ; it's thought for Carlisle, where I shall be without money or acquaintance. If I was certain that was the place I woud desire you woud procure me Letters of Recommendation to some body or other and likewas give me credit for as much money as woud be convenient for you, for one can scarce tell how much may

[1] Sir John, in his letters, says that at his trial it was evidenced that he was in arms at Duddingston, but I do not find it so stated in the report.

[2] Hist. MSS. Commission 1885. Underwood of Somerby papers, p. 147. See also George Charles' *History of Scotland*, 1715-16, 1745-46, where "Sir John Wedderburn from Angus, first life-guards under Lord Elcho" is named in Cumberland's official list of prisoners taken at Culloden (J.W. 120 *b*).

[3] *Scottish History Society*, 1890. List of Rebels, p. 238-39.

[4] See also *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi. (1746), p. 269, quoting *London Gazette* of April 23, with an account of Culloden on April 16:—"The Earl of Kilmarnock, Sir John Wedderburn, the person called by the rebels the French Ambassador, with many others, are taken prisoners."

[5] Sir John had already had monetary transactions with Thomas Kyd (R.A.D. 169). As to their cousinship see ante, p. 213.

be necessary in my circumstances but as to the place we shall go to shall either let you know my self or cause intimate to you as soon as possibly I can when I expect you'l write me for I am not certain that I shall get wrote to you.

You'l no doubt reckon I by this time will be wishing I had taken your advice. I had not left you 8 days when I found the mistake but too late. I believe application to any body needless but as I find every body makeing it please let young Da: Campbell know my circumstances and any body else occurs to you. I am, Dear Sir,

Yours
John Wedderburn.

Inverness 27 Apr, 1746.

Addressed To
Mr. Thomas Kyd Merch[t] in Leith. To the care of the Postmaster at Aberdeen and to be put in the Edinburgh bag
Ed[r].

Endorsed[1] Sir John Wedderburn to Mr. Thomas Kyd 27th April 1746 (announcing his capture).

He was put on board the "Exeter" man-of-war at Inverness, together with the Earls of Cromartie, Kilmarnock, and other gentlemen, and, arriving in London on May 20 (J.W. 110 c), was lodged in Southwark Gaol, where he remained through his trial and until his death. There are three letters from him, two to his wife and one to Mr. Thomas Kyd (Bl. 46, 47, 48), written in June and July, still extant among the Blackness papers, which run thus:—

Dear Jean

I have keeped my health hitherto very well. S[r] Ja: Kinloch M[r] ffarcharson of Monaltrie and several others came here from Inverness in the Winchelsea man of war and were exceedingly well used by the way. We are now in Southwark new Jaill. What will be the event of all this I believe few know; for my pairt I think I have resolution to stand the worst that can happen. We are informed our Tryalls cannot come soon on. I doubt not but you have acted the prudent part in regard to our small farm for you must know better than I can do here what is to be done. I desired Jamie and Lady Kinloch to tell you my sentiments for I thought writeing very useless as the captain of the Guard behoved to see every letter and even these did not come to your hand. Above all things I woud intreat you to keep a good heart and whatever your fears may be to shew no meaness of spirit or dejection. I hear James and Pegy propose to come up. Indeed I did propose it to James[2] but I find now he can be of no use to me here and the expence must be most inconvenient; as to Marg[t] I cannot conceive what her errand can be, if it is to solicite I won't imploy her for I don't value life so much as even to risk her Character so I positively insist on her staying at home. M[r] Kyd has procured me 20 pound but as part of that was spent before I got it and I had cloaths to buy it will not last long so you must concert with M[r] Kyd what is to be done next; you'l find a note among my papers how much I was owing him or rather how matters stood betwixt him and I, except some advancements to John. I wrote M[r] ffraser of Phopachy to send you back the ten pounds when it came to hands as I did not stay to receive it. I understand John Thomson is arrived here[3] and has been very well cared for till ane opportunity offer. I think you may now venture to write me to M[rs] Johnston and ffotheringhame's care but it must be so as any body may read it for I fancy every thing that goes betwixt us will be opened. I am

Dear Jean,
Yours most affectionatly
John Wedderburn.

London Southwark new Jaill
24 June 1746.

I doubt not but you have ordered 12 or 18 shirts, some night caps, and drawers. Tell Lady Drumkilbo and S[r] Wm. Nairn's family that we are all well in our health. S[r] James and

[1] The endorsements to this and the next five letters are in the hand of Sir John Wedderburn, second Baronet of Balindean.

[2] He would thus appear to have met his son James on his way South, and soon after, James, then a lad of fifteen, was in London, having ridden the whole way up to town on his pony, arriving there before July 15. See below, his father's letter of that date, and post, chap. viii., sect. ii. a.

[3] The assumed name of his son, John, who had escaped from Culloden, and was now waiting for a chance of getting out of the country (post, chap. viii., sect. i.).

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I, his two brothers, Corb, and Monaltrie ; in short there are 8 of us eat together and have one servant to serve us all.[1]
Send 2 pair sheets.

Endorsed :—Sir John Wedderburn to his wife, 24th June 1746.

Dear Sir

I find it will be some time before our Tryalls come on which will incress my expence ; where that will come from I really know not ; I reckon I need not ask any from our friend, at least unless it come of himself, I'le rather go to the common side. I believe Mrs Paterson[2] will help me however am hopefull you can give some more for which shall use the freedom to draw on you. I have wrote my wife to give you what assistance she can which will be but little however. I beg you'l let me know when you are near aground or what length I can go. I am

Dr Sir
Your most obliged
humble servant
John Wedderburn.

London Southwark
New Goall 5 July
1746.

This comes by ane Express of Mr Hamilton's to ye North.

Endorsed :—"Sir John Wedderburn to Mr Thomas Kyd 5th July 1746," and also in another hand "Rec^d of Thos. Taoller £7. 10. 0. 17th July."

Addressed :— To
Mr Thomas Kyd Merch^t in Leith
To be left at John Loch's Coffie house
Ed^r.

Dear Jean

I received yours of the 19 June which comes by Jamie and another dated 2^d July which contains L. Kinloch's behaviour. I was in such a passion at the time that I shewed it to Sr James it gave him so much concern that the tear came in his Eye. I was angry at my self for doeing it, however first time I see her shall make her sensible of her mistake. Your anxiety and uneassiness gives me more trouble then any thing I have to think of, and which I have always recomended to you to shake off as much as possible. I assure you you wond see nothing of dejection here for we hope the best and are not afraid of the worst. The seeing you here wond give me more concern then you imagine and I'm affraid wond augment yours for we coud only see other (*sic*) in a Court or Parlour when 20 or 30 persons were present and then its but sometimes they can get access so I beg you'l lay aside thoughts of it for some litle time and I shall write you again. Give no more directions about money till I call for it. We are told by our Councill that the proveing any manner of fforce or Compulsion will be of good use to us. I think there will be no difficulty of proveing ffaffarty's seizing my horses and threatening more. I'm very sensible of the obligations I ly under to Mrs. Paterson and hopes it will be in my power to be of some use to her yet. Its thought it will be Octr before our tryalls come on but of that cannot be certain. Sr James, his two Brothers, Corb, and one Mr Stuart and I are in one Room : we buy our own provisions get them drest here and have a servant amongst us in order to make money go as far as we can. James I'm to return after he has satisfyed his curiosity a few days about this town. I hope you won't think it any want of regaird to you my not writeing to you for them that have come up I'm perswaded will not stay above a few days. As I'm to write in a few days I shall add no more but that I am

Dear Jean
Yours most affectionatly
John Wedderburn.

Southwark
15 July 1746.
We are all very well in our health.

[1] Sir William Nairn of Drumkilbo, co. Forfar, Sir James Kinloch of that ilk, co. Perth, and his two brothers, Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie, and Rattray of Corb. See the *Lyon in Mourning*, ii. 232 ; and Warden's *Angus*, iii. 362, in the latter of which it is stated that Corb—more fortunate than Sir John Wedderburn—was acquitted. "a travelling merchant having appeared at his trial and sworn that he saw the laird in custody of the rebel army handcuffed because he refused to join them. The witness who had so sworn disappeared immediately after the trial, and was never afterwards seen by any member of the family." The Castle of Corb stood where the house of Ranuagulzion, near Alyth (*post*, chap. viii., sect. ii. *b*), now stands.

[2] See *ante*, p. 252.

I think there's ane easie answer to the Comm^rs about the ffurniture as its yours and not mine being disponed by me to my Creditors and by them passed from (*sic*) to you as part of the price of your Jointure. I reckon the house will come your way likeways as its part of the price of your Jointure and it is not yet disponed to any body and the[1] (?) most of ye price be p^d.

Addressed To
My Lady Wedderburn at Nevay
To the care of Peter Kinnimond
writer in Dundee
North Britain
Dundee.

Endorsed :—Sir John Wedderburn
to
his wife
15th July 1746.

Towards the end of August a true bill was returned against him, upon which he at once wrote (Bl. 49) to a lady, whose influence he hoped to secure in his behalf, but whose name is not ascertained, there being no address to the letter :—

Madam,

I wrote your Ladyship sometime ago returning you thanks for giveing your self any concern about me in my present situation, the Gentlemen you recommended me to said that if they cou'd be of any use to me it woud be about the time of my Tryall which I find will come on very soon for on Saturday the 23 Inst. there were Bills found against 20 of us, Lord cheiff Justice Wills was talking something to the foreman of the jury about expedition it seems for he returned for answer that very little proof woud serve for finding Bills which his Lo^p did not seem to approve of, however they have Indicted me for Levieing War in the shire of Aberdeen att Aberdeen which surprised me very much how they came to pitch on that part I neither being in Arms traveling with any party of the army or haveing any concern in it there, if it was a crime to be in Aberdeen when some of them were there, that I cannot help. I'm told that if there is nothing proven against me in Aberdeen what I might have done any where else is not sufficient to bring me in Guilty and I'm pretty sure if the witnesses tell nothing but the truth there's little to say against me there. At the same time as they have condescended particularly on Aberdeen I must suspect they have witnesses to Swear what they think will be sufficient and therefor must intreat your Layp^p again to put your friends in Mind. Sr J. Kinloch, M^r ffarqharson of Monaltrie and some others have had people goiug about solicitcing every body almost for them what effect their Influence may have I know not but am perswaded the Gentlemen you have applied (*sic*) for me can be of as great weight as many. I am,

Madam,
Your Ladyship's most
obliged humble servant
John Wedderburn.

Endorsed, Sir John Wedderburn
to
Lady ——
30th August 1746.

The trial was repeatedly adjourned and did not come on until Nov. 4. Of its course we have excellent evidence—the indictment, the crown counsel's brief, a fair report of the trial, and the recorded sentence being all still extant. Of these, the indictment and sentence are in the Record Office in London (Baga de Secretis, pouch 69, No. xiii., 35-36 indictment; 121-23, sentence).

The Indictment.

The Indictment, which is endorsed :—"The KING against Sir John Wedderburn, Bart. A true Bill,"[2] is as follows :—

[1] The words "and the" are blotted, and thus not quite clear in the origiual letter.

[2] The endorsement and the Bill, appareutly in the common form of 1746 indictments of the kind, are printed except the words in italics which are written in. Before the words with which the bill begins is written "*By Adjournmt 2d Septr 1746 Sr John Wedderburn pleads Not Guilty.*" See also Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, No. v., 1844, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi. (1746), p. 493. Sept. 3. "Sir Michael Foster, Knt., justice of the King's Bench, went to the Court at St Margaret's Hill where were arraigned at the Bar Sir John Wedderburn (and 16 others) who all pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned to Oct. 13."

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35. Surry. Be it remembered that at a Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of our Sovereign Lord the King of and for the County of Surry holden at the Borough of Southwark in the said county on Monday the Twenty third day of June in the Twentieth year of the Reign of our said present Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth before Sir William Lee, Knight, Chief Justice of our said present Sovereign Lord the King Appointed to hold Pleas before the King himself, Sir John Willes Knight Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir Martin Wright, Knight, one of the Justices Appointed to hold Pleas before the King himself Sir James Reynolds Knight one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer Sir Thomas Abney Knight one of the Justices of the said Court of Common Pleas Sir Thomas Burnett Knight one other of the justices of the said Court of Common Pleas Charles Clarke Esquire one other of the Barons of the said Court of Exchequer Edward Clive Esquire one other of the Barons of the said Court of Exchequer Sir Thomas Deveil Knight and Peter Theobald Esquire and others their Fellows Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King Assigned by Letters Patent of our said present Sovereign Lord the King under his Great Seal of Great Britain made by Virtue of the Statute made in this present Parliament intituled An Act for the more easy and speedy Trial of Such Persons as have Levied or shall Levy War against his Majesty and for the better ascertaining the Qualifications of Jurors in Trials for High Treason or Misprision of Treason in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland to the said Justices and Commissioners above named and others and to any three or more of them (Of whom our said present Sovereign Lord the King willed that any of them the said Sir William Lee Sir John Willes Sir Martin Wright Sir James Reynolds Sir Thomas Abney Sir Thomas Burnett Charles Clarke Edward Clive and Sir Thomas Deveil and others in the same Letters Patent named and Appointed should be one) to deliver the gaol of the said County of the Prisoners therein being or such as shall or may be detained in the same on or before the first day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and forty-six for and on account of the High Treason mentioned in the said Statute in Levying War against our said present Sovereign Lord the King within his Realm and to inquire by the Oath of good and lawful men of the same County of all such High Treasons in Levying War against our said present Sovereign Lord the King within this Realm by the said Prisoners or any of them or by any other Person or Persons who are now in Actual Custody for and on account of the same or who are or shall be Guilty of High Treason in Levying War against our said present Sovereign Lord the King within this Realm and shall be Apprehended and Imprisoned for the same on or before the said first day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty six And the same High Treasons to hear and determine according to the form of the said Statute by the Oath of Sir William Richardson of Bermondsey Knight Sir Abraham Shard of Kennington, Knight, Sir Thomas Hankey of Clapham Knight Sir Peter Thompson of Bermondsey Knight Josias Wordsworth of Adscomb Esquire Percival Lewis of Putney Esquire, Samuel Atkinson of Croydon Esquire. John Copland of Camberwell Esquire, Charles Hoskins of Croydon Esquire. Joseph Creswick of Stretham Esquire, William Clarke of Southwarke Esquire, Joseph Willoughby of Croydon Esquire, Thomas Bevois of Bermondsey Esquire, Elias Bird of Rotherhith Esquire, Thomas Farrant of Southwarke Esquire, Edward Steavens of Southwarke Esquire, Henry Robinson of Wandsworth Esquire, John Heathfield of Croydon Esquire. Nathaniel Green of Southwark Esquire, Isaac Feles of Lambeth Esquire, John Smith of Lambeth Esquire, Hammett Richardson of Bermondsey Esquire. and Samuel Nicholson of Croydon Esquire, Good and Lawful Men of the said County being then and there sworn and charged to inquire for our said present Sovereign Lord the King touching and concerning the premisses in the said Letters Patent mentioned It is Presented that the Bill of Indictment to this Schedule annexed is a true Bill :—

36. Surry. The Jurors for present Sovereign Lord the KING, upon their Oath present That *Sir John Wedderburn late of Aberdeen in the Shire of Aberdeen Baronet*[1] being *a* Subject of our present most Serene Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth not having the Fear of God in *his* Heart nor having any Regard for the Duty of *his* allegiance but being moved and seduced by the Instigation of the Devil as *a* false Traitor and Rebel against our said present Sovereign Lord the King *his* Supreme True Natural Lawful and Undoubted Sovereign Lord entirely withdrawing that cordial Love and that true and due Obedience Fidelity and Allegiance which every Subject of our said present Sovereign Lord the King should and of Right ought to bear towards our said present Sovereign Lord the King And also devising and (as much as in him lay) most wickedly and traiterously intending to change and subvert the Rule and Government of this Kingdom duly and happily established under our said present Sovereign Lord the King and also to depose and deprive our said present Sovereign Lord the King of his Title Honour and Royal State and of his Imperial Rule and Government of this Kingdom and also to put and bring our said present Sovereign *(sic)*[2] the King to Death and final Destruction and to raise and exalt the person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the Life of James the Second late King of England and so forth and since the Decease of the said late King pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third to the Crown and to the Royal State and Dignity of King and to the Imperial Rule and government of this Kingdom upon the *Sixteenth day of April* in the nineteenth year of the reign of our said present Sovereign Lord the King at *Aberdeen* aforesaid in the *shire* of *Aberdeen* aforesaid with a great multitude of Traitors and Rebels against our said present Sovereign Lord the King (to wit) to the number of *One* Thousand Persons (whose names are as yet unknown to the said Jurors) being armed and arrayed in a warlike and hustile manner (to wit) with Colours displayed Drums beating, Pipes playing and with Swords Clubs Guns Pistols and divers other Weapons as

[1] The designation "late of Aberdeen" must, of course, be taken to mean "lately at Aberdeen," as Sir John was of Forfarshire.

[2] The word "Lord" is omitted.

well offensive as defensive with Force and Arms did falsely and traiterously assemble and join *himself* against our said present Sovereign Lord the King and then and there with Force and Arms did falsely and traiterously and in a warlike and hostile manner array and dispose *himself* against our said present Sovereign Lord the King and then and there with Force and Arms in Pursuance and execution of such *his* wicked and traiterous Intentions and Purposes aforesaid did falsely and traiterously prepare order waye and levy a publick and cruel war against our said present Sovereign Lord the King then and there committing and perpetrating a miserable and cruel Slaughter of and amongst the faithful Subjects of our said present Sovereign Lord the King against the Duty of *his* allegiance against the Peace of our said present Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity and also against the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

(Endorsed ut ante and in addition) *Witnesses* *Roger Mc Donald*
Andrew Robinson
Henry Edwards
John Bruce
James Mortimer
John Adamson
Stratford Eyre Esqr
Sworn in Court.

The Brief for the Crown.

In addition to this we have the brief of the Attorney-General at the trial, which is among the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum (Eg. MSS. 2,000, fol. 116). It consists of three sheets of brief paper, and a fourth cover, or outside sheet, of the same. The cover is endorsed "Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., laid at Aberdeen in the shire of Aberdeen" (7) I Novr.—10 Jurors sworn and all the rest absent or challenged.—4 Vol. St(ate) Tr(ials) 177. Peter Cooks q̄—a full jury did not appear and Court ordered anor pannel at a subsequent day. Those who appear'd on ye first day were sworn. P. Panelr. No Tales can be wre ye award of a jury is ore tenus on a Comn of Gaol Delivery. If there is a defect of Jurors there is an absolute Necessity of a new pannel (in which it is agreed ye former Jurors may be Inserted)—4 Novr. There being no new pannel the Counsel p. Def. agreed to go on and let ye former Copy of ye pannel be Decreed good Service.—(Guilty)—(Executed 28 Novr 1746)

The first two sheets of the brief contain merely the proofs of the witnesses against Sir John:—

SHEET 1.

As to Sir John Wedderburn	This witness knows the prisoner very well and saw him with the Rebells upon their retreat from Stirling in their way to Inverness when part of the Rebell Army had passed over the Tay near Perth. That just after the Rebells had passed over the Tay he saw the prisoner Join the Rebells on the other side of the Tay along with a party of *Strathallan's* Horse in the Rebell service and that the prisoner was then *on Horseback with a small sword by his side and Pistoles before him* in English dress. *That the Prisoner armed as afsd marched with said* party of Strathallan's *Horse to Aberdeen and upon* the march of the Rebells from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum he saw the prisoner marching on horseback with said party with the Rebells armed as afsd. That from Old Meldrum he marched with them to *Bampff* armed as afsd. and on Horseback. That whilst the Rebells were in the Town of Bampff he often saw the Prisoner in said Town along with them on foot with his small sword by his side and believes the prisoner was a Volunteer in Lord Strathallan's Horse. That Squadron in which *the prisoner* marched being (sic) composed Chiefly of Gentl of Fortune.	Roger M'Donald N° 3
Aberdeen		
Volunteer in Strathallan's Horse		

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	This Witness says he saw the prisoner with the Rebells that he was Concerned *in Levying the Excise of that* Town for the use of the Rebells That he did not wear a Highland Habit and don't remember wher he wore a sword or Cockade. That whilst the Witness was *at Dundee* he went one day to Mr. Ogilvie's House there and in a Room in said house he *saw the people of the Town paying their Excise Money to the prisoner* but don't Remember to have seen him Marching with any Body of Men in the Rebell Service.	Andrew Robinson N° 9
Collected Excise Had Commission altered	This Witness saw the Prisoner at Perth when Lord Strathallan was Governor for the Rebells on his way from Dundee to *Edinburgh to get his Commission of Collector of Excise for the pretender rectifyed the prisoner's father's Name being Inserted by mistake Instead of Sir John's and upon the* prisoner's return to Perth he acted there as *Collector of the Excise for the pretender's son* and sent *a Drum about the* Town to give *Notice to the psons in that Town who had any Excise* to come and pay it upon Military execution and wore a *white Cockade* and had a sword by his side and saw him frequently with the other Rebells there.	Henry Edwards N° 57
	This Witness says the Prisoner collected the Excise for the pretender at Brichin a party of the Rebells being then in the town and the witness paid him 12/6 for his Excise to whom the prisoner said to the *witness who came late to pay it that he should have come sooner and not have hindered the Prince's Men and that he had a good mind to send and take his Boylers away.*	John Bruce
Sheet 2.		
	This witness saw the Prisoner with the Rebells at *Aberdeen* in their retreat Northward with a sword by his side and saw him afterwards with them at *Elgin* with *a Broad Sword* by his side and he was Reported to be the Collector of the Cess in Angus.	James Mortimer
	This Witness *says the Prisoner collected the Excise for the pretender* in the Shire of *Angus and the prisoner (sic) paid his Excise twice* to him *at Brichin* a party of Rebells being then in the town.	John Adamson
	These Gentlemen were appointed by his Royall Highness to take an Account of the Rebell officers and psons of Distinction taken at and who surrendered after ye Battle of Culloden and the prisoner told them *he was a Volunteer in Lord Ogilvie's* Regiment in the Rebell army and Collector of the Excise at Brichin.	Capt. Eyre Lt. Moore
	To prove that the prisoner did Collect the Excise on Ale and Leather in Novr Decr and Jany last in the ports of Scotland where the Rebells were masters: see the receipts for the same under his hand proved by	Mr. Henry Edwards

Derby Falkirk Culloden	This Witness saw the Prisoner with the Rebells at Edinburgh Marched with them to Derby and back was in the pretender's Guards at the Battle of Falkirk and saw him with the Rebells at Perth and Culloden Armed with a Broad Sword and pistols *Sometimes wore the Uniform of the Life Guards and at other times in the Highlanders.*	Andro Johnston
	This witness *Saw him in the pretender's Life Guards and* in their Uniform at Edinburgh Armed with a Broad Sword and pistols.	John Falconer
Pretendr Guards.	This witness saw *him in the pretender's Life Guards at Edinburgh and Carlisle armed with Sword and pistols* and in their Uniform.[1]	Alex: Russell

SHEET 3. On this sheet is the crown counsel's note of the defendant's case as put forward at the trial :—

"*Mr Jodrell p. Def.* The Treason charged is Levying War and ye species or overt act is being in arms.

But 2 witnesses only speak to him at Aberdeen and in a cõm Dress, as many of ye Townsmen were.

Entering into ye Rebellion after won't do, for there must be Treason at Aberdeen.

Cannot give Evid : of Collecting ye Excise by 7 to 3. It not being laid expressly.

His Father Sir Alexr was Collector for the King. Ld Ogilvie took his Horses, and he going after them they carried him by force to Collect the Excise.

Mr Gordon. No proof of his being in Engld. Not a Volunteer, but private man pved by Capt. Eyre.

[*Then follow notes of the evidence for the defence as given at the trial.*]

1. *Geo. Walker.* Rebels came to Angus Shire in Septr and took 3 of prisoners horses, 2 brought back, they said it was to save ye Prince : He said he did not intend to give his Horses for any such uses. They said then he shd go and they seized him. He returned in 3 days and staid till latter end Octr. Abt 1 Novr he was taken at Perth. I carried a Lr and ye Guard took it in and dd it him. Had an answer in ye afternoon he being to dine with Strathallan.

   Abt 12 Novr he came home and staid a week when 100 men came in night and carried him off to Dundee

   Saw his servts in Dundee ye Tuesday after.

   8 days after he came back and staid till 4 Febry. Came back 1 Decr.

   Staid at home 2 months.

   40 Ld Lewis Gordon's men came and carried him off again to Brechin. Jan. to middle March at Elgin. No force.
2. *Geo. Monker* a farmer's son near St John's whch within 14 miles of Perth. Horses taken. D—mn him he shd go. Wife came out. They D—d her, put him on Horse, saw him at home 4 days after. Staid till Octr middle. His servt and he rode away together and no body wth him. Latter end of Novr Sunday after sunset beset Ho : and took him in running away agt his will. Wife and Children cried. Saw him at Dundee Guarded friday after.

   Ten days after saw him at his Ho : and he staid till 5 Febry when taken away again. Call'd him that dissenter dog Wedderburn.[2] He was at home again when Falkirk battle.
3. *John Scott* speaks to Horses, went on a visit 10 days.
4. *Hutchin, David.* Never heard how he came to get home, nor whilst at home did any come after him.

   Made several visits for 2 or 3 nights.

[1] The words italicized here are underlined in the original, no doubt by counsel in reading the brief ; the notes in the left-hand margin are also written by counsel.

[2] A curious touch, for Sir John was of course an episcopalian, and as such not a "dissenter" to the Jacobites. See post, p. 277, his comment on the presbyterian minister in his last letter to his wife. Perhaps this witness thought well to colour his evidence a little, but that there was some truth in his story seems clear from Sir John's letter to his wife of 15 July, as to "ffaffarty seizing my horses and threatening me."

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Cover. [Inside the cover is noted by the Attorney-General the reply of his junior to the points of law raised for the defence.]

Mr J. Wright. The Collecting is proper evidence of ye overt act laid. Collecting money for them is in aid and assistance of ye Rebels and explaining quo Animo he joined 'em. Vaughan's q. before Holt ye words are "anything that has a tendency to it."

To this we may add the report of the trial as given in vol. xiii. of the *State Trials*, as follows:—

The Trial of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., for High Treason, at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, November 4, before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, Sir Martin Wright, Sir James Reynolds, Sir Michael Foster, knts., and Mr. Baron Clive: 20 George II., A.D. 1746.

Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., was indicted for high treason; which treason was laid to be committed on the 16th of April, in the 20th year of his present majesty's reign.

Andrew Johnson said, He saw sir John with the officers of lord Strathallan's horse, in plain clothes, and a sword by his side, after the battle of Preston Pans, free and not foreed.

John Falkener said, He saw the prisoner at Holyrood-house, among the officers in the rebel army, in plain clothes, with a small-sword by his side.

Roger Mac Donald said, He saw the prisoner at Aberdeen, in a plain dress and small sword (but no cockade) with the officers of lord Strathallan's horse, and that he lodged with Mr. Johnson at Aberdeen, without a billet.

James Mortimer saw him at Aberdeen, with the officers of lord Ogilvie's regiment, under no restraint or force.

John Bruce said, That he paid sir John ten shillings for ale excise, and twelve shillings for malt-excise; and unless he had paid it to him, the rebels threatened to seize his copper; for which excise he took receipts, but did not produce them, because he left them at home.

Henry Edwards deposed, That he saw the prisoner the latter end of October, at old Gordon of Glenbucket's house at Perth; that sir John declared he was not concerned in the rebellion, but that he had a commission sent to him to collect the excise; but it was in his father's name, and that he would go to Edinburgh to get it rectified; and he accordingly did go to Edinburgh, and about the middle of November returned to Perth, where a drum went about the town proclaiming, that all brewers, and dealers in leather, candles and other exciseable goods, should go to sir John and pay the excise, on pain of military execution.

Then several receipts for money paid to him for excise, were produced,[1] and proved to be sir John Wedderburn's hand writing for excise, dated progressively from the 25th of November, to the 8th of January following.

Alexander Russell deposed, That he saw the prisoner, sir John, at Holy-Rood house, after the battle of Preston Pans, in a plain dress, and a small-sword by his side, and that the young Pretender issued an order forbidding any body from carrying arms, but those who belonged to his army; and that if sir John had not belonged to the rebels, he dared not wear a sword.

Capt. *Eyre* said, The prisoner acknowledged himself a private man in the Pretender's life-guards.

Andrew Robinson said, He was a servant to major Glasgoe, and saw the prisoner at Dundee with the rebels, and at Burroughburgh, going to the young Pretender's quarters; that the prisoner collected the excise from six persons in this witness's presence.

John Adamson said, He paid excise to the prisoner twice, and that the prisoner had a guard with him at his quarters, where he received the excise duty.

The Prisoner's Defence.

The counsel for the prisoner alleged, by the 7th of William the 3rd,[2] no overt acts of high treason shall be proved, unless the same is laid in the indictment; and the bare collecting the excise was no overt act, without they could prove him armed in the rebellion; that the prisoner's father did collect the excise for his present majesty king George the

[1] J.W. in his MS. says that this evidence against Sir John was "remitted by Helena, Lady Duncan of Lundie, widow of the provost of Dundee," and *par revanche* cites Fountainhall's *Diary* (p. 272), where it is recorded that the provost's brother "Mr. Adam Duncan, son to the laird of Lundy was imprisoned for forging the signet, 18 Jan. 1696." There is some error in calling Helen Haldane widow of the provost in 1747, as he was then alive and is said to have survived till 1765 (Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 211).

[2] See the next page, note 1.

second; that the rebels came and took his horses out of his park, and that he went after them to get them back again, where they seized him, and detained him a prisoner, and forced him to continue with them to collect the excise.

George Waters, working mason, was the first witness examined for the prisoner, and he deposed, That the rebels came to sir John's house in September 1745, and took away three of his horses, for the Pretender's service; when sir John said, That he would not let his horses go for such a use; and went to get them back again; and that some of the rebels told him, if he would not give them freely, he himself should go with them; and so forced him with them; that this evidence went to see him, when he found him guarded by the rebels, so close, that he could not go out of the room without liberty from lord Strathallan; that some time after he came to his house, and staid four days at home; that afterwards 100 men came armed, who guarded his house and carried him away; that the witness said, he saw him at the Dee, carried away by the MacIntoshes; that afterwards he came from the Dee to his house, and staid at his house till the 5th of February, when forty or fifty men came and pressed him, and carried him to Elgin-moore, in the middle of March. The witness further said, That his brother was collector of the excise at Inverness for king George; that he had known the prisoner two years; that he always wore a small-sword, and that he was a prisoner at his own house every day, from November to the beginning of February.

David Hutchenson deposed, That he was a servant to the prisoner sir John Wedderburn; that five armed men came and seized several of his horses in his park, and that his lady went to them, and prevailed on them to release a mare; that they abused her and called her rebel-bitch; that they seized the prisoner when he went after his horses, to get them back, and carried him to lord Ogilvie's: that the prisoner returned, and a hundred armed men came and retook him prisoner, and threatened to stab him with their bayonets.

The jury, without going out, brought him in Guilty.

The following report of the case from *Foster's Reports*, p. 22, is subjoined in the *State Trials*:—

"The overt-acts were laid at Aberdeen, in the shire of Aberdeen. It was proved by two witnesses, that he was with the rebels at Aberdeen; and by those and other witnesses, that he was at divers other places with them.

"The King's Counsel called witnesses, who proved likewise, that he was appointed by by the Pretender's son, collector of the excise; and that he did actually collect the excise in several places where the rebel army lay, by virtue of that appointment for the use of the rebel army.

"The Prisoner's Counsel insisted, that this sort of evidence ought not to be admitted. For though collecting money for the service of rebels is an overt-act of high-treason, yet it not being laid in the indictment, no evidence ought to be given of it; and they relied on the statute of 7 W. 3. But in this they were over-ruled (see East's *Pleas of the Crown*, c. 2, § 16, § 57) upon the reasons given in the case of Deacon (see p. 366 of this vol., and the cases of Rookwood and Lowick, vol. xiii., pp. 139, 267)."[1]

Sir John was thus found guilty. His first act was to communicate with his wife under cover to his cousin, Grissell Paterson,[2] at Dundee. This letter is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 50):—

Dear Jean

I have just now come from Court where I was found Guilty. I have write your friend if (*sic*) ffyfe to make a new application. I think you need not get any furder to Mr. J. M. for I am to make out a state of the proces and lay before him. It was proven in Court I was in arms at Edr immediately after the Battle of Gladsmuir and that I was

[1] The point raised was in effect whether the indictment was sufficiently specific under the statute 7 W. III., cap. 3, sec. 8, by which nothing not expressly alleged in the indictment could be proved at the trial. Here the indictment alleged "levying war," but not collecting money, and the objection was taken that collecting money was an independent offence, and should have been expressly charged in the indictment. The Court, however, held that it was merely evidence of levying war, and as such allowed it to be proved. The cases referred to were all cases of high treason, viz., those of Lowick and Rookwood charged in 1696 with conspiring in the interest of King James against the life of William of Orange and found guilty, and that of Thomas Theodorus Deacon of Manchester, who had joined Prince Charles and was taken prisoner, and had been tried and condemned 17 July. He was executed 30 July 1746. Similar points had arisen in these cases, which may be studied in the law books. See East's *Pleas of the Crown*, c. ii., §§ 16, 57.

[2] See ante, p. 252, n. 4.

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at Dudiston and Reviewed there in the horse Guairds with Pistolls before me and a sword with this distinction that I had not the Livery and did not draw my sword. You know how far this is from truth I neither haveing a sword there nor Pistolls nor was I ever at Dudiston in my life. I beg you'l be as easy as possible for I assure you nothing that can happen shall give me great Disturbance, You and our family being the only concern I have.

I am Dr Jean,

Yours

J.W.

You may write your ffriend in ffyf in case my letter mis-carry and that if its proper that I know the persons applyed to that I may cause them to be put in mind.

4 Nov. 1746.

Endorsed :—Sir John Wedderburn to his Wife 4th Nov. 1746 (announcing his conviction)

Addressed, "To
Mrs. Grissell Paterson att
Lady Craige Paterson's house
Dundee
North Britain."

The Sentence.

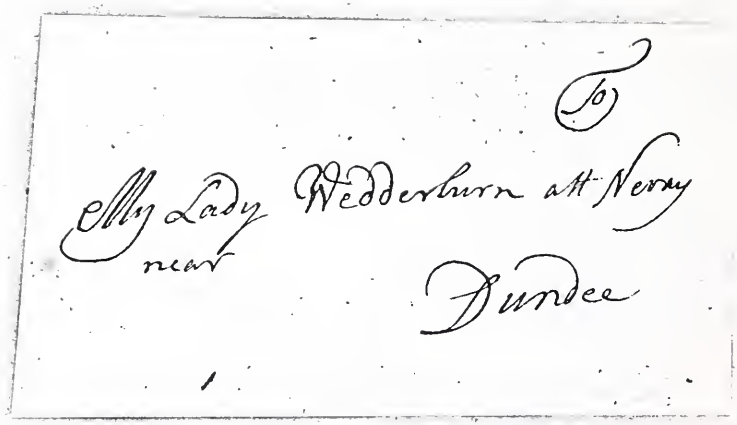
The sentence was delayed for some ten days, but when delivered was the barbarous one passed by the government at the time and carried out, it is said, in all its horrible details.[1] The record of it is preserved in the Record Office, London (*ut sup.*) and after reciting the indictment verbatim proceeds :—

"Surry. Be it Remembered . . . . in the said Letters Patent mentioned. It is presented that Sir John Wedderburn late of Aberdeen . . . . against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided Whereupon the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery is adjourned by the aforesaid Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and others their fellows aforesaid here until Wednesday the Twenty fifth Day of June in the Twentieth year aforesaid to be holden at the Borough of Southwark aforesaid in the said county of Surry to do further as the Court shall then and there see fit and so forth upon which said Wednesday the said Twenty fifth Day of June in the Twentieth year aforesaid the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery is holden by the adjournment aforesaid at the Borough of Southwark aforesaid in the said County of Surry before the said Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and others their Fellows aforesaid On which day the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery is further adjourned [further adjournments are then recited to Thursday June 26, Thursday July 3, Friday July 4, Tuesday July 15, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 16, 17, and 18 ; Tuesday July 22, Friday July 25, Saturday July 26, Wednesday July 30, Thursday July 31, Saturday Aug. 2, Saturday Aug. 23, Tuesday Sept 2] And thereupon at the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery holden by the adjournment last aforesaid at the Borough of Southwark aforesaid in the said County of Surry On the said Tuesday the Second Day of September in the Twentieth year aforesaid before the said Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and others their fellows aforesaid cometh the said Sir John Wedderburn under custody of the keeper of the said Gaol of the said County of Surry (into whose custody he the said Sir John Wedderburn was before the said Twenty third Day of June committed for the cause aforesaid) being brought to the Bar here in his proper person and having heard the said Indictment read and being thereupon immediately asked by the Court here how he would acquit himself of the said High Treason specified in the Indictment aforesaid He the said Sir John Wedderburn saith That he is not guilty thereof and thereupon for good and bad he putteth himself upon the Country, Therefore let a jury in that behalf immediately come before the said Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and others their Fellows aforesaid here and so forth By whom the Truth of the matter will be the better known and who may have no affinity to the said Sir John Wedderburn to try upon their Oath if the said Sir John Wedderburn be guilty of the said High Treason Specified in the Indictment aforesaid or not Because the said Sir John Wedderburn hath put himself in that behalf upon the said Jury And hereupon the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery is further adjourned [further adjournments, ut ante, to Monday October 13, Wednesday Oct. 22, Thursday Oct. 23, Friday Oct. 24, Saturday Oct. 25, Monday Oct. 27, Tuesday Oct 28, Wednesday Oct. 29, Friday Oct. 31, Saturday Nov. 1 and Tuesday Nov. 4] And thereupon at the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery holden by the adjournment last aforesaid at the Borough of Southwark aforesaid in the said County of Surry on the said Fourth Day of November in the Twentieth year aforesaid before the said Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and others their Fellows aforesaid cometh the said Sir John Wedderburn under the Custody of the Keeper of the said Gaol of the said County of Surry being brought to the Bar here in his proper person And the Jurors of the said Jury chosen and returned for this purpose by the Sheriff of the said County of Surry between our said present Sovereign Lord the King and the said Sir John Wedderburn (to wit) Daniel Ponton, Michael Cuff, James Spiers, Francis Bartholomew, Edmund Brown, Thomas Dawson, James Fowler, Thomas Hill, Richard Haddow, Thomas Howlet, William Taylor and Francis Simmonds being called likewise come who being elected tried and sworn to speak the Truth touching and concerning the premisses aforesaid upon their Oath say that the said Sir John Wedderburn is guilty of the said High

[1] See Memoirs of the Pretenders and their adherents. G. J. H. Jesse (2 vols., London 1845), vol. ii., pp. 254-55. The heads of the executed are said to have been set on poles and exposed on old London bridge.

My Dearest

Be the time this comes to hand I shall be no more I hope God who has given me patience to bear with a great many hardships hitherto will support me to the last, the greatest I have now to undergo is the thoughts of parting with you and my Children and if it is so at this distance it must have been much more so had you been here I pray God support you under this affliction I received yours of the 13th which affected me much, but if you'l recolect a little you'l be at more then ordinary pains about your self consider if any thing ail you what will become of your Children the Presbiterian Ministrs attestation came to hand but never any thing came from that airth without a sting in the tail of it I believe it has done me neither good nor harm As to Interest used for me — Mr Wedderburn and his Lady have been at a world of pains and realy procured great folks but it seems I was among the number of the Elect and not to be parted with The Duke of Cumberland was present at the Councill who determined the thing and you may believe woud soon overballance any Interest As for G: Austruther I don't know what he has done nor Mr John Maule I don't know any thing they have done but as you have write me There is one thing I'de recommend to you tho' I believe its needless That is to instill into my Children Male & famle a just sence of what our Country has suffered in generall and I in particular the Eldest has it I woud write to a good many of my friends and acquaintance


To
My Lady Wedderburn att Nevay
near
Dundee

but am now scrimped with time being to Die tomorrow
and to prevent any application it is not yet Intimat to us
for I have learned it by the by Make my Complements to your
Brother and his Lady of whose ffriendship I'm very sensible
I would likeways have write Peggy whose situation gives me a
great concern but have nothing to say but God bless her I am
as ever

My Dearest life
Your most affectionat Husband
John Wedderburn

Southwark Goall 27 Nov.
1746

I have ordered James to send down my Linnen.

Treason specified in the said Indictment in manner and form as by the said Indictment is above supposed and that the said Sir John Wedderburn at the time of his Committing the said High Treason or at any time afterwards had no goods or chattels Lands or Tenements to the knowledge of the said Jurors And thereupon the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery is further adjourned [ut ante, to Thursday Nov. 6, and again to Friday and Saturday Nov. 7 and 8, Monday Nov. 10 and Saturday Nov. 15] And thereupon at the same Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery holden by the adjournment last aforesaid at the Borough of Southwark aforesaid in the said County of Surry On the said Saturday the said Fifteenth Day of November in the Twentieth year aforesaid before the said Justices and Commissioners of our said present Sovereign Lord the King and Others their Fellows aforesaid cometh the said Sir John Wedderburn under the Custody of the keeper of the said Gaol of the said County of Surry being brought to the Bar here in his proper person upon which Sir Dudley Ryder Knight Attorney General for our said present Sovereign Lord the King being now present here in Court for our said present Sovereign Lord the (*sic*) prayeth that Judgment may be pronounced (*sic*) and execution awarded by the Court here against the said Sir John Wedderburn upon the said verdict so given against him as aforesaid And the said Sir John Wedderburn being thereupon Immediatly asked by the Court here if he hath or knoweth of anything to say for himself why the Court here should not proceed to pronounce Judgment and Award Execution against him in this behalf according to Law He the said Sir John Wedderburn saith nothing more than what he had before said Whereupon all and singular the premisses being seen and fully understood by the Court here It is considered by the Court here that the said Sir John Wedderburn do return to the Gaol of the said County of Surry from whence he came and from thence be drawn to the place of Execution and when he cometh there That he be hanged by the Neck but not till he dead and that he be therefore cut down alive and that his Bowels be then taken out and burnt before his Face and that his Head be then severed from his Body and that his Body be divided into four Quarters and that those be at the disposal of our said present Sovereign Lord the King.[1]

Examined by me Hen: Masterman
Clerk to the Commission.

After this there was still a little delay, but on Nov. 27 it was intimated to Sir John that the sentence would be carried out the next day. It is said when the fatal news was brought him by the gaoler he was playing backgammon with Paterson of Carpow, and that he requested the gaoler to "stand out of the light till the game was over," after which "he called for wine and drank farewell to his friends" (post, p. 282). This may well be so, but it rests only on tradition. An authentic account of his last hours is given in a letter from his son James to his sister Margaret, written in the following February, the original of which is at Craigflower, while a copy is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 57). Sir John's answer to his son, in refusing to attempt escape, that "it would be as well to die now as twenty years after," shows the calm spirit in which he met his fate. His last evening in life was spent in writing to his wife, his eldest son, his Prince, and one or two relatives, who would, he hoped, be ready to assist his unfortunate family. The originals or copies of all these letters are among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 51-55),[2] and of one of them, that to his wife, a facsimile is here given.

My dearest,

Be the time this comes to hand I shall be no more I hope God who hase given me patience to bear with a great many hardships hitherto will support me to the last: the greatest I have now to undergo is the thoughts of parting with you and my Children and if it is so at this distance it must have been much more so had you been here. I pray God support you under this affliction. I received yours of the 13th which affected me much but if you recollect a little you'l be at more then ordinary pains about yourself; consider if anything ail you what will become of your children. The Presbeterian Mini[r] attestation came to hand but never anything came from that airth without a sting in the tail of it. I believe it has done me neither good nor harm. As to interest used for me Mr Wedderburn and his Lady[3] have been at a world of pains and realy procured Great folks

[1] The following is the account of Sir John, and his trial is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi. (1746), p. 572:—"Nov. 4. Sir John Wedderburn's trial came on; he produced witnesses to shew that at the time he was said to be among the rebels, he had been four times taken by force from his own house by the rebels, and that for the greatest part of that time he was at his own house. But the counsel for the Crown produced twelve receipts, signed *John Wedderburn*, for excise collected at Perth, Dundee, &c., and prov'd to be his handwriting, and some of the witnesses themselves prov'd the paying of excise to him. It was prov'd also that he own'd himself a volunteer in Ld O. Gric's 2^d battalion, and by an officer who said he was private man in the said battalion. The jury without going out of Court found him guilty. Sir John's father had a small estate near Dunnice, which was sold to satisfy his creditors; whence this gentleman being left destitute, was obliged to occupy a small farm to support a wife and nine children, who were commonly seen to run about the doors of a small thatch'd cott barefooted; so that private distress drove him to despair, and that head-strong into rebellion."

[2] There are two originals, that to his wife and his uncle of Idvies; the rest are copies, and probably do not accurately reproduce the spelling of the originals.

[3] This Mr. Wedderburn is no doubt Sir John's second cousin, Alexander Wedderburn, shipmaster in London (ante, p. 229), who was the only member of the family then resident in England.

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but it seems I was among the number of the Elect and not to be parted with. The Duke of Cumberland was present at the Councill who determined the thing and you may believe woud soon overballance any interest: as for G: Anstruther I dont know what he hase done nor Mr John Maule I dout know anything they have done but as you have write me: there is one thing I'le recommend to you tho' I believe its needless That is to instill into my Children Male and famle a just sence of what our Country has suffered in Generall and I in Particular: the eldest hase it. I would write to a good many of my friends and acquaintance but am now scrimped with time being to Die tomorrow and to prevent any application it is not yet Intimat to us for I have learned it by the by; make my Complements to your Brother and his Lady of whose ffriendship Im very sensible I woud likeways have write Pegy whose situation gives me a great concern but have nothing to say but God bless her I am as ever

My dearest life

Southwark Goall, 27 Novr 1746. Your most aff: Husband John Wedderburn.

I have ordered James to send down my Linnen.

Addressed "To My Lady Wedderburn att Nevay, near Dundee." Endorsed "Sir John Wedderburn to his wife 27th Nov 1746" (the day before his execution).[1]

Dear John,

To-day at 12 o'clock I got notice that I am to be executed tomorrow I was proved at Duddinton reviewed by the prince with a small sword and pair of pistols when you know I rode in a chaise the Injustice of which with a great many other things I designed to have expaciated more fully upon if I had time. I hear that while you stayed here you parted too Easily with your mony which will not do I need not tell you to take Care and Please Mr. Paterson. (unsigned)

Sir,

I had notice given me of my tryal only to-day at 12 o'clock so you may Easily guess I have not time to write a Long letter only I entreat you would bestow all the Good offices you intended for me upon My Wife as for the young man I am afraid he is the worse for the last half year's Employment not haveing the true Value for a shilling which is a very bad sign of thriving in one of his age: how it will turn out I know not but I am afraid of him being Expensive I am, &c. (unsigned)[2]

Sir,

My fate happens to be to Die tomorrow of which I was only told this day at 12 o'clock since which time I've been pretty much busied not but it was what I expected all along haveing his Grace of Cumberland against me: as I've hitherto born it pretty equally I hope I shall do it to the end. There is nothing gives me any pain but parting with my Wife and Children in the miserable situation they are in which tho' I had lived had litle prospect of bettering. If you'l be so good as give your self any concern about them which I rely expect it will make me Die with greater ease. I offer my Complements to your Lady and am,

Sir,
Your most affectionat and Obedient nephew
John Wedderburn.

Southwark new Goall 27 Novr 1746.

Addressed "To Doctor John Wedderburn of Idvie, Phisician in Dundee."

(Endorsed in the hand of Dr. John Wedderburn "Sir John Wedderburn's letter 27 Nov. 1746 to which is added by Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean "to Dr John Wedderburn, the day before his execution.")

[1] In his "History of the Carnegies" (Edin. 1867), pp. 85-86, Sir William Fraser quotes this letter at length "from the original at Kinblethmont" in possession of H. A. F. Lindsay Carnegie. He says it is on half a sheet of quarto letter paper and has neither signature nor address. He is of course in error in calling it "the original." Jean Fullarton, Lady Wedderburn, was daughter to Margaret Carnegie (daughter of John Carnegie), who married in June 1711 John Fullarton of that ilk, co. Perth, and no doubt the document is one of several copies made and sent by Lady Wedderburn to some member of her family. Thus there is another copy of it at Craigflower.

[2] There is at Craigflower a copy of this letter, which is stated to be addressed to Mr. Paterson (Addieford). In the expression "notice of my tryal" the last word, of course, signifies the ordeal which Sir John had now to face, not the trial of his case which had taken place some time back. The "young man" is his eldest son, John. I am not clear what "the last half year's employment" means, probably the shifts to which he had been put since his escape from Culloden and during his disguise.

May it please Yr Royal Highness

I had the Honour of being employed by Yr R : H : to Collect the ale and malt arrears in the Counties of Angus and Perth. My eldest Son attended Lord O—y to D—y and back again. I happened to be taken Prisoner at C—n, was carted up here, condemed here and am to be executed tomorrow I have a wife and nine Children in a very miserable Condition as to Subsistance I have given strict Injunctions to my wife to educate our Children being 5 sons and 4 daughters in the strickest principals to Your R : H :'s family if your R.H. pleases to honour them with your protection in consideration of my sufferings whose last moments shall be spent in praying for the prosperity of your R : H :'s ffamily By him who is and ever has been

May it please Yr R : H :
Yr most devoted
Nov. 27 humble Servt
1746. J : W.[1]

The way in which Sir John met his death was consistent with his resolution on being informed of his fate. He was hanged with John Hamilton and three others on Kennington Common, on the spot where the altar of the church there now stands.[2] He died, wrote his son, "in such a manner as to confirm all those who had conversed with him since he came to London in their opinions of his sense, his resolutions and his integrity." "The constancy (of those executed) in death," says Goldsmith,[3] "gained more proselytes to their cause than perhaps their victories could have done."[4]

The following letter from Grissell Paterson to Sir John's eldest daughter Margaret, condoling with her on the terrible event, is from the original at Craigflower. A copy of it is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 56).

Dear Cousin

I have no doubt of your being in great trouble and good reason you have for you have lost the best of fathers but I trust in god he is happier and I hope you will never want friends, you may depend on all the friendship thats in my power to show you but all I can doo will never requit the halfe of the favours I have received from your dear papa who is now gone for I am sure he was ye best of friends to me, you may tell your mamma I have got the forty pound again from Mr Laird and he desired me to tell her if she wanted money he would give her twenty pound when she pleased. I did not care for sending ye money or you send a snre hand for it. I would fain see you if you could think of coming in for I am very ill at writing what I would say. I am amind to come and see your Mama as soon as I can but I hope you will let me see you here as I am fraid it will be some time or I yet come and I ever am

dear Peggy your affectinet Cousin
Dundee dec. 16 1746. Grissel Paterson.

The Docter is still keeping the house, so I think you might come in and see him.[5]

Addressed on back : —

To Miss Wedderburn at Nevay.

[1] Of this letter also there is a copy at Craigflower.

[2] So says Sir W. Fraser in his *History of the Carnegies* already cited.

[3] *History of England, in letters from a Nobleman to his son, Written in* 1764 (vol. ii. Letters 60, p. 202 ; ed. 5. 1776).

[4] See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1746 (p. 612). "Nov. 28. Were executed at Kennington Common Sir John Wedderburn, John Hamilton Esq. (and three others), . . . all except the last (Alexander Leith) seem'd very unconcern'd." In the "Memoirs of the Pretenders" (vol. ii., p. 258), already cited, it is said that Sir John was executed together with John Hamilton, Alexander Leith, Andrew Wood, "a fine and chivalrous boy," and James Bradshaw, and that they only got notice of the time of their execution at 9 a.m. on the very day of it. The latter statement, which is borne out by Sir John's last letter to his wife, in which he speaks of having learnt of his approaching fate "by the by," is repeated in Constable's *Miscellany*, History of 1745, xvi., p. 256-58. "On 15th Nov. 1746 (he says) judgment was pronounced on no fewer than twenty-two persons, at the Court of St. Margaret's Hill, and out of these five were ordered for execution on the 28th. . . . Among them was Sir John Wedderburn, who had acted as receiver of the excise duties and cess raised by the Prince. . . . Before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the servants of the Keeper unlocked the room in which Sir John was confined, and announcing that he was to die, desired him to prepare for the sheriff ; he received the summons with calmness, and said he would be ready . . . He and four others were drawn to the place of execution on two sledges, arrived there a little after noon, and the execution immediately took place in the midst of a vast crowd of spectators. . . . The whole prayed for King James." (Quoted in J.W.'s MS).

[5] The "docter" is of course Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, who was uncle to Grissell Paterson and great uncle to Margaret Wedderburn.

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Of greater interest, however, is a long letter,[1] also to Margaret (Bl. 57), from his son James, giving a full account of Sir John's last night alive, and of such efforts as could be made at the eleventh hour to obtain a reprieve. He writes:—

Dear Peggy,

I Recieved yours of the 11th Dec. on the 21st of January. I assure you I was as much surprized as you could be when these bloody raseals the Ju—e and att—ney General accomplished their ends which nobody here thinks they could have done if one of our friends had done as we expected Both Mr. Wedderburn[2] and I thought we were as sure of his being saved as any body can be in a case of that nature: from the time of the sentence being pass'd I never rested going continually from one friend to another to applie more earnestly to the Great People they were acquainted with: there was never a day but I went to General Anstruther's after I heard he was upon the road to importune him but putting all the circumstances together I have great reason to think he never spoke one word in his behalf at court or so faintly as not to be of any use you may look upon him as your friend in matters of small consequence but I assure you although the whole family was to go the same way I dout think he would run the risk of making himself disagreeable to save us Dureing his confinement he was always as chearfull as ever I have seen him saying that he was resolved not to disturb himself with whatever should happen for he had prepared for the worst the only thing that troubled him was leaving his family in such a Miserable Condition as he express'd it in a letter the copy of which with some others he wrote the night before the execution I shall send with Pet: Scot but still as I thought we had so many friends that there was little to be feared so that we had no reason to dispair till thursday at 12 o'clock when the reprieves came down and he was not mention'd after that he put all his cloth's together put on his old bearskin coat wrote a letter[3] to me with direction about his ffuneralls, and some others I spoke off, tooke his leave of me and went to entertain some company who had come out of curiosity to see who was to go and who not we had not sitten long when there came a reprieve for Tho[s] Watson which I thought had been the effect of some later solliecitations so went and tooke boat immediatly for Mr. Wedderburn's to advise with him what could be done he said that nothing more than what had been done allready that he knew of but Mrs. Wedderburn and I desired him to write a handsome letter to the C—tess of Y—th which I carried to St. James after signing it but it was of no purpose for the Servants had got orders to take no letters except from the post I desire you would not tell anybody of this because I did not expect to have any success only that I might have the Satisfaction of haveing tryed everything that could be thought upon. there is one thing that I always thought would have done in the evenings especially that before the execution the prison was crowded with people (for they sell liquors as in a publick house) which must of necessity confuse the keepers and I would have had him to put on Mrs. Kinnaird's hoop gown and capuchin which I think would have disguised him so far as to get out but he said it would be as well to die now as 20 years after and he would not run the risk of being ill used the night before his death and forbid me to trouble my head any more about it next morning at 7 o'clock I came over when the condemned were not come from the back prison so I waited with Sandy Kinloch till they should come and he told me that he had been up all night preparing himself and he thought a second parting would be troublesome bringing us all to his memory which he knew was the only thing that pained him and perhaps give an appearance of concern to him which would be explained otherwise by the spectators so I went away before he came to from prison I need not tell you that he died in such a manner as to confirm all those who had conversed with him since he came to London in their opinion of his sense, resolution, and integrity which will always make them ready to assist us when we go abroad in the world.

Dear Peggy I desire you would not take the thing so much to heart for it will hurt yourself and give our enemies that satisfaction they so earnestly desire nobody knew him but who had a regard for him and it will always be an honour to us that we had such a father the stings of their own consciences will be a sufficient punishment for them in this world and may they have their deserts in the next.

[1] Original at Craigflower; copy only among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 57).

[2] See ante, p. 278, note 1.

[3] This letter is not extant, nor can the directions have availed, for the bodies of the executed were dealt with by the Government.

I have just now received a letter from Kate Read telling me that Kate is gone to Gosford's and Peter to his Namefather's[1] I am sorry to hear of Mama's being bad for Papa was saying he was afraid it would kill her. I have two favours to ask of you one is that you would send David Miller's fowling piece which I design to make a present of to my master being very much obliged to him and likely to be more; it would be very acceptable to him both because of the owner and as he delights much in fowling; the other is Hill's arithmetick there being two copies of it Give my service to Grizie Paterson and all friends. I am

Your most affte Brother
James Wedderburn.

P.S. I would be much obliged to you if you would send the gun with Peter Scot.
Feb. 2d 1747.
Addressed to:—
Miss Peggy Wedderburn
to the care of Mrs. Grizel
Paterson at Dundee
Scotland.

I close this account of Sir John's share in the '45 with a reprint of several versions of it of very varying value. That in the *Gentleman's Magazine* has been already given (ante, p. 279, n. 4), but to it may be added (1) that appended to the report of his trial in the State Trials; (2) that taken down by J.W. from the mouths of his nephew and niece, to which I have already alluded; and (3) the passage in Dr. Doran's *London in Jacobite Times*, to the inaccuracies of which I referred at the outset of this account.

(1) *From the "State Trials," vol. xviii. (1813).*

"Sir John Wedderburn, bart., was the son of sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Aberdeenshire, whose family have been long resident in that part of Scotland,' several of whose ancestors are honourably mentioned in the Scottish histories, especially sir David Wedderburn, who was killed at the battle of Musselburgh.[2] The late sir Alexander, father to this unfortunate gentleman, was greatly esteemed for his known attachment to the Revolution principles, and the Hanover succession;[4] insomuch that the government thought proper to make him a receiver of the excise and other duties, which, with a small estate he had near Dundee, enabled him to bring up a numerous family; but being of a liberal and generous spirit, he left the estate encumbered, so that when sir John arrived to his honour of a baronet, he had nothing to support it; though on the expectation of having an estate to descend to him free, he married a young lady of a reputable family in his neighbourhood; for on his father's death the estate was destined to be sold,[5] in order to satisfy the father's debts; that when sir John found nothing coming in order to support his family, he retired to a small farm, with a thatched house and clay floor, which he occupied with great industry, and thereby made a laborious but starving shift to support a wife and nine children, who used to run about in the fields barefoot.

The extreme poverty of sir John, and his numerous dependants, overcame sir John's duty to all kind of society, and the present happy establishment; and being tempted with a commission from the Pretender to collect the excise, yet in some measure forced to do it, sir John's loyalty at last gave way to his poverty; though it is admitted, that he never did any acts of violence to his majesty's subjects, any other than receiving the duties arising by the excise, having never bore arms, or caused any one to enlist into the rebel service.

After sir John was made a prisoner, he was delivered to the care of captain Eyre, an officer appointed by the duke of Cumberland to take charge of the rebel officers, who treated him with great humanity, according to his birth and dignity; and conveyed him on board one of his majesty's ships of war to the river Thames, from whence he was carried

[1] Kate Read is of course Sir John's niece, the artist (ante, p. 262, note 3), while Kate is his second daughter. Gosford is Charles Wedderburn of Gosford, and not his brother, Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane (post, Part iv). Peter is Sir John's fifth son, whose namefather was Peter Wedderburn, then secretary of excise and later a lord of Session as Lord Chesterhall (post, Part iv.)

[2] This description is, of course, an error, due to Sir John's presence at Culloden.

[3] I do not know what the ground of this statement is, as I have no record of any Sir David Wedderburn at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh in 1547.

[4] Altogether mistaken; see post, p. 284.

[5] Again an error; Blackness was sold in Sir Alexander's life time

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with the other officers, to the New gaol in Southwark, where he was lodged in the master-side of the gaol with sir James Kinloch, Mr Hamilton, and others, during which time he behaved like a gentleman, being plentifully supplied, and indeed flattered himself with being acquitted, as he thought he had not armed himself in the rebellion, but was very much shocked when the jury found him guilty; and after sentence of death, his behaviour was consistent with the character of a gentleman, being sensible of his error, and the calamity he had brought on himself, his inoffensive lady, and innocent posterity.

He was executed at Kennington Common as a traitor, Nov. 28, 1746."

(2) *From a Memorandum among J. W.'s MS.*[1]

"Sir John having joined the Prince very soon after his appearing in Scotland, became one of his Life Guards and a volunteer in the second battalion of Lord Ogilvy's Regiment. He was in the several engagements at Gladsmuir, Falkirk, and Culloden, but he did not cross the Border with the army, rejoining it on its retreat northwards. He was taken prisoner on 16 April 1746, conveyed with Lord Kilmarnock and others to London, imprisoned in the New Jail at Southwark 9 August; and while there must have been in the greatest distress but for the kindness of his cousin, James Paterson of Carpow. He was brought to trial at the Court of St. Margaret's Hill on the 4th November, and acknowledged himself a volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's regiment, noways attempting to conceal or deny the principles which had induced him to go out with the Prince. The witnesses for the crown also produced twelve receipts for taxes or duties, on malt, etc., forcibly levied in Perth and Dundee, and signed "John Wedderburn," for the Prince's service. One witness swore falsely to his having been with the Prince at Derby, but this evidence applied to his son Sir John, who was so fortunate as to escape. The above receipts are said to have been bought up by Lady Lundy, who forwarded them to Government, but there is no proof of this. David Dick, a brewer in Dundee, from his attachment to Sir John, made off to the hills to avoid being compelled to bear witness against him. He was, however, condemned both on his own acknowledgment and on the evidence adduced against him. The estate of Blackness was confiscated, and being sold was purchased by the Hunters, with whom it still remains. Some hopes of pardon were entertained, but were frustrated by the personal interference of the Duke of Cumberland. When the death warrant for Sir John's execution on the following day was given him by the gaoler, he was engaged at a game of backgammon with Carpow; old Webster and another were also in his cell. He requested the gaoler to stand out of the light till the game was over, and afterwards called for wine, and drank farewell to his friends. On that evening (27th Nov.) he wrote to his Lady, and on the following morning was conveyed on a sledge to Kennington Common, where he was hanged, etc., with Andrew Wood, John Hamilton, James Bradshaw, and Alexander Leith, Esquires. Colonel Farquharson, also condemned, was reprieved. The minister blessed King James before he died; the other gentlemen were silent."

(3) *From Dr. Doran's "London in the Jacobite Times," vol. ii., p. 186.*

"There was a Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., who found sympathy in men of both parties. His father, a stout whig, had been at the head of the excise in the Port of Dundee. Old Sir John had an ample estate but being of a liberal and generous spirit, as the contemporary press remarks, his liberality and generosity utterly ruined his family. At his death there was no estate for his heirs to inherit. The new baronet with his wife and family took up his residence near Perth in a thatched hut, with a clay floor and no light except what came through a doorway. It was placed on a very small piece of land from which Sir John could not be ousted. He tilled his half-acre with ceaseless industry and he made what was described as "a laborious but starving shift" to support his wife and nine

[1] This is not noted in the inventory of J.W.'s Papers in vol. ii. of this work, being included in the folio MS. vol.—consisting mainly of the draft of his printed memoir, mentioned in the note relating to his collection at p. 141 of that volume. The document is headed:—"The following circumstances respecting Sir John Wedderburn's (1745), and his son's, Sir John's (1746), share in the troubles of 1745-46 were committed to paper in July 1819 and June 1822, from the reciting of Elizabeth Wedderburn, otherwise Graham of Balmuir, and Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, children of the late Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, whose concern in these troubles is also stated. Respecting Sir John, see also *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1746, pp. 209, 210, 572, and 612." The further passages of the memorandum relating to young Sir John, and to Pearsie, are given later in the account of them (see post, chaps. viii. and ix).

children. They all went about barefoot. To the head of this family a proposal was made when the Jacobites occupied Perth that he should collect dues and imports for Prince Charles Edward. Sir John's poverty consented. He collected the taxes but he never joined the Jacobite army. Nevertheless, when the army under the Duke of Cumberland came that way Sir John was seized and sent South. Put upon his trial he pleaded his poverty, his starving family and his light offence. He was however condemned, though more guilty offenders had unaccountably escaped. He bore himself with a calm dignity till the adverse verdict was pronounced, and then he could not completely control an emotion which sprung rather from thoughts of his family than for himself. The lowest and loyallest of the Londoners acknowledged that Sir John was a gentleman and deserving of pity. After his death the King afforded pecuniary relief to his wife and family."

This last account is obviously very wide of the mark. So far from Sir John's father, whose name Dr. Doran did not trouble to ascertain, for he calls Sir Alexander "old Sir John," being "a stout whig," we have seen that he was a stout Jacobite and lost his hereditary office as clerk of Dundee for his share in the '15. What the authority is for the picturesque account of Sir John's poverty is, I know not, though it is clear that his circumstances were fairly desperate before he "went out." That he never joined the Prince's army is, of course, another error, and the vague statement that he was sent South when the Hanoverian army came that (? what) way is equally inaccurate. His plea is also misstated, and Dr. Doran can hardly have consulted the Egerton MSS. or he would not have so presented the matter. Nor do I think it likely that his family received assistance from the Crown. We have thus an interesting example of the methods of historians, to which, for the sake of contrast, I add finally the more dignified account of the same matters given by J.W. in his MS.

"The sufferings of Sir John Wedderburn (he writes) have now to be recorded, in an honourable though unfortunate cause; and while it must be admitted that the ministers of the existing Government of the day, always 'meriting the gallows as rascals, would also have deserved it as fools' (*Waverley* ii., 238), if they had not severely punished the adherents of the House of Stewart, yet the 'lawless, disgraceful and unnecessary cruelties' (*Chevalier Johnstone's Memoirs*, pref. xxxii.), exercised by the Government and its licensed military robbers on the poor defenceless country people can never be excused, though at the time allowed by the inveteracy of party feeling and sanctioned by the orders of Cumberland.

"Following his father's example in 1715, Sir John entered the service of King James in 1745, was attached to the Life Guards of his Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward, and served as a volunteer in the second battalion of David, Lord Ogilvy's regiment of cavalry (*London Gazette*, 23-24 April 1746). He was present in the several engagements at Gladsmuir, Falkirk, and Culloden (*penes Balmuir*); was taken prisoner in the latter on 16 April 1746, conveyed to Inverness with the Earl of Kilmarnock and others; detained till May; then shipt with his Lordship and the Lords Cromartie and Balmerino on board the "Exeter," man-of-war; arrived in London, and was committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, on the 20th of that month. On the 2nd of August the grand jury found bills against John, Lord McLeod, Sir John Wedderburn, Sir James Kinloch and nineteen others; on 3rd September he was arraigned, and on 4th November he was tried before the Court of St. Margaret's Hill; acknowledged himself a volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's regiment, and on this, as well as on evidence remitted against him by Helena Haldane, Lady Duncan of Lundie, widow[1] to the provost of Dundee, was convicted and sentenced to death. On the 28th November he suffered on Kennington common, with John Hamilton of Aberdeenshire, governor of Carlisle, and Andrew Wood, Alexander Leith, and James Bradshaw.[2] Blackness was confiscated, and the baronetage was forfeited, but continued to be yet assumed by his son."

I have already (ante, p. 259, n. 5) pointed out that as regards the confiscation of Blackness, his account is altogether mistaken. Other inaccuracies may be noted by a study of the foregoing pages, but, on the whole, the account as regards Sir John after his capture is fairly correct.

I add a reproduction of a small copper plate engraving which J.W. here inserts in his printed memoir "from the original ring." It represents the mourning ring made to com-

[1] See ante, p. 274 n.

[2] "All except Leith seemed very unconcerned and Wood drank King James' health" (*Hist. Chron.*, 28 Nov, 1746).

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memorate the fate of the executed Jacobites.[1] The centre bears the axe and the date 1746, with, at each corner, the initial and coronet of one of the four executed noblemen, Lords Derwentwater, Lovat, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino, while the hoop bears the initials of seventeen gentlemen who were hanged, with the dates of their deaths.[2]

There is at Meredith a portrait of Sir John painted from memory, after his death, by his cousin, Katharine Read (ante, p. 262), but this, although a more pleasant, is a much less authentic likeness than the small one of which a reproduction faces this page.[3]

Sir John had married 22 Oct. 1724,[4] **Jean Fullarton**, eldest daughter of John Fullarton of Fullarton, co. Perth, by Margaret, sister of John Carnegie of Boysack (Bl. 11, 93). Their marriage contract or settlement was post-nuptial, being dated "at ffullarton" 22 April 1725 (Bl. 19). Jean Fullarton's tocher is 8,000 merks, while her father-in-law and husband charge Blackness in her favour with an annuity of 1,200 merks, to be increased to £1,000 on the death of her mother-in-law, Katharine Scott (*ib.*). Of these charges she subsequently got sasine, registered at Forfar 1 July 1737 (F.S. 107), but had, as we have seen (ante, p. 260), to renounce them in 1743 owing to the circumstances of her husband and his father (F.S. 112). The letters written to her by her husband, when a prisoner in London (Bl. 46, 48, 50, 51), have been given above (pp. 267-68, 276-78).

After her husband's death she lived chiefly in Dundee,[5] and is occasionally named as his relict, *e.g.*, 2 March 1747, when James Smyth grants a discharge to her (S.W. 578); 30 Aug. 1754, when she, on behalf of her youngest son David, then a minor, grants a discharge to Margaret Brisbane and David Wedderburn of that ilk for two years' interest on the legacy left him by David Brisbane of Bullion (S.W. 590), the capital of which, probably because of the circumstances of the family, was paid over to her before he came of age upon a letter by her, April-May 1756, undertaking his execution of a formal discharge later (S.W. 594-95). In 1761 May 15, she made a testamentary disposition, dated at Dundee, in favour of her three unmarried daughters, Katharine, Susanna and Agatha (Bl. 34), and she is also named in regard to a bond of £300 which Grizell Wedderburn of that ilk made in favour of her and these three daughters, 19 Aug. 1763 (S.W. 618). There are two discharges by her for interest due on it, 26 May 1766 and 3 June 1768 (*ib.* 622, 632) and another such discharge signed by her and Katharine and Susanna is endorsed on it, dated 12 Nov. 1768 (*ib.* 618). A facsimile of their signatures to it faces p. 72 of vol. ii.

[1] Few examples of this ring exist. That from which J.W. took his engraving was given to his sister, Mrs. Stirling, by Mr. Graham of Airth, and is now at Kippenross."

[2] J.W. in his MS. gives their names thus:—F.T. (Francis Townley of Townley, Lancashire, Colonel in the Manchester Regiment); A.B. (Andrew Blood of Yorkshire); T.D. (Thomas Deacon); T.S. (Thomas Syddall); D.M. (David Morgan of Monmouthshire, barrister-at-law); J.D. (James Deacon of St. John's College, Cambridge); G.F. (George Fletcher of Salford); T.C. (Thomas Chadwick of Manchester); J.B. (John Barwick of Manchester). These were executed 30 July 1746.

J.N. (James Nicholson of Leith); D.McD. (Donald McDonald, nephew to Kappock); W.O. (Walter Ogilvy of Banff). These were executed 22 Aug. 1746.

Sir J.W. (Sir John Wedderburn); J.B. (James Bradshaw, captain Manchester Regiment); J.H. (John Hamilton of Aberdeenshire, governor of Carlisle); A.L. (Alexander Leith); A.W. (Andrew Wood). These were executed 28 November 1746.

I fear that this reproduction is not very successful. It is from a small oil portrait on copper in the possession of Sir Frank Marindin, K.C.M.G., at Craigflower. A similar portrait was owned by Sir John's grandson, James Wedderburn, Solicitor-General for Scotland (post, chap. viii.), in the possession of whose grand-daughter, Miss Mackenzie (Ainslie Place, Edinburgh) it now is.

[4] I have not ascertained the place, which seems not to have been Dundee. Sir John is also named after his death in connection with his heirs, *e.g.*, in the entails of Idvies and Wedderburn (S.W. 626, 637; G.S.R. 142; R.D. 458).

[5] In 1761 the trustees of the creditors of her husband and his father disponed the South Flukergait tenement of Sir Alexander to her and her daughters Catharine, Susanna, and Agatha, and there, no doubt, they then resided (F.S. 126).

SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN

Fifth Baronet of Blackness,

BORN 1704: DIED 1746.

The year 1766 has hitherto been assigned as that of her death, but that this is an error is shown by both the above discharges of 1768 and by a further disposition, dated 4 Jan. 1769, of all her moveables, pictures and jewels, in favour of her then only unmarried daughters, Catharine and Susanna (Bl. 35; D.D. 130), which she substituted for that of 1761.[1] This is the last reference to her as living, and there can be little doubt that her death occurred soon after in 1769-70. I do not find any record of her burial in the Dundee mortcloth dues, and the place of her death and burial, though probably Dundee, is thus not fixed. The occurrence of her name in the inscription on the Blackness stone in the Howff does not prove that her remains rest there.[2]

By her Sir John Wedderburn had issue seven sons and four daughters, of most of whose births he has left record in a family register in his own hand (Bl. 93).

The sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 24 Nov. 1727 (Bl. 11, 93), but died 27 March 1733, two days after his brother Charles (*ib.*) and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 52).
2. **John Wedderburn**, afterwards Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, who carried on the senior line of the family (see post, chap. viii.). He is now represented in male line solely by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.
3. **James Wedderburn**, afterwards James Wedderburn-Colvile, from whom descend the Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree, now extinct in male line; the Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven, co. Forfar; and the Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie and Glenlair, co. Kirkcudbright. See post, chap. viii.
4. **Charles Wedderburn**, born 4 May 1732 (Bl. 93), but died 25 March 1733, two days before his eldest brother Alexander (*ib.*) and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 52).[3]
5. **Peter Wedderburn** [1736-73], born 2 Jan. 1736 (Bl. 93). He is named in the bond made 10 Aug. 1744 by David Wedderburn of that ilk in favour of his grandmother, Katharine Scott, his brothers and sisters, and himself (S.W. 573). He went out to Jamaica after the troubles of the '45, and was living there in the parish of Westmoreland, co. Cornwall, as a millwright in 1763, when, 30 April, he and his brothers James and Alexander give a power of attorney (S.W. 614) to their eldest brother John, who was starting for Great Britain, by virtue of which, he, 19 Aug. 1763, discharged Grizel Wedderburn of that ilk of certain sums due to them by her, as executor of her brother David (*ib.* 616-17). Peter was living 6 March 1769, when he granted another faculty, dated at Savannah in Jamaica, to his brother, Sir John, to manage his affairs at home, especially those as to his interest as one of the heirs of tailzie of the late James Carnegie of Boysack (R.D. 407). He is named as a substitute in the Great Seal Charter entailing Idvies, 27 Dec 1766 (F.S. 125) and also in that entailing Wedderburn, 1766-69 (S.W. 626, 637).

   He died "unmarried in Jamaica" (H.C.R. ii.) before 10 Aug. 1774, the date of the will of his sister Susanna, in which his brothers, John and James, are described as the only surviving sons of their father (D.D. 132; Br.T. 28). It is thus by inadvertence that his name is retained in the sasine of Wedderburn, 8 May 1780, in favour of Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (F.S. 129).
6. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1737—1765]. He was, perhaps, born in 1737, the date of a blank entry in his father's register (Bl. 93), in which his name does not occur, so that I cannot fix the exact year of his birth. It was certainly, however, not earlier than 1737, and not later than about 1742. He is named in the above-mentioned bond, 10 Aug. 1744, by David Wedderburn of that ilk to his grandmother and to his father's children (S.W. 573). He also went out to Jamaica, where he was resident in the parish of Hanover in 1763 (S.W. 614, 616-17).

   He died "unmarried in Jamaica," according to the record of his nephew, Sir David, in 1803 (H.C.R. ii., *ut sup.*), apparently before 31 July 1766, the date of the entail of Wedderburn, in which his name does not occur, as, had he been then on life, it unquestionably would have done (S.W. 626). See also the entail of Idvies,

[1] She is also named in the marriage contract of her daughter Agatha, 2 June 1766 (Bl. 33).

[2] Thus the name of her husband, whose remains were disposed of by the English Government, also occurs in this inscription, the authority of which is not great. See post, s. the chapter on the Howff.

[3] J.W., on the authority of Miss Graham, gives a son, "Robert, who died in infancy," but this is an error of name for Charles whom he does not mention. Sir John had only seven sons of whom two died in infancy (Alexander and Charles) as shown by his register and Sir David's record at the Heralds' College (H.C.R. ii.c), which must have been very carefully and exhaustively made, upon his being created a baronet of Great Britain, in view of the peculiar remainders of the patent.

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27 Dec. 1766 (F.S. 125), and the documents (S.W. 637; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129) already cited in the account of his brother Peter, in none of which he is named. His death before the date of the will of his sister Susanna, 10 Aug. 1774, is clearly shown by the mention in it of his two brothers, John and James, as then the only surviving sons of their father (D.D. 132; Br.T. 28).[1]

7. **David Wedderburn** [1740?—1762?].[2] He also is not named in his father's register, but was born probably about 1740, and certainly before 10 Aug. 1744, as he is named in the above-mentioned bond of David Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W 573). He was a legatee under the will or testamentary settlement of David Brisbane (S.W. 584); and is named in regard to the payment of the interest and principal of this legacy to his mother while he was still a minor, 30 Aug. 1754, 26 April, 14 May 1756 (*ib.* 590, 594-95). J.W. in his MS. says that he was "bred to physic" but I have no other evidence of this. He "died unmarried in London," according to the record of his nephew, Sir David (H.C.R. ii.). The exact date of his death is not fixed, but it was clearly before 19 Aug. 1763, the date of the discharge by all the children of his father then on life to Grizel Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W. 616-17), and he is also referred to as having predeceased his mother (*ib.* 643). He is thus not mentioned in any of the entails or charters of Wedderburn or Idvies (*ut sup.*).

The four daughters of Sir John Wedderburn and Jean Fullarton were,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn**,[3] born 30 August 1725 (Bl. 11, 93).[4] She is named in her father's letter to his wife (Bl. 51) written the night before his execution, and there are also some letters addressed to her by her brother James and her cousin, Grizel Paterson, after his death (Bl. 56-59). She married *Richard Dundas* of Blair, co. Perth. I have not ascertained the place nor the exact date, but the latter was before 15 May 1761, when her mother made a disposition to her three unmarried daughters (Bl. 33), while 19 Aug. 1763, Margaret Wedderburn is expressly named as Richard Dundas' wife (S.W. 616-17). She is also so named in the entails of Wedderburn 1766-69 (S.W. 626, 637); in an opinion and discharge, both dated in 1771, anent her share of the bond (1744) by David Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W. 643, 647); and in the sasine of Wedderburn to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, 8 May 1780 (F.S. 129). She was living 11 March 1793 when her brother, Sir John, writing to congratulate Henry Scrymgeour (afterwards Wedderburn) on his engagement to Miss Maitland, says, "Be sure you do your part and make a good husband, for our family was always remarkable for that, so says my sister, Mrs. Dundas (S.W. 678)."[5] Her name occurs in the 1803 entail of Wedderburn and Birkhill (R.D. 458), and in the 1812 charter of Kingennie (S.W. 699), her issue being substitutes of entail. I have not ascertained the date of either her or her husband's death. J.W. says that she had two sons, John, who died unmarried, and Robert, who succeeded to Blair, married and had issue.[6]

2. **Katharine Wedderburn**, born 12 Nov. 1726 (Bl. 11, 93), and first named with her brothers and sisters in the bond (*ut sup.*) of 1744 (S.W. 573).[7] The testamentary dispositions of her mother in favour of her, as one of her unmarried daughters, 15 May 1761 and 4 Jan. 1769 (Bl. 34, 35; D.D. 130) have been already mentioned. A facsimile of her signature faces p. 72 of vol. ii. She is also named in the entail of Wedderburn, 1766-69, and in the sasine thereon, 1780 (S.W. 626, 637; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129). She lived in Dundee, in the South Flukergait, disponed in 1761 to her mother, her sisters Susannah and Agatha, and herself (F.S. 126). In 1774, Aug. 10, she and her sister Susannah made a mutual agreement that each should

[1] His brother, Sir John, named his fifth son after him in 1791 (post, chap. viii).
[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 573, 584, 590, 594, 595, 616-17, 643.
[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 573, 616-17, 637, 647, 678, 699; Bl. 11, 34, 56-59, 93; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129; R.D. 458.
[4] She and her three sisters are all named in the bond by David Wedderburn of that ilk, 10 Aug. 1744 (S.W. 573; *ut sup.*).
[5] This tradition has survived, for in a (1887) letter from a relative, who knew nothing of this one, to myself on a like engagement, I received a similar injunction on the same ground.
[6] J.W. says that there were portraits of her and her sisters Katharine and Susannah at Blair.
[7] See also the discharge in respect of this bond, 19 Aug. 1763 (S.W. 616-17); a renewal of the bond itself by Grizel Wedderburn at this date; and its discharge, 12 Nov, 1768 (S.W. 618).

leave all her possessions to the other for life, and then to John and James, their only surviving brothers (D.D. 132), and thus, on the death of Susannah in 1776, she was her executrix and gave up her will (Br.T. 28). She died at the end of Sept. 1786 and was buriedin Dundee, 2 Oct. in that year (D.M.D 64). She was never married and her name is thus expressly omitted from the entail of Wedderburn and Birkhill in 1803 (R.D. 458). By her will, dated at Balindean 22 Oct. 1779, and registered 2 Oct. 1786 (D.D. 135) she narrates that the circumstances of her brothers render it necessary that she should benefit them, and she therefore makes her nephew, David Wedderburn, her heir, subject to small legacies, including a miniature of King James the Seventh, to his sisters Margaret and Jean.

3. **Susannah Wedderburn,**[1] born 9 Jan. 1734 (Bl. 93). She, like her sister Katharine, is named in the bond of 1744 (S.W. 573); her mother's dispositions of 1761 and 1769 (Bl. 34, 35; D.D. 130); the discharges of 1763 and 1768 (S.W. 616-18) and the entail of Wedderburn, 1766-69 (S.W. 626, 637; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129). A facsimile of her signature to the discharge of 1768 faces p. 72 of vol. ii. (S.W. 618). The 1761 disposition of the South Flukergait residence to her mother and her unmarried daughters, of whom she was one (F.S. 126), and the contract, 10 Aug. 1774, between her and her sister Katharine (D.D. 132) have been already mentioned (ante, p. 284, n. 4). When, in 1775, her brother, Sir John, lost his first wife, Lady Margaret Ogilvy, it was proposed that Susan should go to Balindean and supply her place with his children (Bl. 61). I do not know if she ever so acted, but if she did, it was not for long, as in Sept. 1776 she was accidently burnt to death in the house in the Nethergait at Dundee. "What a melancholy thing is poor Sussy Wedderburn's death," writes Lady Pitfour to her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, in a letter dated 15 Sept. 1776, and now at Birkhill. She was buried in Dundee 18 Sept. 1776 (D.M.D. 61). Her will was confirmed at Brechin 8 Feb. 1777, and recites that she and her sister Katharine had, by bond, dated 10 Aug 1774 and registered 23 Sept. 1776, agreed that each should be the others heir, with remainder to their two only surviving brothers, John and James (Br.T. 28). She was unmarried and her name, therefore, is expressly omitted from the 1803 entail of Wedderburn and Birkhill (R.D. 458).[2] There is a portrait of her in pastel, by her cousin, Katharine Read,[3] in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn at Meredith.

4. **Agatha Wedderburn**[4] She is not named in her father's register (Bl. 93) and the date of her birth is thus not fixed. It was, however, after 1736, the year up to which the register is complete, and before 10 Aug. 1744, when she is named in the bond of David Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W. 573) as she is also in the discharge of it to Grizel Wedderburn, and in the similar bond by Grizel, 19 Aug. 1763 (S.W. 616-18). She is mentioned in the the 1761 disposition of the South Flukergait house to her mother and her sisters (F.S. 126); in her mother's testamentary disposition of 1761 (Bl. 34), but, owing to her having married in the interval, not in that of 1769 (Bl. 36; D.D. 130). She married at Dundee 8 June 1766 (by banns 6 June) *John Smyth*, eldest son of John Smyth, W.S., of Balharry, in the parish of Alyth, co. Perth (D.M. 26).[5] The marriage contract is dated at Perth 2 June in the same year (Bl. 33) and by it Balharry agrees to retire from his business and settle his son therein, and in a house in Geddes Close, Edinburgh. She is named as his wife in the 1766-69 entails of Wedderburn (S.W. 626, 637; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129), but died s.p. not many years after her marriage, on which ground her name is omitted from the 1803 entail of Wedderburn and Birkhill (R.D. 453). A portrait of her, by Miss Read, similar to that of her sister Susannah, is at Meredith.

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 573, 616-18, 626, 637; Bl. 34, 35, 61, 93; D.D. 130, 132; D.M.D. 61; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 126, 129; R.D. 458; Br.T. 28: *Ferguson of Pitfour*, MS letters at Birkhill.

[2] Her brother, Sir John's, daughter Susanna named after her, 18 Jan. 1785 (Bl. 93).

[3] See ante, chap. vi., *ad fin.*

[4] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 573, 616-18, 626, 637; Bl. 33, 34; G.S.R 144; F.S. 126, 129; R.D. 458.

[5] Of this marriage J.W. in his MS. says, significantly, "from the character of her husband, her family had little credit by the alliance." John Smyth was admitted a W.S. 12 July 1779. He married secondly, Joanna, daughter of Robert Gray, and died 7 Feb. 1809 (*History of Writers to the Signet*, s. v.). He helped to compile the account of the family in *Douglas' Baronage* (Bl. 65), a performance which does little credit to his thoroughness or accuracy

PART III.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DESCENDANTS IN MALE LINE OF SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN, FIFTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS. *(See pedigrees opp. and at pp. 306, 315.)*

Sect. I.—Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean and his descendants.

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Sir John Wedderburn [1729—1803],[1] second but eldest surviving son of Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness and Jean Fullarton, was born 21 Feb. 1729 (Bl. 11, 93), and is named as his father's "eldest son now on life" in the Great Seal charter entailing Blackness, dated 26 July 1734 (G.S.R. 137), and in the sasine thereon 3 April 1735 (F.S. 104), as well as in the bond, 10 Aug. 1744, by David Wedderburn of that ilk in favour of Sir Alexander Wedderburn and Katharine Scott and their grandchildren (S.W. 573)

"He served (says J.W. in his MS.[2]) with his father in David, Lord Ogilvy's regiment and, carrying the colours of the Glen Proason company, which was raised by his uncle, Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, was present with Prince Charles' army at Derby. After Culloden he escaped into Angus, where his uncle Robert procured him shelter with the Rev. William Arthur, minister of Glenisla, who carried him to Edinburgh, where he attended a meeting of the General Assembly in the disguise of his protector's footman. In the house of Mr. Arthur and at the risk of his life, Sir John remained concealed till the latter end of October or early in November 1746 when he worked his passage to London on a Leith trading vessel. While in London his safety and his subsistence were insured by the protection of his relative, Paterson of Carpow, and it is possible that he may have seen his father at this time in Southwark Gaol. After his father's execution on 28 Nov., Sir John escaped to America where he remained till 1747, in the June of which year the Government passed a bill of indemnity, whereupon Sir John proceeded to Jamaica, and, distinguished no less by industry and perseverance than by the happy art of obtaining the goodwill of all about him, again raised the fortunes of his family and acquired considerable property in the Island."[3]

There is little to add to this account, which is fairly accurate. Sir John was no doubt at Culloden, but, unlike his father, escaped. Thus in the *List of Rebels*[4] already cited (ante p. 266), after the name of his father, occurs that of "—— Wedderburn, eldest son to the above (Sir John), carried arms as lieut[t] in L[d] Ogilvie's 1st battalion. *Where now.* Not known." For a time he passed under the assumed name of "John Thomson," and early in May 1746 was in Edinburgh, whence he wrote the following letter to his mother. (Bl. 45.)

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 567, 573, 614, 616-17, 637-41, 648-49, 655, 678, 681, 684, 686-87, 695, 699-700, 710; Bl. 8, 11, 20-22, 33, 45, 54, 58-59, 61-63, 66-67, 69, 72-77, 82-83, 85, 89-90, 93; J.W. 34; Adv.Adm. 9; D.C. 104-5; D.P.B. 595-96; D.D. 128, 131-33, 135; D.M.D. 69, 69; G.S.R. 137, 142, 144, 146-47; R.H. 37, 50; G.R.S. 81, 83; F.S. 104, 124-25, 127, 129; R.D. 378, 407, 410-12, 422-23, 431, 438, 447, 451-54, 458; R.A.D. 183; Br.T. 28; D.M. 27; Ed.Can M. 7; L.W. 7, 14. H.C.R. II.

[2] The following is the passage relating to him in the Memorandum by J.W., already referred to, ante pp. 265, 282 *n*. "Young Sir John made his escape after Culloden to Angus; and at his uncle Pearsie's request, was received and conveyed into Edinburgh disguised as a servant, by the Rev. Mr. McArthur, Minister of Glenisla. This worthy clergyman concealed Sir John, at the risk of his own life, till he contrived to ship him from Leith to London, where he arrived in December 1746 and was harboured by Carpow, till he got out to Jamaica, about the end of the month. The clergyman was father to the late Captain William McArthur of Edinburgh, whose fortune was made by the various members of the family of Wedderburn who were in Jamaica, in gratitude for his father's kindness."

[3] "The minister of Glenisla's kindness was not forgotten; his son, William Arthur, went out to Jamaica, where he amassed a large fortune, through means which my own father and uncle placed within his reach. Many of the circumstances I heard in 1815 from himself, but they are immaterial. He died in Edinburgh about 1819 at an advanced age" (Note to J.W.'s MS.).

[4] *Scottish Hist. Soc. Publ.*, 1890, pp. 238-39.

Pedigree showing the descent from Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, b. 1704, d. 1746. Chaps. vii. and viii.

Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, b. 1704. Executed on Kennington Common, 28 Nov. 1746. = Jean Fullarton, dau. of John Fullarton of that ilk, co. Perth, married 1724, died 1769-70.

- Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1727, d. 1733.
- (Lady) Margaret Ogilvy, b. 1748, m. 1769, d. 1776. = (Sir) John Wedderburn of Balindean, co. Perth, b. 1729, d. 1803, buried in Dundee.
  - John Wedderburn, b. 1771, d. 1783.
  - Sir David Wedderburn, b. 1775, d. 1858, created a Baronet of Great Britain, 1803. = Margaret Brown, dau. of George Brown of Ellistoun, b. 1775, m. 1800, d. 1845.
    - John James Wedderburn, b. 1802, d. 1810.
    - George Wedderburn, b. 1804, d. 1823.
  - 1. Margaret, b. 1772, m. Philip Dundas, d. 1806. →
  - 2. Jean, b. 1773, m. John Hope Oliphant, d. 1861. →
- Alicia Dundas, d. James Dundas of Dundas, b. 1754, m. 1780, d. 1831.
- James Wedderburn-Colvile, b. 1730, d. 1807. = Isabella Blackburn or Colvile, b. 1756, m. 1774, d. 1821.
  - James Wedderburn, b. 1872, d. 1815.
  - Sir John Wedderburn, b. 1789, d. 1862, succeeded in 1858 as second baronet of Balindean. = Henrietta Milburn, dau. of William Milburn, b 1803, m. 1822, d. 1881.
    - John Wedderburn, b. 1825, d. 1857. = Alice Bell, dau. of D. C. Bell, m. 1856, d. 1857.
      - John James Wedderburn, b. 1856, d. 1857.
    - William Wedderburn, b. and d. 1830.
    - Sir David Wedderburn, third baronet of Balindean, b. 1835, d. unm. 1882.
    - Sir William Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Balindean, b. 1838. = Mary Blanche Hoskyns, da. of H. W. Hoskyns, m. 1878.
      - Dorothy Hope, b. 1879.
      - Margaret Griselda, b. 1884.
    - 1. Alicia Henrietta, b. 1823, m. Lt.-Col. William Hope, later Sir William Hope, Bart., K.C.B.
    - 2. Elizabeth, b. 1827, d. unm. 1876.
    - 3. Margaret, b. 1828, d. unm. 1874.
    - 4. Mary Anne, b. 1832, d. 1833.
    - 5. Louisa Jane, b. 1842, d. 1895, m. Edward Hope Percival. →
  - Lt.-Col. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1791, m. Elizabeth Julia Stratton, d. s.p. 1839.
  - 1. Maria, b. 1783, d. unm. 1858.
  - 2. Susan, b. 1785, d. unm. 1840.
  - 3. Louisa Dorothea, b. 1786, m. 1803 Sir John Hope, G.C.B. (later Earl of Hopetoun), and d. 1836 →
  - 4. Anne Wedderburn, b. 1788, m. 1805, Sir John Hope, Bart., and d. 1867. →
- Charles Wedderburn, b. 1732, d. 1733.
  - Peter Wedderburn, b. 1736, d. unm. in Jamaica, 1769-74.
- Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1737, died unm. in Jamaica, 1763-1766.
  - David Wedderburn, b. 1740, died unm. in London, 1762?
- 1. Margaret, b. 1725, m. Richard Dundas of Blair, co. Perth. →
- 2. Katherine, b. 1726, d. unm. 1786.
- 3. Susannah, b. 1734, d. unm. 1776.
- 4. Agatha, b. 1736-44, m. 1766 John Smyth of Ballharry, co. Perth, but d. s.p.

See post, p. 305.

Part III. Chap. VIII.

Edr Wednesday May the 8th 1746.

Dear Madam

I arrived here yesterday without any disturbance on the road : there was three of four rebels taken up yesterday in womens cloaths at the passage but I could hear none of their names. When ever James comes back from Papa be sure you write to Mr. K—— how (he) is used and if he is certain where he is going ; it will doe better than writing to me. Mr. K——[1] had a Letter from him and sent him a Bill of Credit last Day. Send over my Cloaths as soon as possible and you may give no uneasiness about me for all Quiet here : give my Complements to my aunt and fullarton and his Lady.

I am

Yours, &c.,

John Thomson.

Endorsed by his son :—John Thomson (apparently my father's assumed name) to his mother 8th May 1746.

From Edinburgh he came south to London, and was there in June. "I understand John Thomson is arrived here," says his father in one of his letters (Bl. 46) to his wife (ante, p. 267). I doubt, however, if he saw his father at this time, as his own position would probably make this difficult. He may, however, have done so under some disguise. It is clear that, while in London, he was under the care of Mr. Paterson, to whom his father, Sir John, wrote about him the night before his death and about pleasing whom he also wrote at the same time to his son. From these two letters, which have already been quoted in full (ante, p. 278), it would appear that young Sir John had been too free in his expenditure. "I hear that while you stayed here you parted too easily with your money, which will not do," writes his father to him, and to Mr. Paterson, "the young man has not the true value for a shilling." The words "while here" look as if he had left London before his father's death, and I think this is probably the fact. J.W. says that he went first to America, but of his stay there I have no details. J.W. is, however, wrong in stating that he did not leave for Jamaica till after June 1747, as there is a letter from him to his sister Margaret dated from Westmoreland in Jamaica 24 May 1747, as well as a later one, 17 Nov. in that year (Bl. 58, 59).[2] These are as follows :—

Wester Morland, Jamaica,
May 24th, 1747.

Dear Sister,

I received your Letter by Mr. Kerr and also Mama's which he sav'd tho' the Ship was cast away it was some Relief to me only for a few hours for that very night I receiv'd another from Papa wrote the night before he was to Die which was the greater shock as the first Accounts of it was from himself I shall say no more you may only Judge how I receiv'd it by Yourselves I am sure I cou'd have heard my own sentence with greater Resolution. I am just as unhappy as if I were living among you, as I have alway's an Idea of your condition before my Eyes.

I wou'd have wrote to Mama and have begun to do it several times but on such an occasion as this I do not know what to write as it won'd be but minding her of things which I wish she may forget for her families sake I was glad to here she was well as she would be the abler to Bear the Shock when she heard of it. I am glad Peter Wedderburn[3] has taken home Pate as he keeps a Governor in his house he will be sure of a good education. Tom Read is going to settle in this Parish he will be very well as Dr. Paterson has Interest enough to get work for him. Davie Fyfe has got safe here and Dr. Paterson has promis'd to get a place for him as he was Disapointed in that he came over for. Be sure to write me often for when you are any time of getting a Letter from me you may Suppose it miscarried and always write two Copies one of them to go by the Jamaica Paquet and another by a merch[t] Ship. I offer my Duty to Mama and service to my Aunts and every other Body else you please and am Dear Peggy

Your most aff. Brother

John Wedderburn.

[1] Of course Mr. Thomas Kyd, ante, p. 266, n. 5.
[2] The originals of both these letters are at Craigflower.
[3] i.e., Peter Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chesterhall. See ante, p. 281, n. 1.

P.S. Dr. Paterson has wrote to Grise about Fredie not to indulge him so much you must tell her that the Dr knew by Fredies own Letter about the Sadles and horses that he was too much Indulged before I came here. Give my Compliments to Aunt Cragie and Griezie.

Addressed :—"To Miss Peggy Wedderburn."

Jamaica Westmoreland 17th Novr 1747.

Dear Sister,

I should be glad to hear ofteuer as you promis'd you would Neglect no Opportunity to do in a Letter dated 13 months ago since which I have had no Letter from you tho I have wrote severall times, I don't think it would take up much of your time to write me 4 or 5 times a year as an opportunity never can be wanting while the Packetts sails every month from Falmouth

I have met with severall old Acquaintances here I wrote you before that Tom Read had got Clear of his Ship and was come Down to this Parish where he has been working some time at his Joiner Trade but is going to try the Mill Carpenter trade which is as profitable a business as any in the Island Davie Fyfe has been here too 4 or 5 Months he is with a Surgeon now who is very Sickly and if he shou'd go off the Island he has a good Chance to fall in to his Business John Kinloch has been here about 3 months and Dr. Paterson has made him Overseer at a small Plantation he is Attorney for and will gett him in to better Business when he has seen a little more of the P(l)anting trade he offers his Service to you and Mama and all his Straith Friends.

I have nothing to say of myself only I keep my health well and neither Noon heat nor Night Dew has an effect on me and now as I have been very particular I expect you will be the same and am

Dear Peggy

Your aff. Brother

John Wedderburn.

P.S. You will have these Letters by Capt. Ogilvy a son of your Cousin Miss Georgie's who is Loading with his Ship at Savannah La Mars.

Addressed :—"To Mrs. Margaret Wedderburn at Dundee."

On his arrival in the island he started, with what qualifications I know not, as a medical practitioner, and is thus designed "now surgeon in Jamaica" in a discharge 5 March 1752 by his factor, Thomas Kyd, of a bond (1742) by David Wedderburn of that ilk to Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, to whom in 1751 Sir John had become heir. It is as heir to this great uncle that, 14 May 1756, he grants a factory *re* the affairs of the Campbells of Kethick, for whom Idvies had been trustee (R.D. 378),[1] although he does not seem to have been actually retoured heir general to the doctor until 1 May 1758 (R.H. 37).

He remained in Jamaica for many years, and gradually acquired considerable property there. His inheritance from his great uncle no doubt enabled him to do this, and it was, I think, probably as a trader and land owner rather than as a surgeon that he made his fortune. Early in 1763 he was still in the island, and is designed "practitioner in physick and chirurgery" in a power of attorney, granted to him 30 April in that year, by his three brothers, all of them also in Jamaica, when he was about to return to Scotland (S.W. 614). He arrived home by August, on the 19th of which month he granted a discharge, on behalf of himself, his brothers and sisters, to Grizell Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W. 616-17). He also took occasion to get, 31 Aug., sasine of Idvies, upon a disposition of that estate made to him in 1749 by his great uncle, the doctor, subject to the life-rent of his wife, Margaret Balfour (F.S. 124), and, 6 Aug. 1766, got a great seal charter of the property, by which it was entailed on a long series of heirs (G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125)—to no purpose, as Sir John ultimately sold it to Lord Kinnaird.

He was back in the West Indies in 1766,[2] as appears from a disposition signed by him at Lucia, Jamaica, 19 Sept. 1766, of part of the large house in Dundee, which he had also inherited from his great uncle, the Doctor (D.D. 128).[3] J.W. in his MS. says

[1] He subsequently, in 1773, granted a discharge in connection with the affairs of the Campbells (R.D. 431). And cp., D.D. 133, where, 15 May 1782, his uncle Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie grants him a discharge for a legacy of £500 left Pearsie by Dr John Wedderburn.

[2] He left home before the marriage of his sister Agatha, in whose marriage contract he was thus represented by proxies, 2 June 1766 (Bl. 33). The great seal charter of Idvies and the sasine named in the next note must also have been got in his absence.

[3] He got sasine of it 18 Sept. 1766 (D.P.B. 595-96), and disponed another part of it 1 Dec. 1772 (D.D. 131).

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that he sold Idvies to Lord Kinnaird in 1766; returned home for good in 1768, and purchased the estate of Balindean in 1769. But he was in possession of Idvies, and is constantly so designed, long after 1766, *e.g.*, 6 March 1769 in a factory to him, Carpow, and another by his brother Peter in Jamaica to manage Peter's affairs at home, as an heir of tailzie of the late James Carnegy of Boysack (R.D. 407); 7 Aug. 1769 in the Great Seal entail of Wedderburn (S.W. 637-39; G.S.R. 144); 1 Dec. 1772 in a disposition of property in Dundee (D.D. 131); 6 Aug. 1773 in the Great Seal charter of Balindean (G.S.R. 146), while as late as 10 Dec. 1779 he binds himself to infeft one John Davidson in an annual rent out of Idvies (R.D. 438). There are two dispositions by him of Idvies, Auchscurry, and Bractullo to George, Lord Kinnaird, dated 2 Feb. 1790 (R.D. 447), and meanwhile, 27 June 1777, there is a renunciation (F.S. 127) to him of an annual rent of £200 stg. out of Idvies in which he is designed "of Balindean, formerly of Idvies."

He acquired Balindean and part of Balledgarno, in the parish of Inchture, co. Perth, in 1769-70, from different persons, viz., partly from Thomas Carnegy of Craigie at a cost of £6,500, 21 Nov. 1769 (R.D. 410-11) and partly from William Gray of Balledgarno at a cost of £5,500, May—June 1778 (R.D. 412, 422). He got sasine of Balindean 30 Nov. 1769 (G.R.S. 81), but had to have recourse to litigation in order to enforce the sale against William Gray, 8 Aug. 1771 (R.A.D. 183) and did not get a Great Seal charter of the property until 6 Aug. 1773 (G.S.R. 146), while there is a still later, 17 May 1775, renunciation to him of the wester half of "Bandean" (*sic*) by George Oliphant Kinloch (G.R.S. 83).[1]

On settling in Scotland he continued to use the title of baronet, and was so recognised on numerous public occasions. The name of his father had not been included in any Act of attainder, and Sir John, of course, disregarded any effect on the title of his father's trial and execution for high treason. Thus Sir John is designated "baronet" on several occasions when he is admitted to the freedom of burghs, *e.g.*, to that of Montrose 3 Oct. 1769; Aberdeen, 20 Feb. 1770; Glasgow, 14 Jan. 1774; and Banff, 30 June 1775 (Bl. 77, 6-9),[2] while, still more noteworthy, is the fact that he is actually so styled, 25 March 1781, in an Act of Parliament (16 Geo. III.), nominating him as an overseer of beer-duties in Dundee (D.C. 104).

When he left Jamaica he brought over with him to Scotland a negro slave as a personal servant, named J. Knight, who, after some years of service, and marriage here, suddenly left him, and being arrested at the instance of Sir John, thereupon successfully claimed his freedom as incident to his presence in this free country.[3]

There is an anecdote of Sir John, told in the autobiographical portion of the *Life of Lord Campbell* (i., 32, ed. 1881), who was at one time (1798) tutor to the son of Sir John's cousin, David Wedderburn-Webster (post, chap. ix.). "One interesting person," says Campbell, in speaking of his tutorship there, "I remember meeting, Sir John Wedderburn, who with his father had been out in the '45 and whose father having held office

[1] Various minor references to him occur between 1770 and his death in 1803. Thus there is a translation and disposition, 25 June 1779, by him and others, for John Kinloch in Jamaica, to James Smyth of Balharry, of the lands of Kinloch (R.D. 423); 7 March 1774, he witnesses the marriage contract of his brother James (R.D. 453); 8 May 1780, he is named in Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn's entail of his estates (F.S. 129), and, 26 Aug. 1799, grants a disposition as trustee for Doctor Martin Eccles of Edinburgh (R.D. 451). Several letters from and to him are noted in vol. ii. of this work, viz., two from him to Lady Pitfoor in 1770 (S.W. 640-41); another from him to William Hay in 1773 (*ib.* 648); and another from him to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, as to the departure of Henry Scrymgeour for Jamaica in 1773 (*ib.* 649). There are a good many addressed to him, in March-April 1775, on the death of his first wife, to whom he was devotedly attached (Bl. 61), and to whose death he alludes years afterwards in another letter in 1796 (S.W. 681). A letter (*ib.* 678) congratulating Henry Scrymgeour on his engagement to Miss Maitland, 11 March 1793, has been already referred to, ante, p. 286, while four others, one in 1779, another in 1795, and two in 1803, complete the list (S.W. 655, 686; Bl. 63, 66). He and his brother James were the sole legatees of their sisters Katharine and Susannah, whose wills have been already dealt with (ante, p. 287, and see D.D. 132, 135; Br.T. 28), and Sir John is also named, 14 Nov. 1794, as a legatee in the will (D.C. 105) of James Webster (post. chap ix.). There is also a bond, 1 Feb 1791, from David Webster (post, *ib.*) and his partner John Wedderburn (post. chap. x.) to Sir John, his brother James of Inveresk, and William Read in Dundee (Bl. 62). Sir John is also referred to in the 1803 and 1812 entails of Wedderburn and Birkhill (S.W, 699-700; R.D. 458).

[2] His name appears on the roll between those of Mr. John Grant of Jamaica and David Fyfe of Jamaica. See the Burgess Roll of Banff, in the *Annals of Banff* II., 426, New Spalding Club, 1893.

[3] Four printed papers in this suit, 1775-77, are in the library of the British Museum, viz., (*a*) Information for the defender, Sir John Wedderburn; (*b*) authorities quoted on the part of Knight; and (*c*, *d*) additional information for both Knight and Sir John (pressmark 6573, *g* 1-4). The case is reported in Morison's *Dictionary of Decisions*, 14,545, Jan. 15, 1778.

under the Pretender, had been hanged, beheaded, and quartered on Kennington Common. Being asked whether he was not of the family of Lord Loughborough, then Chancellor, he replied 'the Chancellor is of mine' and I believe (adds Campbell) that Sir John was the true chief of the Wedderburns."

Sir John's will is dated 20 May 1800, and was proved in London 29 Nov. 1803 (L.W. 7). Soon after making it he also nominated tutors and curators to his children (S.W. 684; Bl. 82, 83) and, 10 Oct. 1880, executed a bond of annuity in favour of his second wife, Alicia Dundas (Bl. 21). He had settled Balindean on his eldest surviving son, David, by great seal Charter, 5 July 1794 (G.S.R. 147), and he now, 8 April 1801, made an entail of all his lands in Great Britain and Jamaica, including Balindean and his interest in the West Indian properties of Bluecastle and Glenisla, on all his sons and daughters and their issue in successive substitution (Bl. 22).

He died[1] at Balindean 13 June,[2] and was buried in the Howff of Dundee 24 June 1803 (D.M.D. 69), at the foot of the monument to his first wife, being one of the last of his family to be laid in this resting place of his race.[3] The spot was for many years not marked by any stone, but upon this being represented (J.W. 32) to his son, Colonel Alexander Wedderburn, in 1835 (says J.W. in his MS.) he at once had a plain stone laid over the grave, inscribed,

> "Joannes Wedderburn de Balindean, sextus miles Baro de Blackness, sure gentis ornamentum et non degener princeps. Nat. 21 Feb. 1729. Ob. 13 June 1803."

There is at Meredith, a good portrait of Sir John by Miss Read, and a beautiful one of his second wife by Hoppner.[4]

Sir John Wedderburn was twice married,

i. At Cortachy,[5] 25 Nov. 1769, to **Margaret Ogilvy**, eldest daughter of David, Lord Ogilvy[6] (eldest son of John, fourth Earl of Airlie), in whose regiment Sir John had served in the '45. She (born at Boulogne in France, 23 June, and baptised there, 24 June 1748), died at Balindean, 23 March 1775, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee (D.M.D. 60) under a beautiful monument erected to her by her husband.[7] By her Sir John had issue two sons, and two daughters. The sons were,

1. **John Wedderburn** [1771-83], born 27 Feb. 1771 (Bl. 93) and died, 22 June 1783, at David Webster's house in Clapham (*ib*), where he is buried in the parish church. (See also *Scots' Mag.* 1783. p. 335).

2. **David Wedderburn**, afterwards (1803) first baronet of Balindean. See post, p. 296. and the two daughters,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn**, born 1 June 1772[8] (Bl. 93), and died, 7 Nov. 1806, at Penang, where she is buried. She married at Balindean, 5 May 1803 (Bl. 93; *Gent. Mag.* lxxiii. p. 689), *Philip Dundas*, governor of Prince of Wales Island (fourth and youngest son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, M.P., Lord President of the Court of Session), by whom (d. on board the "Belliqueux" in the Bay of Bengal,

[1] Among the last references to him are one, 9 Nov. 1801 (R.D. 452), in regard to the purchase of Linderti's by John Wedderburn of Spring Garden (post. chap. x.).

[2] See R.H. 49: *Gent. Mag.* 73, p. 693; *Scots' Mag.* 1803. p. 508; *Europ. Mag.* 1803, p. 78.

[3] Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, who d. 1829, was, I think, actually the last.

[4] A copy of that of Alicia Dundas is at Pinkie.

[5] The marriage is entered in the Dundee Parish Register (D.M. 27), but according to her husband's register (Bl. 93), *Gent. Mag.* 39, p. 608, and *Scots' Mag.* 1769, p. 615, it took place at Cortachy.

[6] Her mother was Margaret Johnstone (eldest daughter to Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart.), a lady who was so active in favour of the House of Stewart that in 1746 she was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, whence, however, she escaped and joined her husband in France. She died, in 1757 æt. 33; and her husband at Cortachy, 3 March 1803, leaving a son David, who died unm. in 1812, when the issue of Margaret Ogilvy, Lady Wedderburn, became the sole representatives of their grandfather David, Lord Ogilvy. Sir John Wedderburn's first wife is constantly named as Lady Margaret Ogilvy, *e.g.*, R.D. 454, and in the inscription on her tomb, but owing to his share in the '45 her father did not succeed to the Earldom of Airlie on the death of his father in 1761, while it is further doubtful whether her grandfather ever had any right to the title of Airlie, owing to the forfeiture of his brother in 1715 (See G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, s. Airlie). Lady Margaret's right to be so designed was thus at least questionable.

[7] See post, s. the chapter on the Howff, where there is an illustration showing the bas-relief by Schumacher, tutor to Nollekens, which forms part of the tomb. Sir John's eulogy of his wife's character is given in his family register (Bl. 93); and several letters to him on her death are, as I have said, among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 61). See also S.W. 649, 681; Bl. 60.

[8] See S.W. 686 for a letter from her father, 24 Feb. 1803, announcing her engagement. Other references to her are Bl. 93 (godmother to her sisters, Maria, 1783, and Louisa, 1786); S.W. 694 (reference to her death); Bl. 22; D.D. 135 (her aunt Katharine's will); and R.D. 454.

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8 April 1807, *Gent. Mag.* 1807, p. 1075),[1] she had issue two sons, viz., (i.) Robert Adam Dundas, M.P. for Ipswich and later for Edinburgh, who assumed the name of Nisbet-Hamilton; m., 28 Jan. 1858, Lady Margaret Brüce, eldest daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Elgin; and died 1887, leaving an only child, Mary Constance Nisbet-Hamilton (m. 1888 Henry Thomas Ogilvy) of Biel and Dirleton. (ii.) Philip Dundas, Colonel in the Guards, who d.s.p. 1870, having m. 1858 Lady Jane Charteris (daughter of Francis, 7th Earl of Wemyss), who died in London, 1897. Mrs. Nisbet-Hamilton-Ogilvy is thus the sole surviving descendant of Lady Margaret, wife of Sir John Wedderburn, and of her father David, Lord Ogilvy.

2. **Jean Wedderburn**,[2] born 31 July 1773 (Bl. 93) and died 24 Jan. 1861, at 3 Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, where she is buried in the Grey Friars' cemetery. She married in Prince of Wales' Island, towards the end of the year 1805 (Bl. 91, *Gent. Mag.* lxxvi, 773; *Scots' Mag.* 1806, p. 646), *John Hope Oliphant*, second in council in Prince of Wales' Island, second son of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, postmaster general for Scotland. By him, who died at Penang 23 March 1807,[3] she had issue one daughter Jean, who m. 9 Feb. 1828, Sir James Ramsay, eighth baronet of Banff, and d.s.p. 2 June 1842.

There were two portraits of Margaret and Jean Wedderburn painted by Sir H. Raeburn in about 1792, that of Margaret as "La Penserosa" and that of Jean as "L'Allegra." Of these the former is now at Meredith, in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn, after having been for many years on loan to Margaret Wedderburn's daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Dundas. The latter, which was unfinished, was formerly owned by Sir John Wedderburn, second baronet of Balindean, by whom it was given to Mrs. Oliphant, who, disliking the picture as somewhat fantastic, unfortunately destroyed it.[4]

ii. At Edinburgh, 27 Dec. 1780, to **Alicia Dundas**,[5] second daughter of James Dundas of Dundas by the Hon. Jean Maria Forbes, second daughter of William, 13th Lord Forbes (Bl. 93). The marriage contract was dated 22 Dec. 1780 (Bl. 20), and the spouses "gave up their names" four days later (Ed.Can.M. 7), and were married the next day (Bl. 93). By her, who was born in 1754 and died at 32, St. George's Square, Edinburgh, 24/25 June 1831 (J.W. 34), and was buried in the Dundas vault at the Carmelite Priory Church, Queensferry, where a brass to her memory was recently (1890) placed, Sir John Wedderburn had issue three sons and four daughters. Of the sons,

1. **James Wedderburn** [1782—1815] was born 16 Jan. 1782 (Bl. 93), and is named in his father's settlement, etc. (Bl. 22, 74, 82, 83; L.W. 7). He was at one time in Jamaica, but after what seems to have been an unsuccessful career there returned home early in 1809 (S.W. 696). He was at Weymouth in 1812, where, 22 July, he made a will, to which he added a codicil, dated at Penge Place, 26 June 1814 (Bl. 69). He left England soon after, 29 June 1814, the date of a letter written at London in view of his departure (*ib.* 70), and was at Toulouse 30 May 1815, when he confirmed and added to his previous will (*ib.* 71). He died unmarried at Tarbes, in the south of France, 20 July 1815; his will being proved in London in the following month (L.W. 14). There is in the gallery at Pinkie House, Musselburgh, a large portrait of him by Hoppner, belonging to Sir William Wedderburn.

[1] He was buried at Penang with his wife and the husband of her sister, Jean. Their tombs bear the following epitaphs, copied (1877) by the late Sir David Wedderburn:—"Died on 8th April 1807 a few weeks after the decease of his wife, Margaret Wedderburn, a lady of the sweetest temper and the softest manners, Philip Dundas, Esqre., younger of Arniston N.B., Governor of this Presidency, aged 45 years." See also below, note 3.

[2] She is named in the will of her aunt, Katharine Wedderburn, 2 Oct. 1786 (D.D. 135), and on one or two other slight occasions. See Bl. 22, 74, 83; R.D. 454. She is also named in a passage of Sir Walter Scott's *Journal*, quoted post, p. 297, n. 3.

[3] The inscription on his tomb there is, "Died on 23rd March 1807 John Hope Oliphant, Esq., younger of Rossie, N.B., second member of the Council of this Presidency, aged 34 years."

[4] There is at Alva, co. Stirling, a group by Raeburn of some of the Johnstones, together with their cousin, Miss Wedderburn, who is either Jean or her sister Margaret, whose maternal grandmother was sister to the first Johnstone of Alva. A beautiful water colour portrait of Mrs. Oliphant was formerly at Inveresk, but was lent to a friend who desired to get it photographed and has since been lost.

[5] See for various refereuces to her, *e.g.*, in the wills of her husband and her son James; and for letters by her, *e.g.*, to her daughters and her son John's wife, etc., S.W. 695, 710; Bl. 21, 67, 69, 72-74, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90; L.W. 7, 14. The wills of her sisters, Barbara (Mrs. Ogilvy) and Elizabeth Dundas, 1831-37, are also among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 75-76).

2. **John Wedderburn** [1789—1862], who, on the death in 1858 of his half brother, Sir David, succeeded him in his baronetcy and carried on the line of the family. See post, p. 298.

3. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1791—1839] was born at Balindean 18 June and baptized 28 June 1791 (Bl. 93; J.W. 24), and is named in his father's settlement, etc. (Bl. 22, 74, 82, 83). He entered the army[1] as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, 17 Sept. 1807; embarked for Walcheren as aide-de-camp to his brother-in-law the Hon. Sir John Hope 27 July 1809; came home 2 Sept.; re-embarked 9 Sept. for Lisbon; got rank as lieutenant and captain in the Guards 19 Nov. 1811; was aide-de-camp to Sir John Hope while commander-in-chief in Ireland, Feb. 1812 to Oct. 1813, when he went with Sir John to Passages in Spain, and personally attended him when wounded and taken prisoner after the sortie from Bayonne. He returned home in June 1814, but later, June 1817, joined the British army of occupation in France, returning to England in November 1818. He was promoted to the brevet rank of major 22 Jan. 1819, having been also adjutant in the preceding year. In 1823, April 17, he was made lieut.-colonel with a company in the Coldstream Guards (*Gent. Mag.* xciii., pt. i., p. 464), and, 25 March 1825, was appointed military secretary in Ireland to the commander of the forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Murray, whose private secretary he became upon Sir George taking office as Secretary of State for the Colonies under the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828. From this post he retired in 1830, and eight years later, 27 July 1838, left the service, after having obtained the rank of colonel in the preceding June.[2]

He resided for some time at Inveresk, where he was buried on his death at Glasgow 30 July 1839 (*Gent. Mag.* 1839, p. 327).[3] He had married, at Rome, 28 Jan. 1836 (*Dundee Courier* 25 Feb., 1836), **Elizabeth Julia Stratton**, third daughter of John Stratton of Farthinghoe Lodge, Brackley, co. Northampton, but had no issue.[4] His will, dated 1 Feb. 1838, was proved in London 3 Sept. 1839 (L.W. 21).

Of the daughters—

1. **Maria Wedderburn**,[5] born 18 Sept. 1783 (Bl. 93); d. unm. at Inveresk, 12 April 1858, a few days after her brother Sir David, and is there buried (see post, p. 302, and *Gent. Mag.*, N.S., iv., 570).

2. **Susan Wedderburn**[5] born 18 Jan. 1785 (Bl. 93), died unm. at Inveresk 3 Feb. 1840, and is there buried (see post, p. 302).

3. **Louisa Dorothea Wedderburn**,[6] born 8 June 1786 (Bl. 93); married at Balindean 9 Feb. 1803 (*ib.*; *Gent. Mag.* lxxiii., 191), General *Sir John Hope*, G.C.B., who was afterwards (3 May 1814) created Lord Niddry of Niddry, co. Linlithgow, and later, 29 May 1816, on the death of his half-brother, succeeded as fourth *Earl of Hopetoun*.[7] He died at Paris, 27 Aug. 1823, æt. 57, having had issue by his wife,

[1] There are two letters from his mother on his choice of a profession, 12, 14 Sept. 1807, among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 67-8). He is also named in his brother James' will 1812 (*ib.* 69) and as godfather to his nephew, John, in 1825 (Bl. 93)

[2] The earlier part of the above account of Colonel Wedderburn's career is taken from information written down by him for J.W. in 1819 (J.W. 24), and the latter from the MS. of J.W., who got his facts from the Colonel. There are also among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 26-28, 29, 32) some letters between them in regard to a proposal to get a reversal of the attainder of the fifth baronet, and so regain the old Nova Scotia baronetcy of Blackness, and also as to the suggested restoration of the family monuments in the Howff of Dundee.

[3] See also the inscription in Inveresk churchyard, post p. 302, where the day of his birth is given as 19 June, a day later than that stated in his father's register.

[4] His widow married secondly at Farthinghoe, Brackley, 8 Aug. 1843, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, eldest son of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake of Shardeloes, Amersham, co. Bucks (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S., xx., p. 419; Reg. Marriages, Somerset House, London), and by him had issue. She died 4 July 1885, after which her second husband remarried. There is a crayon drawing of her at Meredith.

[5] References to these two sisters in their father's will and settlements, in the will of their brother James, and in letters from their mother to them will be found Bl. 22, 69, 72, 73, 74, 82-83; L.W. 7, 14. They purchased Inveresk Lodge from Andrew Wedderburn Colvile in about 1808, and long lived there.

[6] See also Bl. 22, 64, 66, 82-83, 86-88; D.C. 105; L.W. 7.

[7] He had married, first, at Lea Castle, co. Worcester, 7 Aug. 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir (third son of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun). Louisa Wedderburn was many years his junior, and there is a romantic story of their engagement. She and one of her sisters had ridden over from Balindean to visit some friends, who pressed them to wait and see Sir John Hope, already distinguished for his military services, whose arrival was expected at the house. This the girls did, with the result that the next day the General astonished Sir John Wedderburn by calling at Balindean and asking for the hand of his daughter, though unable to distinguish by name the object of his choice. He was then taken by Sir John Wedderburn into the schoolroom, and thus literally took

Louisa Wedderburn, who died at Leamington 16 July 1836 (J.W. 35), nine sons and two daughters (see Burke's *Peerage* s. *Hopetoun*).

4. **Anne Wedderburn**, born 14 Feb. 1788 (Bl. 93)[1]; married at Balindean, 17 June 1805, *Sir John Hope*, eleventh baronet of Craighall, co. Fife, and also of Pinkie, co. Midlothian (*Gent. Mag.* lxxv., 772; *Scot's Mag.* 1805, p. 563). He died 5 June 1853, having had issue by his wife (who died in London at her residence, 67, Cadogan Place, S.W., 17 March 1867, and was buried at Inveresk) eight sons and two daughters (see Burke's *Baronetage* s. *Hope*).[2]

Sir David Wedderburn [1775—1858], second but only surviving son of Sir John Wedderburn and Margaret Ogilvy, was born 3 March 1775 (Bl. 93).[3] He matriculated at S. Andrew's University in 1790 (S.A.U.R. 43), and while there was also admitted to the freedom of the burgh, 19 April 1791 (Bl. 77-10), but I find no record of his degree. There is, 1794, July 5, a settlement of Balindean upon him made by his father (G.S.R 147), and also a letter from Sir John referring to the occasion of his majority as bringing with it the sad recollection of his mother's death (S.W. 681). A portrait of him by Hoppner, similar to that of his brother James, is the property of Sir William Wedderburn, but hangs in the gallery at Pinkie (see ante, p. 294).

In 1796 he joined the West Indian house of Webster, Wedderburn and Co. in London, and is thus designed "merchant in London" in 1801 (Bl. 22; R.D. 452). He continued to be a partner in the firm for many years, and was consequently involved in the litigation with the children of David Wedderburn or Webster, of which an account will be given later (post, Part v.). He is named in his father's settlement, will, and nomination of tutors to his younger children (Bl. 22, 82, 83; L.W. 7), and, on his death in June 1803, succeeded him both in his estate of Balindean and as (but for attainder) seventh baronet of Blackness.

It was immediately after the death of Sir John, that his son David was created a baronet of Great Britain by virtue of a new patent dated 10 October 1803, with remainder in default of Sir David's own male issue to the other male heirs of the body of his great-grandfather, Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness. There is a letter to David from the Earl of Rosslyn, dated 17 Aug. 1803, which shows that he had interested himself to obtain this patent (Bl. 64), and there is also a later letter, 8 Oct., on the matter from James Wedderburn-Colvile (Bl. 65). "An unsuccessful attempt (says J.W. in his MS)[4] had been made, through the Chancellor, Lord Rosslyn, to prevail on the Government to restore the old Scotch Baronetage, but such a measure of conciliation towards Jacobite families was not held to be adviseable, though more liberal feelings have since existed. In lieu of the request denied Sir David was created a Baronet, as stated above, and the scale of remainders was adopted on the Chancellor's suggestion by way of including in the new patent the main branches of the family to whom the old one had extended."[5] On receiving this patent, Sir David entered his pedigree (H.C.R. II.*a*) at the Herald's College in London, where there is also a note of the registration of his arms, although they do not appear to have been in fact registered (*ib. b.* n.). An account of the fees paid by Sir David for passing the patent is also extant (*ib. c.*). They amounted to £386 19. 6. There are various letters, 1803—1809, from Sir David in regard to the affairs of his younger brother and sisters, to whom he stood "in loco parentis," *e.g.*, S.W. 688-89, 694, 696; Bl. 67; and he is also named, 19 May 1804, in an assignation by him and his sisters, Margaret and Jean (R.D. 454); and, 22 July 1812, in the will of his brother, James (Bl. 69; L.W. 14).

In 1805 he entered parliament as member for the Perth burghs, which he continued to represent till 1818[6]; and later, in 1823, he was appointed Postmaster General for

his wife out of it. The marriage was one of unrivalled happiness. There is in Kay's *Portraits* (Edin. Black. 1877; i., 198-99) a good account of the Earl, together with an anecdote of the incredulity of George IV., when on a visit to Hopetoun House in 1822, on hearing that his hostess, by whose beauty and youthful appearance he was struck, was a matron of nearly twenty years standing.

[1] See also Bl. 22, 82-83; L.W. 7.

[2] There is a tradition that a gipsy in telling the fortunes of her and her sister Louisa, told each separately that she would marry Sir John Hope.

[3] He is named when quite a child, as residuary legatee in the will of his aunt, Katharine Wedderburn, 22 Oct. 1779 (D.D. 135).

[4] On the authority of Sir David Wedderburn and William Ogilvy of Westhall.

[5] J.W. continued to hope that the old baronetcy of Blackness might be restored (see J.W. 26-28), but nothing was or has since been done.

[6] See S.W. 691, for some fifteen letters relating to his candidature.

Scotland, an office which he held till 1831. "His merits (says J.W. in his MS) in the administration of his office were not only universally acknowledged, but, a commission of inquiry into the state of the Scottish Post office, having been appointed in 1829, made a report to the Government highly favourable to Sir David, who was, however, after eight years service and confessedly without a fault, deprived in 1831 by Earl Grey's government of an office whose details he had reduced to order and whose duties he had ably discharged." . . . "But (adds J.W.) his successor was a Whig, Sir David a Tory."

He had been admitted in 1813, Sept. 21, to the freedom of Dundee, of the town council of which he was a member (D.L.B. 62). He was the last of his name to be thus honourably connected with the burgh, the affairs of which had for long been guided by the wisdom of his ancestors.

He is named, 31 Oct. 1809, in a factory *re* the affairs of his maternal uncle David, Lord Ogilvy, on whose death, unmarried, 6 April 1812, he and Lord Ogilvy's only surviving sister Joanna (d. unm. 1826) succeeded as heir portioners to the lands of Kinquhirries, Easter and Wester Proason Haugh, and Carrocks in Angus, which had been purchased by Lord Ogilvy's grandfather John, fourth Earl of Airlie, from James Stormonth of Ednaughties in 1754. Sir David was retoured heir to his uncle 6 Jan. 1815 (R.H. 48), and on the death of his aunt Joanna became the sole heir of Kinquhirries. He did not, however, retain either it or Balindean. I have not ascertained when he sold the former estate, but he parted with the latter in 1819-20 (Bl. 74),[1] when (according to J.W.) it was purchased by Mr. Trotter, provost of Edinburgh, for £67,000. Sir David's affairs in the latter years of his life were far from satisfactory. The prosperity of the West India House had reached its zenith early in the century, and had for some years been steadily declining, when in 1827 the children of David Wedderburn or Webster began the law suit to which I have already referred. It lasted, as we shall see, for nearly thirty years, and while it involved those against whom it was directed in anxiety and expense, brought no advantage to those by whom it was started.

After the sale of Balindean, Sir David resided at Luffness, near Aberlady (S.W. 710), and later on at Rosebank, near Roslin, whence, after the death of Lady Wedderburn, he removed to the house of his unmarried sister at Inveresk. He died there, 7 April 1858, and was buried with his wife in the churchyard of Inveresk.[2]

He had married at Comrie, co. Perth, 2 Sept. 1800 (Bl. 93; *Gent. Mag.* 1800, p. 90; *Scots' Mag.* 1800, p. 651), **Margaret Brown**, second daughter of George Brown of Ellistoun, co. Roxburgh, one of H.M. Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, and by her (who was born in March 1775, died at Rosebank, Roslin, 14 Feb. 1845, and was buried at Inveresk)[3] had issue two sons, both of whom died in youth.

1. **John James Wedderburn**, born in Hanover Square, London, 16 Oct. 1802 (Bl. 93; *Gent. Mag.* lxii, p. 1063), and died at Brighton 11 Oct. 1810 (*ib.*; *ib.* lxxx., pt. ii., p 494).
2. **George Wedderburn**, born in Hanover Square, London, 16 Nov. 1804 (*Gent. Mag.* lxxiv, p. 1069; *Scots' Mag.* 1804, p. 972), and died at Brompton 23 May 1823 (*Blackwood's Mag.* 1823, p. 736).[4] "He was (says J.W. in his MS.) a student at Cambridge, and a young man of amiable disposition and very promising talents,

[1] Sir David was retoured heir to his father, 31 May 1820, no doubt for the purpose of this sale (R.H. 49).

[2] See the inscription there (post, p. 302) and *Gent. Mag.*, N.S., iv., p. 569, where his age is wrongly given as 84 instead of 83.

[3] She is also named Bl. 64, 74. The place and date of her death are given in the *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxiii., p. 454, but the notice erroneously adds that "her only son died in 1827." She is mentioned occasionally in the *Journal of Sir Walter Scott* (2 vols., Edin. D. Douglas, 1890). "Abbotsford. 12 Sept. 1827. Walk with Lord Francis Leveson Gower. When we return, behold ye! enter Lady Hampden and Lady Wedderburn: in the days of George Square Jean (*sic* for Margaret) and Maria Brown—beauties and toasts. There was much pleasure on my side and some, I suppose, on theirs; and there was a ridiug and a running and a chattering, and an asking, and a shewing—a real scene of confusion yet mirth and good spirits" (vol. ii, p. 35.) "Edinburgh 24 Nov. 1827. Went to Sir David Wedderburn's where I met three beauties of my own day, Margaret Brown, Maria Brown, and Jean Wedderburn—now Lady Wedderburn, Lady Hampden, and Mrs. Oliphant" (vol. ii.).

There is in Kay's *Portraits* (Edin. Black 1877), vol. i. 75. a portrait of George Brown in a group of other Edinburgh notabilities. He is described as of Lindsay-lands and Elliestoun, a commissioner of excise, who died 5 March 1806. He married Dorothea Dundas (daughter of James Dundas of Dundas by Hon. Jean Forbes and sister to Alicia Dundas, Lady Wedderburn), and had two sons and three daughters, who all married, viz., Viscountess Hampden, Lady Wedderburn, and Lady Hope, wife of Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B. There is a good portrait of George Brown by Raeburn at Meredith.

[4] Bl. 93 gives the date wrongly as 1822.

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when early in the spring of 1823 he caught cold while exposed to severe weather, and died in May, to the great sorrow of all his family."

Both of these sons were buried in the churchyard of Glynde, co. Sussex, near the seat of their uncle, the then Lord Hampden. The epitaph on their grave is as follows:—

M. S. | JOHANNIS JACOBI WEDDERBURN, | DAVIDIS WEDDERBURN, BARONETTI, | FILII MAXIMI NATU: | QUI ADHUC PUER, | VIRTUTIBUS AC INGENIO PLUSQUAM PUERILI PRÆDITUS, | A.D. MDCCCX. ÆTATIS AUTEM VIII. | MORTE IMMATURA EXTINCTUS EST. | NEC NON | GEORGII WEDDERBURN, | EJUSDEM | FILII UNICI SUPERSTITIS: | QUI MORUM INTEGRITATE SPECTATUS, | OMNIBUS FERE LITTERIS | MIRUM IN MODUM IMBUTUS, | PRÆCEPTORIBUS AC SOCIIS CARUS, | PARENTIBUS VERO ORBATIS | NUNQUAM NON DEFLENDUS, | A.D. MDCCCXXIII ANNOS NATUS XVIII. | QUOAD MORTALIS FUIT, | DIEM OBIIT SUPREMUM.

The following verses were written by Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, for inscription on the tomb, but were not so used:—

"Thou, that canst gaze upon thine own fair boy,
And hear his prayer's low murmur at thy knee,
And o'er his slumbers bend in breathless joy,
Come to this tomb! it hath a voice for thee!
Pray! thou art blest! ask strength for sorrow's hour,
Love, deep as thine, lays here its broken flower.

Thou, that are gathering from the smile of youth
Thy thousand hopes, rejoicing to behold
All the hearts depths before thee, bright with truth,
All the mind's treasures silently unfold;
Look on this tomb! to thee, too, speaks the grave,
Where God hath seal'd the fount of hope he gave."

Sir David thus left no descendants, and was succeeded by his half brother,

Sir John Wedderburn [1789—1862], second baronet of Balindean, and but for attainder, eighth of Blackness, who was born at Balindean 1 May 1789 (Bl. 93; J.W. 24). He is named in his father's settlement in 1801 (Bl. 22); in his nomination of tutors and curators to his children 1801-3 (Bl. 82-83), and also in the will of his brother James in 1812 (Bl. 69; L.W. 7).[1]

He entered the Indian Civil Service and went out to Bombay in 1807; was appointed Assistant and Examiner to the Secretary in the Secret, Foreign, and Political Department, 4 Nov. 1808; second assistant to the sub-treasurer, 1810; assistant to the export warehouse keeper, 1811; acting sub-treasurer, 22 July 1812; civil and marine paymaster, 11 Oct. 1814; accountant-general, civil auditor, revenue accountant, and accountant to the recorder's court, 1 May 1817; and accountant-general and military, commercial, and revenue accountant, 4 Jan. 1830.

He retired from the last-named post on 1 May 1837, and, returning home, long resided at Keith House in the united parishes of Keith and Humbie, co. Haddington. Before he left India he was presented with a service of plate[3] bearing this inscription, "Presented to John Wedderburn, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, on his return to Great Britain, by his European and Native Friends in Bombay as a testimony of respect for his public, and regard and esteem for his private character, 1836." As showing the number of subscribers to this testimonial, it may be noted that while £1,800 was collected, in no case was more than £10 accepted from one subscriber, and in very many cases there were native subscribers of a single rupee.[4]

[1] See also, in regard to his charge on Balindean, Bl. 74.

[2] See Dodwell and Miller's *List of Bombay Civil Servants* 1780—1838. His brother Alexander (J.W. 24) says he embarked for India June 1808, but this would seem to be an error for 1807.

[3] Now in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

[4] The following address (Bl. 91) presented to him by the Bombay Native Education Society, and signed by numerous residents, English and native, also shows the esteem in which he was held:—

"Bombay, 13th Jany. 1837.—Sir, Intimately connected as you have been with the Bombay Native Education Society, from the hour of its institution to the present moment, and latterly its leading Director, we cannot witness your departure from among us without conveying to you our high sense of the great benefit the society has derived from your services during the whole of that long period. To your liberal views, sound judgment, and conciliatory temper, we attribute much of the success which has hitherto crowned our efforts in the great cause we all have at heart, and although the consciousness of having taken so zealous and efficient a part in extending the blessings of sound knowledge and European science to this portion of the British Empire, is in itself, perhaps, a sufficient reward to a mind like yours, it would ill become us your associates in this labour of love, and representatives as many of us are of the Native Community of this Presidency, which is thus so deeply indebted to

On the death of his half brother, Sir David, without issue him surviving, in 1858, Sir John succeeded him as second baronet of Balindean, but died four years later, 2 July 1862, at 4, Chichester Terrace, Brighton, whither he had gone from a visit to a friend, Mr. George Ashburner of Tilgate, co. Kent (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 236) He was buried at Tibberton, co. Gloucester, in which parish lies the property known as Meredith, which his wife had inherited from a maternal uncle of that name, and where Sir John and his family had long been in the habit of spending the spring. His will was proved at Somerset House, London, 2 April 1863 (L.W. 31).[1]

He had married at S. Thomas' Church, Bombay, 7 Sept. 1822 (Bl. 93), **Henrietta Louisa Milburn**, daughter and only surviving child of William Milburn of the East India Company's Service in Bombay,[2] and by her, who was born 17 Dec. 1803 and died, æt. 77, at 7, Ovington Gardens, London, S.W., 7 April 1881, and is buried at Tibberton, co. Gloucester,[3] had issue four sons and five daughters. The sons were

1. **John Wedderburn** [1825-57].[4] Born in Bombay 9 May 1825, and there baptized (Bl. 93; J.W. 30; *Bombay Bapt., India Off.*, vii., 144). Educated at Loretto School, the Edinburgh Academy, and at Haileybury, from which he entered the Bengal Civil Service.

   He married 29 Jan. 1856, at S. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, **Alice Bell**, daughter of the late Dandisson Coates Bell of the Bombay Medical Board (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 45, p. 417), and by her had issue a son, **John James Wedderburn**, born at Edinburgh, 15 Nov. 1856, died 1857. Both parents and child were killed in the Indian mutiny, 29 May 1857, and were buried at Hissar with the other victims (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S. vol. 3, p. 565).

   The following account of her eldest brother is from the pen of his sister, Louisa (Mrs. Perceival):—

   "Mr. John Wedderburn, one of the early victims of the Indian Mutiny, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1844, and while serving in Behar was one of those selected for an appointment in the Punjaub when first annexed under the Lawrences in 1849. There he received the thanks of Government for his services in organizing and settling a newly acquired district near Mooltan, and while subsequently filling the important position of Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, his exertions in constructing roads and other public improvements were again acknowledged.

   Mr. Wedderburn came home on furlough after ten years' service, and returned to India in the spring of 1857, accompanied by his young wife and infant son; and was immediately appointed Magistrate and Collector of Hissar in the North West Provinces, which station he had joined only a few weeks when the mutiny at Meerut and Delhi broke out.

   The isolated situation of Hissar now rendered the position of Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn one of extreme danger, and he at once realised to its full extent the peril to the British Empire in India, and to every individual European in it, but resolved to act with the determination of a man and the faith of a Christain. He exerted himself with the utmost energy in the adoption of measures for the security of his district; removed the Government treasure with his own family into the fort under the protection of the Hurrianah infantry, assumed the responsibility of raising a regiment of irregular horse, and procured 100 troopers from the Dadree chief, who gave repeated assurances of fidelity, thus endeavouring to secure one faithful body of troops, but all proved traitors. His exertions

you, to be silent upon such an occasion. Accept this our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your valuable co-operation, and may every happiness attend you in your native land. We are, your sincere friends, etc., etc.

To John Wedderburn, Esq., etc., etc."

[1] There is a marble bust of him by Behmes and a water colour drawing of him by Macleay at Meredith.

[2] Mr. Milburn was the author of a work entitled *Oriental Commerce*. A letter from him to his daughter in 1819 is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 84).

[3] Her will was proved at Somerset House, London, 17 Oct. 1881, by her eldest son and sole executor (L.W. 43). For her marriage, see certificate in Sir William Wedderburn's possession and Bombay marriages (at the India Office), vi, 157. Her father was born in 1775, and died in 1822, having married in 1798 Henrietta Meredith (b. 1770, d. 1846). Some letters to her from her father and her husband's mother, 1823-27, are among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 84-85, 89-90). There are a crayon drawing and two miniatures of her at Meredith.

[4] There is at Meredith a small water colour drawing of him and his three elder sisters as children, and also a water colour drawing of him as a young man by Macleay.

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preserved tranquillity in Hissar till 29th May, when the arrival of emissaries from Delhi and Hansi proved a signal for the troops at the Fort to mutiny, and after murdering Mr. Wedderburn's young wife and child, they proceeded to the Court-house, where he was transacting business and surrounded it. Mr. Wedderburn called upon the Sepoys on guard to resist them, but in vain; he was fired upon by both parties and fell under the combined attack of the Dadree troopers and his own treacherous guard, within a brief half hour after his wife and child. 'Lovely in their lives, in death they were not long divided,' and each was spared the agony of knowing the other's fate. In Mr. Wedderburn the Indian Government loses an officer to whose zeal and valuable qualities the highest testimony has been recorded by his superiors in office. Many grieve for him in Lahore, both natives and Europeans, and his large and attached connection are called upon to mourn for one, not more endeared to them by the ties of kindred than by the amiable disposition and manly heart which in him were united with a piety unshaken to the last."

2. **William Wedderburn**. Born at Woodgreen, Bombay, 19 May 1830. Died 24 May in that year (Bl. 93; J.W. 30; *Bomb. Bapt., Int. Off.*, ix., 580).
3. **David Wedderburn**, afterwards Sir David, third baronet of Balindean, and but for attainder, ninth of Blackness. See below.
4. **William Wedderburn**, afterwards Sir William, fourth baronet of Balindean, etc. See post, p. 301.

The daughters of Sir John Wedderburn and Henrietta Milburn were,

1. **Alicia Henrietta Wedderburn**, born at Bombay 20 Aug., baptized there at S. Thomas Church 20 Nov. 1823 (Bl. 93; J.W. 30). Married at Keith House, co. Haddington, 22 Jan. 1862, to her cousin, Lt.-Col. (afterwards General) *Sir William Hope*, Bart., K.C.B.[1] (71st Highland Light Infantry) fifth son of the late Sir John Hope, eleventh baronet of Craighall and Pinkie, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn. See ante p. 296. Living 1898 at Pinkie, s.p.[2]
2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born at Woodgreen, Bombay, 7 Feb. 1827 (Bl. 93; J.W. 30; *Bomb. Bapt.*, viii., 5). Died unmarried at Prospect Place, Harrogate, 26 Aug. 1876. Buried at Tibberton. Administration (with will) of her estate was granted 11 Nov. 1876 (L.W. 37).
3. **Margaret Wedderburn**. Born at Woodgreen, Bombay, 10 May 1828 (Bl. 93; J.W. 30; *Bomb. Bapt.*, viii., 223). Died unmarried at San Remo 2 Feb. 1874. Buried there. (Consulary Reg. Somerset House, v., 1112, 1137, xx. 1627, and the inscription on her tomb).
4. **Mary Anne Wedderburn**. Born in Neelgherry Hills 26 Nov. 1832. Died in India, Aug. 1833 (Bl. 93; J.W. 30; *Madras Bur., Ind. Off.*, xv., 448)
5. **Louisa Jane Wedderburn**. Born at Keith House 16 Sept. 1842. Baptized there 20 Dec. 1842 (Bl. 93). Married at Tibberton, co. Gloucester, 7 Jan. 1869, *Edward Hope Percival*, of the Indian Civil Service, and afterwards of Kimsbury House, Gloucester. She died at 13, Kensington Park Gardens, London, after a short illness. 27 April 1895 (buried at Upton S. Leonard's, co. Gloucester), leaving issue, John Hope, b. 27 Dec. 1870; Philip Edward, b. 11 Nov. 1872; Norman Scott, b. 30 May 1881; David, b. 12 April 1883; and Alice Mary, b. 30 Oct. 1878.

Sir David Wedderburn [1835-82], third baronet of Balindean, and but for attainder, ninth of Blackness was born at Woodgreen, Bombay, 20 Dec. 1835, and baptized at Christ Church, Byculiah, 8 Feb. 1836 (Bl. 93; *Bomb. Bapt.*, xii., 94).

His biography has been so fully written by his sister, Mrs. Percival, that only a very brief account of his career need be given here. (See *Life of Sir D. Wedderburn*, Kegan, Paul & Co., 1884). He was educated at Hofwyl near Berne (1844-47), at Loretto House, Musselburgh, and, 1851-53, at Edinburgh University. In 1854 he matriculated at Cambridge and went up to Trinity College, where he afterwards (1857) obtained a scholarship. He graduated B.A. in 1858, having been classed as Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and also in the second class of the Science Tripos. After studying law in Edinburgh and Heidelberg, he was called to the Scotch Bar 17 Dec. 1861 (Adv. Adm. 9), and a year

[1] He succeeded as fourteenth baronet of Craighall and to Pinkie on the death, unmarried, of his brother, Sir John David Hope, æt. 83, on 14 July 1892, and was made a K.C.B. in 1897.

[2] There is at Meredith an oil painting of her as a child.

later succeeded his father, Sir John, as third Baronet of Balindean. He never acquired much practice as an advocate, spending in foreign travel[1] more time than was compatible with professional success. Politics too attracted him more than law. In 1868 he stood as Liberal candidate for South Ayrshire, was elected by a small majority and sat for the constituency till 1874, but did not contest the seat at the general election of that year. In Feb. 1879 he was returned for the Haddington Burghs, for which he was also re-elected in 1880, but resigned the seat, through failing health, in 1882.[2]

He owned Inveresk Lodge, and was thus a J.P. for Midlothian, but leased the house to his eldest sister and her husband, who resided there until 1892. On the death of his mother he succeeded to Meredith in Gloucestershire, of the third battalion of the Militia regiment of which county he was captain.

He died unmarried, after a short illness, at Inveresk Lodge 18 Sept. 1882 (R.H 61), and was buried in the churchyard of Inveresk.[3] His will was proved at Somerset House, 10 March 1883 (L.W. 47), the executor being his brother and successor, William.

Sir William Wedderburn, fourth Baronet of Balindean and but for attainder tenth of Blackness, was born at 2, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 25 March 1838, and baptized at Inveresk Lodge 9 May 1838 (Bl. 93).

He was educated at Hofwyl near Berne, at Dr. Heldermaier's school at Worksop and and at Loretto House, Musselburgh, whence he entered the Edinburgh University. In 1859 he was placed third in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service and having selected Bombay as his presidency went out in Nov. 1860. He began his service in the revenue department (Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Canara districts) but was mainly occupied in the Judiciary and Secretariat, rising to be District and Sessions Judge at Poona, agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, and chief Secretary to the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments of Bombay. He also acted for a time as Judge of the High Court and as a member of the Governor's Council. His career in India was marked by the interest he took in the condition of the rayat and in the cause of native, and especially female native, education, and he aided in establishing a school for native girls at Poona, where he founded scholarships in the name of his brother, Sir David. On his retiring from the service and leaving India in May 1887 a large public meeting at Bombay testified to the esteem in which he was held, and 25,000 rupees was subscribed for a memorial of his beneficial work in India. Part of this sum was expended on a portrait[4] of him by Hubert Herkomer, R.A., which is now in the keeping of the Bombay Presidency Association. In a *Gazette* extraordinary the governor recorded Sir William's conspicuous sympathy with the people and his earnest desire to promote their welfare. "His enthusiasm (it continues) in the cause of education and his anxiety to promote all measures which would, in his opinion, conduce to the moral and material progress of the natives of this country have, as his Excellency in Council believes, won for Sir William Wedderburn the confidence and gratitude of those in whose cause he has laboured." Numerous farewell addresses were also sent after him to England. At Christmas 1889 he revisited India in order to preside over the fifth Indian National Congress at Bombay, after which he again returned home. In July 1892 he unsuccessfully contested North Ayrshire in the Liberal interest, but at a bye-election in March 1893 was elected for Banffshire, for which he was again returned at the general election of 1895. He is a member of the Royal Commission (1895) to enquire into Indian expenditure; chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee and of the British Committee of Indian National Congress. He is also much interested in questions relating to the Scotch crofters and fisheries.

On the death of his brother, Sir David, in 1882, he succeeded him in his title and property, being served heir general to him 27 Sept., 2 Oct. 1883 (R.H. 61). He now resides

[1] This was his favourite pursuit. At different times he not only visited every part of Europe, but, with the exception of South America, almost every part of the civilized globe. Of these travels, which included two journeys round the world, he left careful journals, many extracts from which are given in his *Life*. He also wrote numerous articles in the periodical literature of the day on social and political questions and on the customs of the countries he had visited (see his *Life*).

[2] He paid much attention to Indian and Colonial subjects, and, though a Liberal, was strongly opposed to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's government in the Transvaal which led to the Boer war. He was thus the recipient of an address presented to him by South African Colonists, 1 Jan. 1881, which is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 92).

[3] See also *Times*, 19 Sept., 1882, p. 6; *Guardian*, xxxvii, p. 1277; *Law Times*, lxxiii., p. 368, and leading article in the *Daily News*, on the publication of his *Life*, 11 Feb. 1884. There is at Meredith a small water colour portrait of him as a child.

[4] A copy of this portrait done under the superintendance of the artist and finished by him, is at Meredith.

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at Meredith, where he has much improved the house, chiefly by the addition of a large room, hung with the beautiful tapestry and the family pictures formerly at Inveresk Lodge.

He married at Crewkerne, Yeovil, Somerset, 12 Sept 1878, **Mary Blanche Hoskyns**, only daughter of Henry William Hoskyns of North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne, co. Somerset, and by her has issue two daughters[1]:—

Dorothy Hope Wedderburn, born at Poona, in India, 24 June, 1879.

Margaret Griselda Wedderburn, born at 48, Welbeck Street, London, 3 Aug. 1884.

Sir William is the only male descendant in the male line of his grandfather, Sir John Wedderburn, the sixth baronet of Blackness. He is the representative of James Wedderburn, who d. 1627, and also the heir male of Alexander Wedderburn (d. 1585) and his wife Janet Myln, and their eldest son, Alexander first of Kingennie.

NOTE I.

Inscriptions in the Wedderburn Burying Ground, Inveresk Churchyard.

The inscriptions are on square tablets in the wall enclosing the churchyard and are arranged thus, 2, 1, 3.

1. Sacred to the memory of Colonel Alexander Wedderburn, Late of the Coldstream Guards And fifth son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Baronet, of Blackness and Balindean, whose remains lie here interred. Born 19 June 1791. Died 30 July 1839.

Also Susan Wedderburn Born January 18 1785 Died Feb. 3 1840 and Mary Wedderburn Born 18 September 1783 Died 12 April 1858 4th and 3rd Daughters of Sir John Wedderburn, Baronet, of Blackness and Balindean.

2. Sacred to the memory of Dame Margaret Brown, Lady Wedderburn. Born 5 Feb. 1775 Died 14 Feb. 1845. And of her husband Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet, of Blackness and Balindean, Born 10 March 1775 Died 7 April 1858.

3. Sacred to the memory of Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet (second son of Sir John Wedderburn, Baronet, formerly Bombay Civil Service). Born 20th Dec. 1835. Died at Inveresk 18 Sept. 1882.

4. (below 1) Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

NOTE II.

Patent conferring a baronetcy of the United Kingdom on Sir David Wedderburn of Balindean, 10 October 1803.[2]

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas our late Royal progenitor King James the First Ordained erected constituted and created a certain State Degree and Dignity Name and Title of a Baronet within his then Kingdom of England to endure for ever. And that the said State Title Dignity and Degree of a Baronet should be and be reputed to be a middle State Title Dignity and Degree of Hereditary Dignity between the Degree of a Baron and the Degree of a Knight Now Know Ye that we of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion Have erected appointed and created our trusty and well beloved Subject *David Wedderburn* of *Baltindean* in our County of Perth Esquire, a Man eminent for Family Inheritance Estate and Integrity of Manners to and into the Dignity State and Degree of a Baronet And him the said David Wedderburn for us our heirs and successors We do erect appoint constitute and create a Baronet by these presents To hold to him and the Heirs Male of His Body lawfully begotten for ever And in default of such issue to the Heirs male of the Body of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness Baronet deceased Great Grandfather of the said David Wedderburn and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten for ever We will also and by these presents of our especial Grace certain Knowledge and mere motion for us our Heirs and Successors Do grant unto the said David Wedderburn and to his Heirs Male aforesaid And in default of such issue unto the said Heirs Male of the Body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that he the said David Wedderburn and his Heirs Male aforesaid And in default of such Issue that the said Heirs male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn may have enjoy hold and take place and precedence by virtue of the dignity of a Baronet aforesaid and by force of these presents as well in all Commissions Writs Letters patent Writings Appellations Nominations and Directions as in all Sessions Meetings Assemblies and places whatsoever next and immediately after the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and before all Knights as well of the Bath as Knights Batchelors and also before all Knights Bannerett now created or hereafter to be created (except those Knights Bannerett which shall happen to be created under the Royal Banners of us our Heirs or Successors displayed in our Royal Army in open war and the King himself being personally present And also those Knights Bannerett which shall happen to be created under the Royal Banners of us our Heirs or Successors displayed in our Royal Army by the first born Son of us our Heirs or Successors for the time being being Prince of Wales there personally present in open war and not otherwise) for the term of their lives only and no longer respectively And also except all Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter and all of the Privy Council of us our Heirs and Successors The Chancellor and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster the Chief Justice of

[1] There is an oil painting of them both at Meredith.

[2] From the original in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. There is no punctuation in the patent.

the King's Bench the Master of the Rolls in Chancery the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas The Chief Baron of the Exchequer and all and singular Judges and Justices of either Bench and the Barons of the Exchequer[1] of the Degree of the Coif for the time being who all and singular by reason of their Honorable Order and Labor sustained in affairs concerning the state and the Administration of Justice shall have take and hold place and precedence in all places and upon all accounts before all Baronets now created or hereafter to be created any Custom, Usage, Ordinance or any other matter to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And that the wives of the said David Wedderburn and of his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such Issue that the wives of the said Heirs Male of the Body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn successively and respectively by virtue of the said Dignity of their said Husbands shall have hold enjoy and take place and precedence as well during the lives of such their Husbands as after the death of the same[2] Husbands for and during the natural lives of such wives next and immediately after the wives of the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons and the Daughters of Viscounts and Barons and before the wives of all persons before whom the Husbands of such Wives by force of these presents ought to have place and precedence And in regard that the degree of a Baronet is a Degree of Hereditary Dignity The first born Son or Heir male Apparent and all the rest of the Sons and their wives and the daughters of the same David Wedderburn and of his said Heirs male respectively And in default of such Issue the first born Son or Heir Male apparent and all the rest of the Sons and their wives and the daughters of the said Heirs male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn shall have and take place and precedence before the first born Sons and other Sons and their wives and the daughters of all Knights of whatsoever Degree or Order respectively And also before the first born Sons and other Sons and their wives and the Daughters of all persons respectively before whom the fathers of such first born Sons and Sons and Daughters by force of these presents ought to have place and precedence So that such first born Sons or Heirs male apparent and their Wives as well during the lives as after the deaths of their said Husbands for and during their natural lives and such Daughters those Daughters following immediately and next after the wives of the first born Sons of such Baronets shall have and take place and precedence before the first born Sons and the wives of the first born Sons of every Knight of what Degree or Order soever And that the younger sons of the said David Wedderburn and of his Heirs Male and in default of such Issue that the younger Sons of the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn and their wives successively and respectively as well during the lives as after the deaths of their said Husbands for and during their natural lives shall in like manner have and take place and precedence next and immediately after the first born Sons and the wives of the first born Sons and before the younger Sons and the wives of the younger Sons whatsoever of Knights aforesaid We will also and do by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Grant the said David Wedderburn and his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such issue the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn shall be named appealed called plead and be impleaded by the name of Baronet and that the Style and addition of Baronet shall be put at the end of the name of the said David Wedderburn and of his said Heirs Male and in default of such issue at the end of the name of the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn [see paper apart][3] successively in English speech and in all English writings shall be set before this addition (to wit) Sir and that in like manner the wives of the same David Wedderburn and of his Heirs Male and in default of such Issue that the wives of the same Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn shall use have and enjoy this spellation (to wit) Lady Madam and Dame respectively according to the manner of speaking And moreover of our more abundant Grace and of our certain Knowledge and mere motion We have granted and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Do grant unto the said David Wedderburn and to his Heirs male aforesaid and in default of such issue unto the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that they and their Descendants shall and may bear either in a Canton in their Coat of Arms or in an escutcheon at their pleasure the Arms of Ulster (to wit) an Hand Guled or a bloody Hand in a Field Argent And that the said David Wedderburn and his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such issue that the said Heirs male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn successively and respectively shall and may have place in the armies of us our Heirs and Successors in the troop nigh to the banner of us our Heirs and Successors in the defence of the same (which is the middle station between a Baron and a Knight) And further We do hereby grant that the said David Wedderburn and his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such Issue that the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn shall have two Assistants of the body to support the Pall one Principal Mourner and four Assistants to the same principal Mourner in their funerals We will moreover and by these presents of our more ample Grace certain knowledge and mere motion for us our Heirs and Successors do covenant and grant to and with the said David Wedderburn and his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such Issue to and with the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that we will immediately after the date of these presents create and make the said David Wedderburn a Knight And that we our Heirs and Successors will create and make the first born Son or Heir Male Apparent begotten of the body of the said David Wedderburn and of the bodies of his Heirs male aforesaid And in default of such Issue the first born Son or Heir Male Apparent begotten of the Bodies of the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn and every one of them a Knight as soon as he shall attain the age of one and twenty years although in the lifetime of his Father or Grandfather upon

[1] The word "serjeants" would seem to be omitted here.

[2] "Same" is occasionally used for "said" throughout the patent.

[3] This paper which should be read in here as part of the patent is as follows :—(Paper apart)—"in all our Letters Patent Commisions and Writs and all other Charters Deeds and Letters by virtue of these presents as the true lawful and necessary addition of Dignity We will also and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors do ordain that to the name of the said David Wedderburn and of his Heirs Male aforesaid and in default of such Issue that to the name of the said Heirs male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn."

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notice given thereof to the Chamberlain or Vice Chamberlain of the Household of us our Heirs or Successors for the time being or in their absence to any other Officer or Minister of us our Heirs or Successors attending the person of us our Heirs or Successors To have hold use and enjoy the same State, Degree, Dignity, Stile, Title, Place and Precedence with all and singular the priviledges and other the premises before granted to the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten for ever And in default of such Issue to the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn lawfully begotten for ever Willing and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Granting that the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male And in default of such issue that the said Heirs Male of the Body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn and every of them successively shall and may bear and have the said Name State Degree Stile Dignity Title Place and Precedence with all and singular the priviledges and other the premises and that the same David Wedderburn and his Said Heirs Male and in default of such issue that the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn and every of them successively shall be held Baronets in all things and shall be treated and reputed as Baronets And further of our more especial Grace certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male and in default of such issue unto the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that they and their said Heirs Male respectively shall for ever hereafter have hold and enjoy their place and precedence among all Baronets of England Scotland Great Britain and Ireland heretofore created and hereafter to be created according to the priority and seniority of his Creation of a Baronet aforesaid and not otherwise nor in other manner And Moreover of our more abundant Grace and of our certain Knowledge and mere motion we have granted and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Do grant to the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male and in default of such issue to the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that neither we nor our Heirs or Successors will hereafter erect ordain constitute or create within this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland any other Degree order name title stile dignity or state or give or grant place precedence or preheminence (*sic*) to any person under or below the Degree Dignity or State of a Baron of Parliament of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who shall be or may be or accounted used or reputed to be superior or equal to the degree dignity or place of a Baronet aforesaid Nor shall any person under the degree of a Baron (except before excepted) by reason or colour of any Constitution Order Dignity Degree Office Service Place Business Custom use or other thing whatsoever now or hereafter, have hold or enjoy place precedence or preheminence before a Baronet aforesaid But that as well the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male And in default of such Issue the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn as the wives sons daughters and the Wives of the Sons of the same David Wedderburn and of his said Heirs Male respectively And in default of such Issue of the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn respectively from henceforth for ever shall freely and quietly have hold and enjoy their said Dignity Place precedence and priviledge before all persons (except before excepted) who shall hereafter be created of such Degree State Dignity Order name stile or title or to whom the title place precedence or preheminence as aforesaid shall be given or granted or who shall claim to have hold or enjoy any Place or Precedence by reason or colour of any Constitution Order Dignity Degree Office Service Place Business Custom use or any other thing whatsoever and before their Wives and Children respectively according to the true intent of these presents without the hindrance of us our Heirs or Successors or any other persons whatsoever Saving nevertheless and always reserving unto us our Heirs and Successors full and absolute power and authority to continue and restore to any person or persons from time to time such place and precedence as at any time hereafter shall be due to them which by any accident or occasion whatsoever shall hereafter be changed any thing in these presents or any other Cause or Respect whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstanding We will moreover and by these presents for us our heirs and successors Do grant and appoint to the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male And in default of such Issue to the said Heirs Male of the Body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that if any doubts or questions as to any place precedence priviledge or other thing touching or concerning the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs male and in default of such Issue the said heirs male of the Body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn and their Wives the first born Sons and their Wives the younger Sons Daughters and Wives of the younger Sons or any of them shall hereafter arise which neither by these our Letters Patent nor by other Letters Patent heretofore made in this behalf are determined such doubts or questions shall be determined and adjudged by and according to such other rules customs and laws (as to place precedence or other things concerning them) as other Degrees of Hereditary dignity are ordered governed and adjudged Lastly We will and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors Do grant to the said David Wedderburn and his said Heirs Male and in default of such Issue to the said Heirs Male of the body of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn that these our Letters Patent or the Enrollment thereof shall be in and by all things good firm valid sufficient and effectual in the Law as well against us our Heirs and Successors as against all others whomsoever according to the true Intent of the same as well in all our Courts as elsewhere wheresoever We will also and by these presents grant to the said David Wedderburn that he may and shall have these our Letters Patent duly made and sealed under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland without Fine or Fee great or small to be for the same in any manner rendered done or paid to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent Witness ourself at Westminster the tenth day of October in the forty third year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal

Bathurst and Bathurst.

INVERESK LODGE

(THE COURTYARD)

1892

Sect. II.—James Wedderburn of Inveresk and his descendants. (See pedigrees at pp. 306 and 315.)

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James Wedderburn [1730—1807],[1] (third but second surviving son of Sir John Wedderburn, fifth Baronet of Blackness), who afterwards assumed the additional name of Colvile, was born 28 Aug. 1730 (Bl. 11, 93), and is named with his brothers and sisters in the bond by David Wedderburn to them and their grandparents, 10 Aug. 1744 (S.W. 573). His youth prevented him going out with his father and brother in the '45, but after the former was captured at Culloden and carried up to London, James set out for the South in order, if possible, to be of service to him. He rode up to London on his pony, sleeping at night in any shed or byre in which he could find shelter, and used in after years to recall how the noise of the cattle and the anxiety of his errand had made it impossible for him to sleep. He reached London, however, and was often with his father, being present at his trial and on the night before his death, when Sir John received the news that he was to be executed on the following day. Of the way in which this news was received by his father, and of his own final efforts to avert his fate, James Wedderburn has left a most interesting account in the letter (Bl. 57) to his sister, Margaret, dated from Jamaica, 2 Feb. 1747, which has been already (ante, pp. 260-61) quoted in full. The recollection of his father's fate never left him, and till the end of his life he would, when in London or its neighbourhood, make any detour to avoid the scenes connected with that event.

After the execution of Sir John, James Wedderburn joined his elder brother in Jamaica, where, like him, he practised medicine, but did not return home until 1773, (J.W. 39). He married in March of the following year, and at once purchased from Commissioner Lockhart, the house known as Inveresk Lodge, at Inveresk, co. Midlothian, where he continued to reside until his death in 1807.[2]

While in Jamaica he is named 1763-73 in various documents, *e.g.*, in the power of attorney, 30 April 1763, which he, "practitioner in physiek and chirurgery," and his brothers, Peter and Alexander, granted to their eldest brother when he was leaving for Scotland (S.W. 614); in the discharge by Sir John, on their behalf, 19 Aug. in that year (S W. 616-17); and in the entails of Idvies and Wedderburn in 1766-69 (G S.R. 142; F.S. 125; S.W. 637-39; G S.R. 144). After his return home he is named as "late of Jamaica" in 1774 (R D. 430) and 8 March in that year, when he got sasine of the lands of Barnyards, Netherhill, and Kirktoun of S. Fergus, co. Banff (G.R.S. 82). He is also mentioned as one of their two sole surviving brothers in the testamentary contract, so to call it, of his sisters Katharine and Susannah, 10 Aug. 1774 (D.D. 132); in the will of Susannah (Br.T. 28); and in the sasine following on the entail of Wedderburn, 8 May 1780 (F.S. 129).[3]

He died at Inveresk Lodge, 14 Dec. 1807,[4] and was buried in the burying ground of

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 573, 614, 616, 617, 637-39, 650, 678, 699, 700, 704, 710; Bl. 11, 33, 44-59, 61, 62, 82-83, 93; J.W. 36-45; Adv.Adm. 8; D.C. 105, 132; G.S.R. 142, 144, 147-48; R.H. 46, 60; G.R.S. 82; F.S. 125, 129; R.D. 343, 430, 440, 450, 452-53, 458; Br.T. 28; L.W. 9, 16, 17, 32, 39; H.C.R. V. *a*.

[2] "Mr. James Wedderburn has bought Commissioner Lockhart's house at Inviresk" (letter from Lady Pitfour to her daughter, Elizabeth Fergusou, wife of Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, 8 April 1774. Orig. at Birkhill.) This house was afterwards sold by James Wedderburn's son, Andrew, to the sisters of Sir David Wedderburn (ante, p. 295, note 5), through whom it has passed to Sir William Wedderburn. It contained when purchased by James Wedderburn, and till recently, some beautiful tapestries, which have now been removed to Meredith. The illustration opposite is from a photograph of the old-fashioned courtyard taken by myself in 1892.

[3] He is also named in the 1803 entail (R.D. 458) of Wedderburn and Birkhill, and his issue in the later entail of 1812 (S.W. 699 700). Minor references to him will be found, 21 Dec. 1780, when he witnesses a factory at Inveresk (R.D. 440,: 14 Nov. 1789, when he is a legatee under the will of James Webster (D.C. 105; ; 1 Feb. 1791, when he is a co-grantee of a bond (Bl. 62); 5 July 1794, in the settlement of Balindean, in which he at one time held an interest as trustee (G.S.R. 147); 26 May 1797, with his wife and daughter Jean, in the will of his cousin, Thomasina Wedderburn (post, chap. x.), who records his kindness to her and her family (R.D. 450); and, 1800-3, in the nomination by his brother, Sir John, of tutors and curators to his children (Bl. 82-83). He is mentioned too, 9 Nov. 1801, in connection with the purchase of Lindertis by his cousin, John Wedderburn of Spring Garden (R.D. 452). He took some interest in the family papers at the time of the elevation of Alexander Wedderburn to the peerage as Lord Loughborough, but does not seem to have had an accurate knowledge of the family history (see Bl. 65).

[4] See also *Scots' Mag.* 1808, p. 79, where, however, his age is wrongly given at 76, instead of 77.

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The Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree, 1774—1893.

James Wedderburn, second son of Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, b. 1730, d. 1807. = Isabella Blackburn or Colvile, dau. of Andrew Blackburn, b. 1756, m. 1774, d. 1821.

- John Wedderburn, b. 1776, d. unm. 1799.
- Elizabeth Susannah Wedderburn (post, chap. x.), b. 1784, m. 1802, d. 1803, s.p.
- Andrew Wedderburn or Colvile, b. 1779, d. 1856. = Hon. Mary Louisa Eden, dau. of William, first Lord Auckland, b. 1788, m. 1806, d. 1858.
  - 1. Sir James William Colvile, Knt., b. 1810, d. 1880. = Frances Elinor Grant, dau. of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., of Rothiemurchus, m. 1857.
    - Andrew John Wedderburn Colvile, b. 1859, d. 1876.
  - 2. John Colvile, b. 1811, d. 1830. —
  - 3. George Colvile, b. 1813, d. 1814.
  - 4. Eden Colvile, b. 1819, d. 1893, s.p. = Annie Maxwell, m. 1845, d. 1891.
    - 1. Eleanor, b. 1808, d. unm. 1824. —
    - 3. Louisa, b. 1815, d. unm. 1836. —
    - 4. Emily, b. 1817, d. unm 1889. —
    - 5. Jean, b. 1820, d. unm. 1895.
    - 6. Georgiana Mary, b. 1822, m. 1847 Sir Frederick Rogers, Bt., created Lord Blachford, s.p. —
    - 7. Charlotte b. 1823.
    - 8. Isalen Mary, b. 1825 —
    - 9. Caroline, b. 1827, d. unm. 1846. —
    - 11. Alice Douglas, b. 1830, d. 1845. —
    - 12. Katharine, b. and d. 1834.
- Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1781, d. 1873. See below, and pp. 311-12. ↓
- James Wedderburn, b. 1782, d. 1822. Solicitor-General for Scotland. See post, p. 312. ↓
- 1. Margaret, d. young. —
  2. Jean, b. 1786, d. 1871, m. 1807, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk. ↓
  - 2. Isabella, b. 1812, d. 1896, m. 1834 Samuel Mariniu. → 10 Margaret Agnes, b. 1829, m. 1856 Charles Kegan Paul. ↓

The Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven, 1811-97.

Peter Wedderburn, second surviving son of James Wedderburn, b. 1781, d. 1873. = Anna, dau. and heiress of James Ogilvy of Inshbank or Ruthven, co. Forfar, b. 1778, m. 1811, d. 1853.

- James James Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1812, d. 1819.
- Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1814. = Lady Henrietta Fermor, da. of Earl of Pomfret, m. 1856, d.s.p.
- Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1815, d. unm. 1847.
- John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy. b. 1818. = Jessie Stewart Gray, da. of James Contts Crawford Gray, m. 1860.
  - 1. Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1861, d. 1883. —
    5. Colin Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1872, d. 1877.
  - 2. Charles James Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1861.
  - 3. John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1866.
  - 4. Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1870.
  - 6. Donald Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1874.
  - 7. Walter Gray Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1880.
- James Wedderburn-Ogilvy, b. 1820, d. 1893. s.p. = Catherine Lilias Ramsay, dau. of Wm. Ramsay of Rannagulzion, co. Perth, m. 1856.
  - 1. Annie Ethel b. 1864. —
    2. Isabella, b. 1868. —
    3. Margaret Helen, b. 1876, d. 1878, —
    4. Katharine Lilian, b. 1883.
- 1. Jean, b. 1813. —
  2. Isabella, b, 1817, d. unm. 1884. —
  3. Anna, b. 1822.

his family in the churchyard there, where a small oval tablet, set in the wall, still records his age and the date of his death.[1] Part III Chap. VIII.

His will, dated 19 July 1802, was proved in London in April 1808, and describes him as "James Wedderburn Colvile, heretofore Wedderburn, second son of the late Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, Bart., and Dame Jean Fullarton, his wife" (L.W. 9). By it he leaves legacies to his widow, his younger sons Peter and James, his brother Sir John, his nephew David, and his cousin John Wedderburn of Spring Garden.

He had married at Glasgow, 3 March 1774, **Isabella Blackburn** (or **Colville**),[2] daughter of Andrew Blackburn, by Margaret, daughter to Andrew Aytoun, second son of Sir John Aytoun of Codour, provost of Glasgow, by the Hon. Margaret Colvile, eldest sister and coheiress of Robert, third and last Lord Colvile of Ochiltree. In right of her mother, Isabella Blackburn (or Colvile) was heiress of Craigflower, co. Fife, and upon this property devolving on his wife, James Wedderburn assumed (by usage only) the additional surname and arms of Colvile of Ochiltree.[3]

By her, who was born 4 Feb. 1756, and died at Craigflower 14 Jan. 1821[4] (J.W. 40), and was buried near her husband at Inveresk, James Wedderburn-Colvile had issue four sons and two daughters. Of the sons,

1. **John Wedderburn** [1776—1799], was born at Inveresk 18 Aug. and baptized there 30 August 1776 following.[5] He went out to Jamaica from London in the spring of 1794 and died there unmarried 19 May 1799. There is a portrait of him by Sir William Beechey, which was given to his brother Andrew Colvile by James Wedderburn, brother to J.W. A miniature of him is in the possession of Miss Charlotte Colvile (post, p. 309).
2. **Andrew Wedderburn**, who afterwards (1814) assumed the name of **Colvile** only. See post, p. 308.
3. **Peter Wedderburn**, afterwards **Wedderburn-Ogilvy** of Islabank, Ruthven, co. Forfar. See post, p. 311.
4. **James Wedderburn**, sometime Solicitor-General for Scotland, progenitor of the **Wedderburn-Maxwells** of Middlebie and Glenlair. See post, p. 312.

Of the daughters,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn** died young, and was buried at Inveresk.[6]
2. **Jean Wedderburn**, born at Inveresk 3 May 1786 (J.W. 39); married there 24 Nov. 1807, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk,[7] by whom (died at Pau, in the South

[1] There are five small oval tablets inserted in the wall above the Wedderburn-Colvile burying place in Inveresk churchyard, with the following inscriptions :—

1. Mrs Colvile of Ochiltree Wife of Andrew Blackburn, Died 2nd .. .. Aged 74 years.
2. James Wedderburn Colvile. Esquire, Died at Inviresk 14th Dec. 1807 Aged 78 years.
3. Isabella Blackburn Colvile of Ochiltree, Relict of James Wedderburn Colvile, Boru 4th Feby. 1756. Died 14th Jan. 1821.
4. Mrs Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of Andrew Wedderburn Esq. Died 22 December 1803 Aged 2 .. years
5. Margaret Blackburn, Daughter of Andrew Blackburn Colvile of Ochiltree. Born 7th June 1766 Died 9th Feby. 1842.

These, as set in the wall run thus, 4, 1, 6, and below —, 2, 3.

[2] "1774 March 3, James Wedderburn, late of Jamaica, and Isabella Blackburn, lawful daughter of Andrew Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow" (Glasgow Marriage Reg., orig. record s.d.). Their marriage contract, by which he charged his Jamaica estates of Glenisla and Bluecastle in her favour, was postnuptial, being dated 7 March (J.W. 39; R.D. 453).

[3] See the Great Seal Charter of Confirmation of the lands of Crombie (now Craigflower) in favour of Mrs. Isabella Blackburn, now Colvile, 1 May 1799 (G.S.R. 148).

[4] After her husband's death she resided at Craigflower, Torryburn, co. Fife (S.W. 710) where there is a portrait of her by Miss Read.

[5] "James Wedderburn, Esq., and Mrs. Isabella Blackburn his spouse had a son. named John. born 18th August, and baptized 30th Aug. 1776. Witnesses, Mr. Paton and Mr. Crawford" (Inveresk Register, orig. record s.d.) My authority for stating that the portrait of him is by Beechey is a marginal note in J.W.'s MS., in which J.W. says "a good portrait of him by Beechey was given by my brother to Mr. Colvile." Miss Charlotte Colvile, however, says that her family have always understood the picture to to be by Hoppner, and to have beeu painted after John Wedderburn's death from the miniature of him in their possession. The portrait is now in the possession of Lady Colvile.

[6] The following entry in the Inveresk Reg. of Deaths (orig. record s.d.) must, I think, refer to her, "1800 Dec. 6. Mrs. Wetherburn in Inviresk; her grave in Wetherburen's ground." Miss Colvile, however, tells me that she has heard that she was aged seven at the date of her death, in which case, as she was certainly older than her sister Jean, this entry of 1800 cannot refer to her. But I doubt whether the suggestion that she was only seven when she died is accurate.

[7] For this marriage see J.W. 39, *Gent. Mag.* lxxvii., p. 1171, and *Scots Mag.* 1807, p. 957, the latter of which calls her (as she then was) "only daughter of James Wedderburn Colvile." She went out

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of France, 8 April 1820) she had issue a son, Dunbar James, afterwards sixth Earl of Selkirk (b. 22 April 1809), and two daughters, Isabella (b. 8 Jan. 1811) and Katherine (b. at Montreal 4 Jan. 1814). Their mother died at S. Mary's Isle, 10 June 1871.[1]

(a) *The Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree.* *(See pedigree at p. 306.)*

Andrew Wedderburn [1779—1856], afterwards **Colvile**, second but eldest surviving son of James Wedderburn-Colvile of Inveresk, was born 6 Nov. (J.W. 39) and baptized at Inveresk 7 Dec. 1779.[2] He came to London in 1796, and settling there in 1799 (J.W. 39), was for many years a partner in the West Indian house of Wedderburn and Co., which was the outcome of the family's exile to Jamaica after the '45, and of which an account is given elsewhere in this work (post, Part v., and see R.D. 452.)[3]

On the death of his father, to whom he was retoured heir 5 April 1808 (R.H. 46), he sold Inveresk Lodge to the sisters of Sir David Wedderburn (J.W. 39), and some years later, in 1814, by order in council and licence pursuant thereto he took for himself and his heirs in possession of Craigflower the surname and arms of Colvile of Ochiltree in lieu of those of Wedderburn (J.W. 36-38; H.C.R. v *a*).

He died in London 3 Feb. 1856, and was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Brompton.[4] A portrait of him by Beechey, given to him by the father of his first wife, is at Craigflower, and there is also a miniature of him in the possession of his daughters at Lustleigh, co. Devon.[5]

He was twice married,

i. On 27 Dec. 1802 to **Elizabeth Susannah Wedderburn**, eldest daughter of John Wedderburn of Spring Garden (see post, chap. x.),[6] but by her, who was born 1 Jan. 1781 and died at Inveresk 22 Dec. 1803, and is there buried, had no issue. She was buried at Inveresk 27 Dec.[7] It was by this marriage that Andrew Colvile acquired as his wife's portion the estate of Fontabelle in Jamaica, afterwards the property of his son Eden, by whom it was sold in about 1870.

ii. On 26 June 1806, at the Chapel of Bromley Place, by the Bishop of Rochester, to the **Hon. Mary Louisa Eden**, fifth daughter of William, first Lord Auckland (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxvi., p. 675; *Scots' Mag.*, 1806, p. 564), and by her, who was born at S. Ildefonso in Spain 14 Sept. 1788 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxxiv., pt. i., p. 629), died 2 Dec. 1858, and was buried with her husband in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Brompton, had issue four sons and twelve daughters.[8] His portrait is at Ruthven. Of the sons,

1. James William Colvile succeeded his father. See post, p. 309.

with her husband, then interested in the Red River Settlement, to Hudson's Bay, where Fort Wedderburn, on Coral Island, erected by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1815, was so called in her honour. The fort is mentioned in Franklyn's *Polar Journey*, II., 24, 43-4.

[1] Of her children, her son married but d.s.p. 11 April 1885, while the younger of the two daughters married in 1849, Loftus Wigram, but d.s.p. 1863. The remaining daughter, Lady Isabella, m. 26 Oct. 1841 her second cousin, the Hon Charles Hope of Bridge Castle, co. Linlithgow (third son of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, and Louisa Wedderburn, ante p. 295), and on the death of her brother succeeded him in his estates. She died in 1893 having had issue three sons, John, now of S. Mary's Isle; Thomas, of Bridge Castle; and Charles, of Cowdenknowes (ante, p. 176, n. 2); and three daughters, Jean, Louisa Dorothea (d. 1870), and Isabella Helen (see Burke's *Peerage*, s. Hopetoun).

[2] James Wedderburn, Esqr., and Mrs. Isabella Blackburn, his spouse, had a son named Andrew, born 6th November and baptized 7th December 1779. Witnesses, Sir John Wedderburn and Mr. Smith (*Inveresk Par. Reg.*, orig. record s.d.).

[3] He is named as a tutor to the children of his uncle, Sir John, in 1800 Bl. 82). See also S.W. 710; and his brother James' will, L.W. 16.

[4] The inscription on the tomb is simply "Andrew Colvile of Ochiltree. Born Nov. 6 1778. Died Feb. 3 1856. Louisa Mary, his wife, Born Sept. 14 1788. Died Dec. 2 1858," with some passages from Scripture.

[5] Here, as in the case of his brother John's portrait, my authority is a note by J.W. in his MS. "A good portrait of him by Beechey was given to his lady by my father," but here again Miss Colvile, who finds the fact of the gift recorded in her mother's diary, says that the picture has been always attributed to Hoppner.

[6] This marriage probably took place at Clapham in Surrey, where John Wedderburn then lived. See *Gent. Mag* lxxii., p. 1224, where the date is wrongly given as 27 Nov.

[7] *Inveresk Par. Reg., Burials*, orig. record s.d., "1803 Dec. 27. Died Mrs. Watherburn spouse to Mr. Watherburn: her grave is in their own tomb." See also *Gent. Mag.* lxxiii., p. 1260, where she is described as "wife of Andrew Wedderburn of Grosvenor Square."

[8] The particulars of dates and places in the following account of Andrew Colvile's children have been given me by Miss Charlotte Colvile. See also J.W. 39, and additional authorities referred to in the text.

2. **John Colvile**, born at Langley Farm, Beckenham, co. Kent, 16 Jan. 1811, and baptized at Beckenham (J.W. 39). Educated at Eton. Died at Bovingdon, co. Herts, 17 Feb. 1830.[1] Buried there. His portrait is at Ruthven.
3. **George Colvile**, born at Langley Farm 23 Oct. 1813 (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxxiii, pt. ii, p. 498); baptized at Beckenham, and died there 27 June 1814. Buried there.
4. **Eden Colvile**, who ultimately succeeded his brother James. See post, p. 310.

Of the twelve daughters,

1. **Eleanor Colvile**, born 23 Dec 1808, at Clay Hill, co Kent, and baptized at Beckenham. She died at Langley Farm 30 Nov. 1824 (J.W. 41), and was buried at Beckenham.
2. **Isabella Colvile**, born 24 April 1812, at Langley Farm, and baptized at Beckenham. She married at S. Marylebone's Church, London Feb. 1834, *Samuel Marindin*, then a lieutenant in the second Lifeguards, but later in Holy Orders, and rector of Buckhorn Wester, co. Dorset, and Pen Selwood, co. Somerset. He died 3 Jan. 1852. After his death his widow resided for some years at Chesterton, co. Salop, where she died 4 Aug. 1896, having had issue five sons and three daughters.[2]
3. **Louisa Colvile**, born 21 Oct. 1815, at Langley Farm, and baptized at Beckenham. Died at Hastings 30 Nov. 1836, and is buried there.
4. **Emily Colvile**, born 24 June 1817, at Langley Farm, and baptized at Beckenham. Died 14 Jan. 1889, at Lustleigh, co. Devon, and is buried there.
5. **Jean Colvile**, born 21 Aug. 1820, at Langley Farm, and baptized at Beckenham. She died unmarried at Lustleigh, in 1895 and is buried there.
6. **Georgiana Mary Colvile**, born 21 Feb. 1822 at Langley Farm, and baptized at Beckenham. She married at Trinity Chapel, Dunfermline, co. Fife, 29 Sept. 1847, *Sir Frederick Rogers*, Bart., afterwards created Lord Blachford.[3] He d.s.p. 21 Nov. 1889. She is living (1898) at Blachford, Ivybridge, co. Devon.
7. **Charlotte Colvile**, born 18 Dec. 1823 at Langley Farm; baptized at Beckenham. Living (1897) at Lustleigh.
8. **Isalen Mary Colvile**, born 21 June 1825 at Langley Farm; baptized at Beckenham. Living (1897) at Lustleigh.
9. **Caroline Colvile**, born 1 Feb. 1827 at Langley Farm; baptized at Beckenham. Died 5 June 1846 at Craigflower, and is buried at Crombie, co. Fife.
10. **Margaret Agnes Colvile**, born 18 July 1829 at Craigflower; baptized at Torryburn, co. Fife. She married at S. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 12 Dec. 1856, *Charles Kegan Paul*, and has issue two sons and three daughters[4] Living in London 1898.
11. **Alice Douglas Colvile**, born 3 Dec. 1830 at 48 Lower Grosvenor Street, W.; baptized at S. George's, Hanover Square, and died at Craigflower 27 July 1845. Buried at Crombie.
12. **Katharine Colvile**, born 28 July 1834 at Craigflower; baptized at Torryburn, and died Nov. 1834 at 11, Lower Berkeley Street, W. Buried in S. Marylebone parish, W.

(Sir) James William Colvile [1810-80], eldest son of Andrew Wedderburn or Colvile and Mary Louisa Eden, was born in London (at 21, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.)

[1] In the Eton School Lists, 1791—1850 (ed. 2 1864), p. 133 *b*. John Colvile is said to have "died of scarlet fever 1828, æt. 18."

[2] Mrs. Marindin's family was as follows:—
1. Henry Colvile Marindin, b. 1834, d. 1872; m Mary, only daughter of John Gregory Watkins of Woodfield, Omberley, co. Worcester, and had issue Arthur Henry, b. 1868, now of Woodfield, Lieut. in the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch); and Edith Mary.
2. (Sir) Francis Arthur Marindin, K.C.M.G., b 1838, Major R.E., retired 1879, Senior Inspecting Officer to the Board of Trade, m. Kathleen Stevenson (daughter of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.) and has issue Kathleen Mary. On the death of his uncle, Eden Colvile, in 1893, he succeeded, by his will, to the estate of Craigflower, co. Fife.
3. Philip Samuel Marindin, b. 1839, d. 1876, m. F. Henslove and had issue Philip Hugh, b. 1871; Francis Eden b. 1875.
4. George Eden Marindin, b. 1841, m. L. F. Griffiths and has issue Helen, Alice.
5. Charles Randal Marindin, b. 1851, m. Rose Jackson and has issue,

and
1. Katharine Isabella Marindin; 2, Alice Mary Marindin; and 3, Eleanor Marindin, m. 1886, Thomas John Franks.

[3] See *Letters of Lord Blachford*, by G. E. Marindin (Murray, 1896).

[4] The sons are, 1. Andrew Louis Paul, b. 24 Oct. 1858; 2. Maurice Eden Paul, now of Najaski, Japan, b. 27 Sept. 1865; m. 1890 Margaret Macdonald, and has issue a daughter, Hester; and the daughters, Nancy Margaret, Ruth Frances (m. 1881 W. S. Rendel, of Parkhurst, Epsom), and Rose Mary.

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12 Jan. 1810, and baptized in S. George's parish. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College Cambridge, where he graduated in 1831, being placed third in the "senior optime" class in the Mathematical Tripos of that year, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1834. Meanwhile he had been admitted a student of the Inner Temple, 11 Jan. 1832, and was afterwards called to the Bar by that society 30 Jan. 1835. One of the first cases in which he was engaged was the chancery suit of Webster-Wedderburn and others *v.* Wedderburn, Colvile and others (post, part v.), in which he was junior counsel for the defendants, of whom his father was one. In 1845 he became Advocate-General for the East Indian Company at Fort William, Bengal, and three years later (1848) received the honour of knighthood on being raised to the bench as puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, of which he became Chief Justice in 1855. From this office he retired in 1859, and, returning to England, was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals. In November 1865 he became a member of the Judicial Committee itself, and in 1871, upon the passing of the Judicial Committee Act of that year, one of the judges of that committee. "His knowledge of Indian systems of law (says an obituary notice of him in the *Times*, 8 Dec. 1880) and his acquaintance with India were highly valued by his colleagues and by suitors; and his judgments were full and exhaustive statements, often of cases intricate and involved in the highest degree. . . . To his legal attainments in connexion with India, he added a warm interest in scientific and economical questions connected with our great dependency. He had been President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and began in that capacity relations with the Royal Society of England, of which he afterwards became a Fellow."[1]

He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple 16 Nov. 1866, and was a member of the Athenæum and Travellers' Clubs in London, where he long resided.

He succeeded to Craigflower on the death of his father in 1856, and was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Fife on his return home from India in 1859. From his father he also inherited the estate of Blackheath in Jamaica, but this he sold. He died in London at his residence, 8, Rutland gate, S.W., 6 Dec. 1880, and was buried at Crombie.

He married at the Cathedral, Calcutta, 13 April 1857, **Frances Elinor Grant**, daughter of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. of, Rothiemurchus, co. Inverness, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Jamaica, and by her (living 1898 at 15, Aldford Street) had issue an only child,

Andrew John Wedderburn Colvile, born at Calcutta 20 Jan 1859, and there baptized; educated at Eton; but died 4 Nov. 1876 at Craigflower, and was buried at Crombie.

Thus on the death of Sir James, his successor to Craigflower was his brother,

Eden Colvile [1819-93] (fourth and youngest, but ultimately only surviving son of Andrew Wedderburn-Colvile and Mary Louisa Eden), who was born at Langley Farm 12 Feb. 1819, and baptized at Beckenham. He also was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1842, after which he entered his father's business, being thus the last representative of the old West India house of the Wedderburns, of which his father was long the head. He died on 2 April (Easter Day) 1893, after a short illness while on a visit to his sister at Lustleigh, and is there buried.

His career is well stated in an obituary notice of him in the *Times* of April 10. "He was one of those useful and unassuming men who, having done much good work, have yet come but little before the world. In so far as he did so, he was known as chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of which his father was the founder, and as governor for many years of the Hudson's Bay Company. After a short apprenticeship in business with his father, he became manager of a large tract of land near Montreal, in Canada, known as the Beauharnais Settlement, and he was for two years member for Beauharnais in the Colonial Legislature. He was afterwards made Governor of the Red River Settlement, an important post under the Hudson's Bay Company, where he played no mean part in the organisation of the province, for it was little less, under his sway. During his tenure of this appointment he crossed the Rocky Mountains, at that time hardly brought within the range of civilisation, and visited Vancouver's Island, which the British Govern

[1] This account of Sir J. W. Colvile is compiled from the Inns of Court Calendar, 1877, by Charles Shaw (a notice no doubt approved by Sir James himself), and from the above-mentioned article in the *Times* of 8 Dec. 1880.

ment had placed under the Hudson's Bay Company. He returned to England in 1852, succeeding on his father's death to most of his directorships and to the management of much West India business for members of his family and for himself. Few men have been more respected in all relations of life than Mr. Eden Colvile, the companies with which he has been connected owing much to his high sense of honour, his untiring energy, and his good-tempered wisdom."

He married at Montreal in Dec. 1845, **Annie Maxwell**, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell of Montreal, Canada, but by her, who died at Craigflower, 27 Aug. 1891, æt. 69 (*Times*, 28 Aug 1891), and was buried at Crombie, had no issue. With him, therefore, the male descent of his father, Andrew Wedderburn Colvile, became extinct, and the representation of his grandfather, James Wedderburn, devolved on the descendants of his great uncle, Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy, of whom an account is given in the next section of this chapter.

(*b*) *The Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven.* *(See pedigree at p. 306.)*

Peter Wedderburn [1781-1873], afterward **Wedderburn-Ogilvy** of Ruthven (third but second surviving son to James Wedderburn-Colvile, ante. p. 305, was born at Inveresk 23 Sept. 1781 (J.W. 42). He was bred to the sea and sailed for some time in the "Arniston," a vessel belonging to John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, Jamaica (post, chap. x., and engaged in the West Indian trade. In 1797, however, he entered the sea-service of the East India Company, and made six voyages (the two last as commander), in one of which he went to China as Captain of the "Camden," but retired from the Company's service in August 1810 (J.W. 42). He died at Ruthven 30 March 1873, and is there buried. There is a miniature of him at Ruthven.[2]

He married at Edinburgh 30 April 1811, **Anna Ogilvy**, sole child and heiress to James Ogilvy of Islabank or Ruthven, co. Angus, by Jean, sole child to Michael Balfour of Denmiln, co. Fife, and thus, on the death of his wife's father in Oct. 1826, he assumed the additional surname of Ogilvy, and added the armorial bearings of Ogilvy of Ruthven to his own.[3]

By his wife, who was born at Ruthven 6 April 1778, died there in May 1853, and is there buried, he had issue five sons and three daughters. Of the sons,

1. **James James Wedderburn**, was born in George Street, Edinburgh, 4 Feb. 1812 (*Scots' Mag.* 1812, p. 155); died at Ruthven 13 Sept. 1819 (*Blackwood*, p. 120), and is buried there (J.W. 42-43).
2. **Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy**, afterwards of Ruthven, was born at Islabank, 8 Sept. 1814 (J.W. 42; *Scots' Mag.* 1814, p. 799). He entered the army in 1832, and was captain in the second Life Guards, when, being on guard at the birth of the Prince of Wales, he at once, in accordance with custom, obtained the rank of Colonel. Living 1898 at 23 Grafton Street, W.[4] He married at Easton Neston, co. Northampton, 7 Aug. 1856, **Lady Henrietta Louisa Fermor** (younger daughter of Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, and sister of George William Richard, fifth and last Earl), but by her, who died at Contrexeville in France 30 Aug. 1888 and is buried at Easton Neston, had no issue.
3. **Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy**, born at Ruthven 15 Nov. 1815 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 956), sailed for India as a cadet in 1836, and served in the Madras Infantry; but died unmarried at Madras in 1847, and is there buried. His portrait is at Ruthven.[5]

[1] See for some of the dates, etc., in this account J.W. 42.

[2] See also S.W. 710; L.W. 16.

[3] The descent of James Ogilvy of Ruthven, originally of *Coull*, is unascertained. Ruthven, now bearing its old name, was in his time called Islabank, the water of Isla flowing below the bank whereon the garden is situated. The property was bought by his father Thomas, whose father, also Thomas, was *clergyman* of Cupar in Angus, before the Revolution in 1688, and married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Smith of Camno, co. Perth. Thomas Ogilvy (junior) married his cousin Anne, daughter to James Smith of Camno; and James Ogilvy of Coull, thereafter of Ruthven or Islabank, was the issue of this marriage. See Douglas' Baronage, p. 544. The farm called Auldallan, lying near to Callow, is said to have belonged to his progenitors, as it does still to his descendants, the Ogilvys of Ruthven, but I do not find any such family as Ogilvy of Auldallan mentioned by Douglas. In the list of subscribers to Abercrombie's *Martiall Achievements*, 1715, James Ogilvie, Baron Baillie of Cupar is named. The jurisdiction was then the Earl of Airlie's, but I know not who this James was. *Note to J. W.'s MS. memoir* (slightly condensed). See also R.D. 343.

[4] He is heir presumptive to the Balindean baronetcy.

[5] He is named in the will of Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie (L.W. 17).

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4. **John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy.** See below.
5. **James Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** born at Ruthven 4 Aug. 1820 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 285); entered the 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers) as ensign in lieu of his brother, John Andrew, 30 March 1838, and was lieutenant-colonel in the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers, and a J.P. for the counties of Perth and Forfar. He married, at Glasgow 24 Jan. 1856, **Catherine Lilian Harriet Ramsay,** only child of William Ramsay of Rannagulzion, Alyth, co. Perth (brother to Sir George Ramsay, ninth baronet of Banff), Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, but by her, who survived him, had no issue. He died at Rome, 28 Jan. 1893.

Of the daughters,

1. **Jean Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** born at Ruthven, 24 May 1813 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 477). Living (1898) at Linton Rectory, Skipton, co. York. Her portrait is at Ruthven.
2. **Isabella Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** born at Ruthven, 8 Jan. 1817 (*Scots' Mag.*, pt. i., p. 79). Died unm. at Willington Lodge, Bromham Road, Bedford, 14 April 1884. Buried at Bedford.
3. **Anna Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** born at Ruthven 8 Sept. 1822 (*Scots' Mag.*, pt. ii., p. 519).

John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy (fourth son of Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy) was born at Islabank 2 July 1818. He entered the army as ensign 25th Foot Regiment 14 July 1837, but retired 30 March 1838, and was subsequently a major in the Perthshire Militia. He was sometime in Australia, and later on was resident at St. Andrew's, co. Fife, and on the continent. Living (1898) at Woodside, Bathford, Bath, co. Somerset. He married, at Edinburgh 26 June 1860, **Jessie Stewart Gray,** elder daughter of the late James Coutts Crawford Gray, fourth son to Charles Gray of Carse Gray, co. Forfar, and by her has had issue seven sons and four daughters. Of the sons,

1. **Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Edinburgh 8 April 1861, and educated at Clifton College. He entered the army, as lieutenant 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders), but died at Edinburgh, 24 March 1883. Buried at Ruthven Church.
2. **Charles James Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Edinburgh, 21 Nov. 1862, and was educated at Madras College, S. Andrew's, and on the Continent. Living (1898) in the Argentine.
3. **John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Alyth, 16 Sept. 1866, and educated at Bath College. Living (1898) on a ranch in Santa Fé.
4. **Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Alyth, 1 Oct. 1870, and educated at Bedford Grammar School. Living (1898) at Shanghai.
5. **Colin Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at S. Andrew's, 28 Oct. 1872; and [illegible] there 20 June 1877, and is there buried.
6. **Donald Stuart Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at S. Andrew's 20 Sept. 1874. Educated at Bath College.
7. **Walter Gray Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Quedlinburg in Germany, 7 July 1880.

Of the daughters,

1. **Annie Ethel Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Alyth 27 Dec. 1864.
2. **Isabella Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Alyth 25 Sept. 1868.
3. **Margaret Helen Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at S. Andrew's 13 Dec. 1876. Died there 29 March 1878. Buried there.
4. **Katherine Lilias Wedderburn-Ogilvy,** was born at Bedford 28 Aug. 1883.

(c) *The Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie.* *(See pedigree at p. 315.)*[1]

James Wedderburn [1782—1822], fourth but third surviving son to James Wedderburn Colvile (ante, p. 305), was born at Inveresk 12 Nov. 1782 (J.W. 44), and was, no doubt, educated at the grammar school at Musselburgh, which was then well known. He is named in his father's will in 1802 (L.W. 9), and in the following year, 17 Dec. 1803, became a member of the faculty of advocates (Adv.Adm. 8).[2] He was elected a collector

[1] The whole of this section was corrected and approved by the late Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell of Middlebie, and in addition has been read in proof by his eldest son, and also by his sister, Mrs. Hugh Blackburn.

[2] He was also admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, 13 April 1804. "James Wedderburn, third son of James Wedderburn Colvile of Inviresk (*sic*), with certificate from the Dean and Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, 20 Dec. 1803." *Lincoln's Inn MS. Adm. Book.*

of decisions 11 July 1807, a post which he resigned 10 June 1811. Meanwhile the Lord Advocate (Maconochie) appointed him Advocate Depute, a post which he held till 9 March 1811, when he resigned it on being appointed sheriff depute for co. Peebles, an office he also resigned, 10 July 1816, on his further appointment as Solicitor General for Scotland (J.W. 44; *Gent. Mag.* 1811, pt. i., p. 391; 1816, pt. ii., p. 79).

His career was cut short by his early death, which occurred at St. Mary's Isle, co. Kirkcudbright, where he is buried, 7 Nov. 1822.[1] "He died (says J.W. in his MS.) after a short illness while on a visit to his sister (Lady Selkirk, ante, p. 307) at S. Mary's Isle, most heartily regretted by all his family and relatives, to some of whom, then far in the decline of life, his attentions had been those of a son, rather than a connexion. His professional rise and prospects were well justified by his strict honour and integrity, his talents and application."[2] His will, dated at Edinburgh 27 Oct. 1813, was proved in London 24 April 1823 (L.W. 16).

He had married, 28 Dec. 1813, **Isabella Clerk**, daughter to James Clerk[3] (third son to Sir George Clerk Maxwell, Bart., of Penicuik, co. Midlothian, and Middlebie, co. Dumfries) by Janet, daughter to George Irving of Newton, co. Lanark, and by her (born in Edinburgh 10 April 1789, died at Killearn, co. Stirling, 2 Nov. 1865, and there buried) had issue four sons and three daughters. The sons were,

1. **James Wedderburn**, born in George Street, Edinburgh, 23 Sept. 1814 (*Scots' Mag.* 1814, p. 799). He studied medicine, and after receiving his diploma as surgeon left Edinburgh in 1834-35 and entered the army as assistant surgeon to the Coldstream Guards Nov. 1836, and accompanied the regiment to Canada in 1838. He was afterwards with the Scots Greys but resigned owing to failure of health, consequent on a chill caught when in Canada. He died unm., at 39, Craven Street, London, 17 July 1863, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. The Scotch confirmation of his will is recorded at Somerset House, 27 Oct. 1863 (L.W. 32).
2. **George Wedderburn**, born in Edinburgh 25 March 1817 (*Gent. Mag.* 1817, pt. i., p. 369; *Scots' Mag.* 1817, pt. i, p. 79). He was admitted a writer to the signet, 30 Jan. 1840, and practised in Edinburgh at India Street and Ainslie Place (*Hist. of Writers to the Signet*, Edin., 1890; *Scottish Law List*, 1852, 1857). He died unm., in Edinburgh, 1 May 1865, and is buried in the Dean Cemetery there.
3. **John Wedderburn**, born in George Street, Edinburgh, 5 July 1820 (*Scots' Mag.* 1820, pt. ii., p. 189). He entered, in 1838, the military service of the East India Company, as an Infantry Cadet, in the Bengal Presidency, and was subsequently in the Bengal Staff corps, where he attained the rank of Major General. He was present at the siege of Moultan. He died s.p. at 21, Haverstock Hill 4 Jan. 1879 (*Times* 8 Jan. 1879), and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.[4] His will was proved in London, 25 Jan. 1879 (L.W. 39).

   He was twice married. i. At Bengal, in 1846 (*Beng. Marr. Ind. Off.*, lxx., 226) to **Matilda Costello**, daughter of Don Costello, a Spanish gentleman settled in India. She d.s.p. 19 Jan. 1874 at her husband's then residence, 99, Earl's Court Road, London, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery.[5] ii. At S. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, 26 Oct. 1875, to **Margaret Panton** (daughter of William James Panton), who survived him, and is living (1898) in South Hampstead.
4. **Andrew Wedderburn**, afterwards **Wedderburn-Maxwell** of Middlebie, who carried on the line of his father's family. See post, p. 314.

[1] See *Gent. Mag.* 1822, pt. ii., p. 479: *Scots' Mag.* 1823, pt. ii., p. 752; and *Blackwood's Mag.*, p. 802 for the place and date of his death. For other slight references to him see S.W, 704, 710.

[2] His death is referred to in a letter from his friend, Sir Walter Scott, 10 Nov. 1822, quoted in *Lockhart's Life*, vol. vii., pp. 102, 106.

[3] The descent of Isabella Clerk is shown in the pedigree on p. 315, which embodies (so far as is material) a royal lineage given in Foster's *Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent*, and also, together with the matriculation of arms given post, p. 316, n. 2, shows the way in which the estate of Middlebie has descended to her issue.

Two portraits by Raeburn of her and her husband are in the possession of her granddaughter, Miss Mackenzie (Ainslie Place, Edinburgh). Copies of these are at Glenlair, and a smaller copy of that of the Solicitor-General is at Roshven. There is also a crayon drawing of Isabella Clerk (æt. 6?) by Crawford at Glenlair.

[4] The inscription on his tomb is, "Sacred to the memory of Major-General John Wedderburn, late of H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, who departed this life 4 Jan. 1879."

[5] On her tomb is, "In memory of Matilda, the beloved wife of Major-General John Wedderburn, who died 19th January 1874. R.I.P."

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The daughters were,

1. **Janet Isabella Wedderburn**, born in George Street, Edinburgh, 2 Oct. 1815 (*Scots' Mag.*, 1815, p. 872),[1] and died of consumption, on her return from Madeira, in 1852, at Silverknow, near Cramond, co. Midlothian. She was buried at Edinburgh. She married at Edinburgh, 10 April 1838, *James Hay McKenzie*, W.S.[2] (third son of Colin McKenzie of Portmore, co. Peebles), by whom she had issue two sons and four daughters, viz., Colin, born 1841, died 1882; George, born 1851; Isabella Elizabeth, born 1844, married General Kirkland, who died 1896; Louisa Helen, born 1847; Anne Christina, born 1850, married E. M. Bannerman; Jean Charlotte, born 1852.
2. **Jean Wedderburn**, born in Edinburgh, 7 Aug. 1818 (*Gent. Mag.* 1818, pt. ii., p. 177; *Scots' Mag.*, 1818, p. 293); died at Killearn, co. Stirling, 8 May 1897; and is buried there. She married at Edinburgh, 10 April 1835, *Peter Blackburn* of Killearn[3] (eldest son of John Blackburn and Rebecca Gillies), then in the second Life-guards, and later M.P. for Stirling and (1859) a lord of the treasury. He died 20 May 1870, leaving issue, eight sons and five daughters, viz:—

   (1) John, b. 1842, living unm. 1898; (2) James, b. 1845, formerly in the Royal Navy, and called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1870, he d. unm. 1892; (3) Peter, b. 1847, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, m. 1883 Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Whitelaw, M.P., of Gartshore, living (1898) s.p.; (4) Andrew Cathcart, b. 1851, d. unm. 1887; (5) Colin George, b. 1853, d. unm. 1888; (6) Hugh, b. 1855, C.E., living unm. 1898; (7) Adam Gillies, b. 1858, Capt. 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, served with distinction in Egypt 1882, and died unm. 1891; (8) Arthur Octavius, b. 1862, d. unm. 1889; and (1) Isabella; (2) Rebecca Marion, m. 1872, Capt. John Hope, R.N. (see ante, p. 308, n. 1); (3) Jean; (4) Helen Agnes, m. 1874, Norman George Lampson (who d. 1894) and has issue; and (5) Mary.
3. **Jemima Wedderburn**, born at 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 1 May 1823 (*Scots' Mag.* 1823, p. 774; *Blackwood*, p. 734). She married at Edinburgh, 12 June 1849 (*Gent. Mag.* 1849, p. 198), *Hugh Blackburn*, now of Roshven, Kinlochailort, co. Inverness (formerly Professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge), younger brother of Peter Blackburn of Killearn (see above).

   Mrs. Blackburn's name has long been well known as that of an artist, especially distinguished for her representation and knowledge of animals, which early attracted the attention both of Sir Edwin Landseer and of Mr. Ruskin, the latter of whom wrote an article on her "Illustrations of Scripture," in 1855.[4] An account of her work is given in *English Female Artists*, by E. C. Clayton (London, Tinsleys, 1876, vol. ii., p. 394 *seqq*). While she has sent but few works to public exhibitions, she has produced several illustrated books, including *The White Cat, Fortunio, Illustrations of Scripture by an Animal Painter* (afterwards (1886) reproduced as *Bible Beasts and Birds*), *Caw Caw, The Pipits, British Birds*, etc., etc. Her last work is *Birds of Moidart* (1895).[5] She has also designed several stained-glass windows, *e.g.*, one of the Nativity for Glasgow Cathedral, and another for the Episcopal Chapel at Kinloch Moidart. Mrs. Blackburn has had issue three sons and one daughter, viz:—William, born 1850, called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1877, m. 1887 Vere Philippa Savile (daughter of the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Savile); Hugh, born 1856, Major in the Buffs, retired 1897; Alan, b. 1865; and Margaret.

Andrew Wedderburn [1821—1896], afterwards **Wedderburn-Maxwell** of Middlebie and Glenlair, youngest but ultimately only surviving son and heir of James Wedderburn and Isabella Clerk, was born at 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1821

[1] This entry, however, wrongly describes her birth as that of "a son."

[2] James Hay Mackenzie was born in 1810, and admitted a W.S. 1 March 1831. He married secondly, 4 March 1863, Selina Jane Norton, widow of Donald Hume Macleod, and died at Edinburgh 16 Feb. 1865. See the *History of Writers to H.M. Signet*, where it is stated that he was Keeper of the Reg. of Inhibitions 1844-65 and Deputy-Keeper of the Great Seal 1853-65.

[3] The ring of 1580, described in the chapter on the family arms (post, part v.), is at Killearn.

[4] Reprinted in Ruskin's *Arrows of the Chace*, ii., 250-53 (1880). Some letters from Ruskin and also one from Thackeray to Mrs. Blackburn are given in E. C. Clayton's volume (*ut. sup.*). Her paternal ancestry, as attempted in this volume, is altogether wrong.

[5] She exhibited one picture in the R.A. of 1849, and has from time to time contributed to the R.S.A.

The Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie, showing their descent from James Wedderburn, Solicitor-General for Scotland, and through his wife, Isabella Clerk, from the Clerks of Penicuik, Maxwells of Middlebie, Irvings, Hamiltons, and James II., King of Scotland.

James II. of Scotland = Mary, daur. of the Duke of Gueldres, married 1449.

Mary, married 1474 = Sir James Hamilton, Lord Hamilton.

Janet, daur. of Sir David Beaton = James, 1st Earl of Arran.

James, 2nd Earl of Arran = Margaret Douglas, daur. of James, 3rd Earl of Morton.

Other issue extinct in male line.

Claud Hamilton, ancestor of the Dukes of Abercorn = Margaret, dau. of Lord Seton.

William, Earl of Angus, Marquis of Douglas = Margaret Hamilton.

Sir John Hamilton, Lord Bargany = Jean Douglas.

Sir Patrick Houstoun = Anne Hamilton.

Sir John Inglis of Cramond Bt., d. 1688 = Anne Houstoun.

William Clerk, burgess of Montrose, d. 1620 = Mary, dau. of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum.

Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Henderson = Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bt.

John Clerk of Penicuik.

John Maxwell of Middlebie.

Robert Maxwell.

Dorothea Ballantine = John Maxwell.

2. Janet Inglis = Sir John Clerk of Penicuik.

1. Lady Margaret Stewart, dau. of Earl of Galloway.

William Clerk = Agnes Maxwell.

Sarah Weir = George Irving of Newton.

Janet Inglis = Provost Colquhoun of Edinburgh, 1738.

Sir James Clerk, d.s.p. 1782 = Elizabeth Cleghorn.

Sir George Clerk Maxwell, d. 1784 = Dorothea Clerk Maxwell.

George Irving of Newton = Isabella Colquhoun.

1. Sir John Clerk = Mary Appleby, d.s.p. 1798.

2. George Clerk, d. unm.

4. William. — 5. Robert.

3. James Clerk, d. 1793 = Janet Irving, m. 1756.

Sir George Clerk, b. 1787, d. 1867 = Marion, dau. of Ewan Law.

↓ *The Clerks of Penicuik.*

John Clerk-Maxwell, d. 1856 = Frances, dau. of Robert Cay.

Katharine Mary, dau. of Dean Dewar = James Clerk-Maxwell, F.R.S., d.s.p. 1879.

Isabella Clerk, b. 1789, m. 1813, d. 1865 = James Wedderburn, b. 1782, d. 1822.

The Wedderburn-Maxwells.

James Wedderburn, b. 1814, d. unm. 1863.

George Wedderburn, b. 1817, d. unm. 1865.

John Wedderburn, b. 1820, d.s.p. 1879.

Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell, b. 1821, d. 1896 = Joanna, dau. of Dr. James Keir, m. 1847.

Janet Isabella, m. J. H. Mc Kenzie. ↓

Jean, m. Peter Blackburn of Killearn. ↓

Jemima, m. Hugh Blackburn of Roshven. ↓

Helen Mary, dau. of Rev. H. G. Faussett Osborne, m. 1891.

James Colvile Wedderburn-Maxwell, b. 1849.

Andrew Harry Wedderburn, b. 1850.

George Wedderburn = Jane Trevelyan, dau. of D. F. Carmichael, m. 1881.

Francis Keir Wedderburn b. 1857, d. 1893, unm.

Charles Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1858, d. 1882, unm.

1. Alice. — 2. Mary, m. 1891 Charles Canman. ↓

John Wedderburn-Maxwell, b. 1894.

Henry Godfrey Wedderburn-Maxwell, b. 1897.

1. Dorothy Helen. — 2. Maud.

Charles Carmichael Wedderburn, b. 1882.

1. Margaret Joanna. — 2. Beatrice Aytoun. — 3. Katharine Anne.

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(*Scots' Mag.* 1822, p. 137; *Blackwood*, p. 132). He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Haileybury College, co. Herts, whence he entered, in 1842, the Madras Civil Service, in which he continued for thirty-six years. He was collector and magistrate of several of the largest districts in the Presidency, 1860-78, and at the close of his time, was asked to continue for a year in order to assist in a famine with the experience he had acquired on two such occasions previously, after which, on his retirement in 1878, his career was favourably noticed by the Government. In 1879 he, in right of his mother, succeeded his cousin James Clerk-Maxwell,[1] in the estate of Middlebie, co. Dumfries and Glenlair, co. Kirkcudbright, under the provisions of a deed of entail, and thus took the name and arms of Maxwell of Middlebie and Glenlair in addition to his own.[2] He died at Bath, 12 May 1896, and is buried at Corsock, co. Kirkcudbright.[3]

He married at Trinity Chapel (Episcopal), Edinburgh, 14 Sept. 1847, **Joanna Keir**, second daur. of James Keir, M.D. (of West Rhynd, Strathearn, and later of Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, and West Rhynd Lodge, Musselburgh), and by her (living at Oxford in 1898) had issue four sons and two daughters,

1. **James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn**, who succeeded his father. See post, p. 317
2. **Harry George Wedderburn**, born at Cuddapah 18 Nov. 1850; baptized there (*Madr. Bapt., Ind. Off.* xxix., 557); educated at Glenalmond and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated 21 Oct. 1869, graduated in honours and took the degrees of B.A. (1874), B.C.L., and M.A. (1879). He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, 20 April 1870; called to the Bar, Easter Term 1875; and soon after went to India, where he practised at the bar in Madras, and was official trustee and acting Advocate-General of the High Court there.

   He m. at S. George's Cathedral, Madras, 29 Dec. 1881, **Jane Trevelyan Carmichael**, youngest daughter of David Fremantle Carmichael, Esq (member of Council, Fort S. George), by whom he has issue a son and three daughters, viz,

   Charles Carmichael Wedderburn, born in Madras, 31 Dec. 1882.
   Margaret Joanna Wedderburn, born at Ootacamund, 8 July 1884.
   Beatrice Aytoun Wedderburn, born at S. Andrew's, Fife, 29 Dec. 1887.
   Katharine Anne Wedderburn, born at Madras, 12 Oct. 1889.
3. **Francis Edward Keir Wedderburn**, born on board the s.s. "Columba," off Malta, on its voyage home from India, 11 March 1857; baptized at S. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London; educated at Clifton College and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated 19 Oct. 1878, but, passing into the Civil Service of India, did not proceed to a degree. Went to India 1880, and entered the Madras Civil Service; and was acting assistant-resident at Mysore, and (1891) special assistant to the Collector of Gangam. Died unm. at Calingapatam, Madras Presidency, India, 2 Feb. 1893 (*Times*, 7 Feb. 1893).

[1] He was retoured his heir of tailzie and provision 15-18 March 1880 (R.H. 60, four retours).

[2] This change of name, etc., was registered in the Lyon College at Edinburgh. By a matriculation of arms, dated 10 Dec. 1879, it is recited that Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell of Middlebie, co. Dumfries and Glenlair in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was fourth but eldest surviving son and heir of the late James Wedderburn (and Isabella Clerk his wife), who was third son of James Wedderburn of Inverask, second surviving son of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, Baronet, heir male of Sir John Wedderburn first Baronet of Blackness, whose Arms are recorded anno 1705 in the Public register of the College: and that the said Isabella Clerk was only daughter of James Clerk, second surviving son of Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, co. Edinburgh, Bart., and Dorothea his wife, dau. and heir of William Clerk-Maxwell, Advocate, and Agnes his wife, dau. and heir of John Maxwell of Middlebie aforesaid; that the said John Maxwell, by deed of entail 9 June 1722 recorded in the register of Tailzies 30 June 1722, conveyed his estate of Middlebie in favour of a series of heirs under condition that they in all time after their succession be obliged to bear and use the surname, arms, and designation of Maxwell of Middlebie as their proper arms, surname, and designation; that John Clerk Maxwell aforesaid left one son, James Clerk Maxwell, who d. s.p. 5 Nov. 1879, whereupon the succession opened to the said Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell, etc., etc." The matriculation then confirms to Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell and his descendants the following arms, viz:—Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, a saltire sable, in chief a mullet gules, within a bordure Azure for *Maxwell*, 2nd and 3rd Argent, a Chevron between three roses Gules barbed Vert for *Wedderburn*. Above the shield is placed a helmet of his degree, with a mantling gules doubled Argent and upon wreaths of the proper liveries are set the two following crests, viz., dexter a Stag lodged in front of a holly-tree proper (and above, the motto "Reviresco") for *Maxwell*; and sinister an Eagle's head erased proper (and above, the motto "Non Degener") for *Wedderburn*. In testimony, etc., George Burnet, Lyon. (Extracted with some abbreviations from the original at Glenlair).

[3] A portrait of him, æt. 21, is at Glenlair, where there are also two crayon portraits of himself and his wife in later years.

4. **Charles Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Gracefield, Ardrisaig, 15 Nov. 1858, and there baptized; educated at Glenalmond and Sandhurst; obtained his commission in the 18th Regiment (Royal Irish) 1879; but died of a rapid decline, following on a chill, at Glenlair, 12 Nov. 1882. Buried at Corsock, co. Kirkcudbright.

Of the daughters,

1. **Alice Wedderburn** was born at Cuddapah 10 Dec. 1853; baptized there (*Madr. Bapt., Ind. Off.*, xxxii, 11). Living (1898) at Oxford.
2. **Mary Wedderburn**, twin with her brother Francis Edward Keir (see above); born 11 March 1857; baptized at S. Paul's, Knightsbridge; m. 18 Dec. 1891 at Corsock parish church, co. Kirkcudbright, *Charles Cannan*, son of David Cannan and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and has had issue four daughters, all born and baptized at Oxford, viz., Margaret Dorothea, born 21 Nov. 1893; Frances Keir, born 14 Oct., died 27 Dec. 1894; May Wedderburn, twin with Frances Keir; and Joanna Maxwell, born 27 May 1896.

James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn-Maxwell was born at Cuddapah, Madras, India, 5 Feb. 1849; baptized at Cuddapah (*Madr. Bapt., Ind. Off.*, xxviii., 58), and educated at Glenalmond and Sandhurst. He entered the army (54th Regiment) 1869, and later joined the Bengal Staff corps, and served in the 3rd regiment of infantry, Punjab frontier force, on the disbandment of which he was appointed to the 2nd Bengal native infantry. He served in the Burmese war, 1885-87 (medal and clasp), and, having attained the rank of major, retired in 1890. He succeeded to Glenlair on the death of his father in 1896, when he assumed the additional name of Maxwell.

He married at S. Michael's Church, Hartlip, 29 Oct. 1891, **Helen Mary Faussett-Osborne** (eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry G. Godfrey Faussett-Osborne of Hartlip Place, near Sittingbourne, co. Kent, and Vicar of Littleton, co. Worcester), by whom he has issue two sons,

1. **John Wedderburn-Maxwell**,[1] born at Crismill, Bearsted, co. Kent, 20 July 1894, and there baptized.
2. **Henry Godfrey Wedderburn-Maxwell**, born at Glenlair 31 July 1897, and baptized at the Episcopal Church at S. Ninian's, Castle Douglas.

and two daughters,

1. **Dorothy Helen Wedderburn-Maxwell**, born at Crismill 20 Aug. 1892, and baptized at Bearsted.
2. **Maud Wedderburn-Maxwell**, born at Glenlochar House, Glenlochar, Castle Douglas, 11 Oct. 1895, and baptized there at the Episcopal Church of S. Ninian's.

[1] He and his sister were, however, born before their father's succession to Middlebie and Glenlair and consequent change of name.

PART III.

CHAPTER IX.

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ROBERT WEDDERBURN OF PEARSIE (SECOND SON OF SIR ALEXANDER, FOURTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS) AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Now represented in male line by the descendants of Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, and in female line by the Maclagan-Wedderburns of Pearsie. (See pedigrees opposite and at p. 331.)

Robert Wedderburn[1] [1708-86], afterwards of Pearsie, fifth but second surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn and Katharine Scott, was born, no doubt, at Dundee 13 Feb. (Bl. 11), and was there baptized 16 Feb. 1708 (D.B. 59).

He is named, 5 Jan. 1723, as witness to a bill protested by his father (D.D. 91), and 25 Dec. 1725, as witness to a sasine following on a bond of provision by Sir Alexander in favour of Katharine Scott (F.S. 97). In the latter document Robert is described as "servitor to John Mercer, writer in Perth," with whom he had thus been studying for the profession of the law. He is named as the writer of a disposition 10 Aug. 1726 (D.D. 96), and as "writer in Forfar" 5 Oct. in that year (R.D. 341). Thereafter he is often[2] referred to as "notary" or writer in Forfar, up to 7 April 1738, when he became sheriff clerk of Forfar, being described in the appointment (orig. at Pearsie) as "well affected to His Majesty's person and government." He used no symbol, but had as his notarial motto "Libertas optima rerum" (S.W. 569; F.S. 102-3, 105). After his appointment he is generally designed as "sheriff clerk of Forfar," *e.g.*, 27 Dec. 1738 (D.D. 108); 12 May 1739 (D.B.R. 516); 11 Aug. in that year, when he writes and witnesses the marriage contract of his sister Katharine (S.W. 568); 8 July 1740, when he gives a bond to Dr. John Edward for a charge on Pearsie (F.S. 110), and, 24 Sept. 1744, when he is cautioner to a bond by his brother, Thomas Wedderburn in Inverness (S.W. 576). He was also appointed, 6 Sept. 1741, substitute deputy by William Maule, Earl of Panmure, then Admiral-Depute of parts of Mearns and Angus (orig. appointment at Pearsie), and likewise acted for many years as agent for John, Earl of Airlie.[3]

In 1745 he raised recruits for the Glen Proason Company, which formed part of the second battalion of David, Lord Ogilvy's regiment, to which Pearsie's brother, Sir John, and his eldest son were attached (ante, p. 288). When, after Culloden, Lord Ogilvy sought shelter in Angus, Pearsie received him and furnished horses for his escape, a matter to which Lord Ogilvy refers in a letter (orig. formerly at Pearsie), dated from Paris 20 Feb. 1751, and signed, no doubt for safety, "J. Douglas," in which he assures Pearsie that he never can forget the services he rendered him in the '45.[4]

At the time of Lord Ogilvy's escape (writes J.W. in his MS.), Cortachy Castle, Lord Airlie's chief seat, was occupied by Captain Hewett and a party of the Government troops, which was replaced by another detachment under "one of the most noted of these military robbers," Captain Hamilton of S. George's Dragoons.[5] This individual sent a sergeant's party to the house of Pearsie, where they lived at free quarters for several weeks, and committed great violence among the tenantry.

I may here best quote the account of Pearsie's connection with the '45, given in the memorandum taken down by J.W. from the months of Pearsie's son and daughter, from which I have already quoted some other passages (ante, pp. 265, 282 and 288, note 2).

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 568-69. 576, 586-87. 589, 591, 594, 602, 607-10. 615. 717; Bl. 11, 33, 62. 93; J.W. 46, 50, 69, 110; D.C. 102; D.P.B. 584. 598, 600, 601, 602; D.B.R. 516; D.D. 91, 96, 102, 108, 115, 122, 133-34, 137-38. 140-41; D.Dec. 88-89. 102; D.M.D. 53, 63, 65; G.S.R. 142; F.S. 97-98, 102-103, 105, 109-10, 119, 125; R.D. 318, 330, 341, 342 *d*, 399; R.A.D. 162, 176; Br.T. 27; D.B. 59; D.M. 24, 29.

[2] *e.g.*, 30 May 1727, when attorney for his brother-in-law, Alexander Read (F.S. 98); 29 Aug. 1729, when he gets a factory from James Paterson of Craigie (R.D. 330); 16 Sept. 1729, notary to a bill protested by his father (D.D. 102); 3 Nov. 1729, writes a sasine (F.S. 103); 4 July 1730, appointed factor for the creditors of Gray of Innerichtie (R.D. 318; R.A.D. 162); 4 Sept. 1734 (D.Dec. 88, 89); 2 Nov. 1736, witness to a bond by his father and eldest brother (R.D. 342 *d*).

[3] JW.'s MS. ex rel. David Graham, afterwards Wedderburn of Pearsie, post. p. 327.

[4] In this same letter, which is quoted in J.W.'s MS., Lord Ogilvy regrets his absence from Paris during the visit of Miss Read, the artist and Pearsie's niece (ante, p. 262) to that city.

[5] See *Chevalier de Johnstone's Memoirs*, 1745-46, pp. 42-43. "On Nov. 8, 1746 Captain Hamilton was tried and condemned to make restitution to several of those he had robbed and plundered. Such was the terror of the Government soldiery, even among the adherents of the Establishment, that it took all the firmness of the president of the Court of Session, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, to secure a verdict against the vagabond; the effect of which was that many similar actions were sustained against the officers of Cumberland's army" (J.W.'s MS.)

Pedigree showing descents from Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie and Isobel Edward, 1708—1897.

Robert Wedderburn, second surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn (ante, p. 261), b. 1708, d. 1786, buried in Dundee. = Isobell Edward, daughter and heiress of David Edward of Pearsie, b. 1718, m. 1738, d. 1788, buried in Dundee.

John Wedderburn, b. 1744, d. unm. 1787.

Anne Read, dau. of John Read of Cairney, m. 1787, d.s.p. 1789.

Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, b. 1748, d. 1829. = Eliza Rattray, dau. of David Rattray, d.s.p. 1823.

David Webster. ↓ post, p. 329.

Elizabeth Wedderburn, b. 1746, d. 1825. She married James Graham of Meathie and Baldmuir and had issue. Two of her sons, David and John, succeeded to Pearsie and took the name of Wedderburn, but died unm. See post, pp. 322, 327.

Katharine Wedderburn, b. 1751, d. 1793. = Robert Stewart M.D., of Dundee.

Isabel Wedderburn, b. 1753, d. 1795. = Rev. James Stormonth of Kinclune, d. 1809.

Stewart Family.

Stormonth Family.

James Stewart, b. 1782, d. 1839 unm.

Isobel Stewart, b. 1783, d. 1834 unm.

Margaret, twin with Elizabeth, d. inf.

Elizabeth Stewart, b. 1786, d. 1854, m. 1813. = Alexander Stormonth, b. 1790, d. 1839.

1. Isabella, d. unm. —
2. Elizabeth, m. Dr. Maxwell. → —
3. Katharine, m. Dr. Fraser. →

4. Jean, d. unm. —
5. Graham, d. unm. —
6. Margaret, m. Rev. D. Carment. →

Stormonth-Wedderburn.

James Stormonth, b. 1816, d.s.p. 1851. = ——, dau. of Rev. David Inglis of Lochlee.

Katharine Stormonth, b. 1814, d. 1891, m. 1834, succeeded to Pearsie and assumed the name of Wedderburn in 1870. = Rev. James Maclagan, b. 1788, d. 1852.

Isabella Stormonth, b. 1817, d. 1861, m. 1836. = John Watt of Meathie.

See p. 324, n. 6.

Maclagan-Wedderburns of Pearsie.

1. James Stuart-Maclagan, b. 1836, d. 1855. —
3. Patrick Dugald Maclagan, b. 1842, d. 1854.

2. Alexander Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn of Pearsie, b. 1840.

Anne Ogilvie, dau. of John Ogilvie, m. 1865. = 6. Joseph Robert Maclagan Wedderburn, b. 1850, unm. 1898.

1. Elizabeth, m. 1872, David Shier, M.D. —
2. Katharine Anne, m. 1864, Rev. D. Macalister. → —
3. Isabella Stormonth, unm. 1898. —
4. Mary Christian Foote, unm. 1898.

4. John Maclagan Wedderburn, b. 1844. = Heleu Forrest, m. 1881.

1. James, b. 1882. —
2. Alexander Stormonth, b. 1884. —
3. John, b. 1886. —
4. David Shier, b. 1889. —
5. Laurence, b. 1894. and
1. a dau., b. and d. 1888. —
2. a dau., Helen.

5. Laurence Craigie Maclagan Wedderburn, b. 1846. = Gertrude Elizabeth Maxwell, m. 1880.

1. James, b. 1881. —
2. Maxwell, b. 1883. —
3. Laurence Dalrymple, b. 1885. —
4. Robert Shier, b. 1893. and Margaret.

1, James, b. and d. 1866. —
3. Alexander Stormonth, b. and d. 1874.

2. John Ogilvie, b. 1869. —
4. George, b. 1875.

5. Laurence Craigie, b. 1877. —
6. Charles William, b. 1880.

7. Joseph Henry, b. 1882. —
8. Ernest, b. 1884.

1. Anne Maxwell. —
2. Katharine Stormonth. —
3. Rachel, b. 1872, d. 1888.

4. Elizabeth. —
5. Edith. —
6. Isobel.

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"Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, (he says) next brother to Sir John and uncle to young Sir John last named, raised the Glen Proason Company of men for Lord Ogilvy's second battalion. His lordship made his escape on Pearsie's horses, and to his interference with McArthur young Sir John owed his safety. A Mr. Ross was minister at Kingoldrum at that time, and was first asked to shelter Sir John—Pearsie having got from John, Earl of Airlie, the churches both for Ross and for McArthur—but he refused, saying that, though he had acquired his living through Pearsie, he did not mean to lose it by him. All these circumstances brought Pearsie under suspicion, and Captain Hamilton, then occupying Cortachy Castle with a detachment of the Government troops, sent a sergeant's party, who took possession of the house at Pearsie and lived there for some time at free quarters. Pearsie sought shelter in the hills, where he remained for many weeks undiscovered through the faithfulness of his servants, until he obtained a protection from the Lord Justice Clerk. With this he proceeded to attend a county meeting at Forfar, where his arrest by Captain Hamilton was rendered ineffectual by the production of his protection. A lad of 17 years of age, by name Charles Webster, one of the Glen Proason Company, was tried for his life and condemned, refusing to implicate Pearsie, though offered a free pardon if he would do so.[1] He was, however, only imprisoned, and returning to Pearsie, settled there and left descendants, his last surviving daughter having been a servant to Mrs. Elizabeth Wedderburn or Graham of Balmuir, from whom and from Charles, now of Pearsie, this narrative was collected."

The hill on which Pearsie hid was, of course, Catlaw. The protection order, dated 20 July 1746, is still preserved at Pearsie, and, as it describes Robert Wedderburn as Sheriff Clerk of Angus, it is clear that he must have retained his office throughout the troubles of the time.[2] After this protection he was no farther endangered for his share in the '45, though other efforts were made to implicate him.

[1] "Charles Webster, one of Pearsie's recruits, a youth of 18, was condemned to death, but offered free pardon if he would implicate the person who enlisted him. This he declined, and very many having suffered, his sentence was commuted to one of imprisonment. When that was over he returned to Pearsie where he died at an advanced aged. One of his daughters was nurse to Robert, second son of Graham of Meathie." (Note to J.W.'s MS.)

The following certificate, however, among the papers still at Pearsie, seems hardly consistent with the above note:—"I do hereby certify that at the special sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery in and for the County of York on Wednesday the 20th day of August 1746 Charles Webster was indicted for High Treason in Levying Warr against His Majesty and on the 6th day of October 1746 the said Charles Webster was tried by a Jury of the said County and Acquitted of the same. Witness my hand 7th October 1746. John Knottsford Clerk of [hole in paper].

[2] The following is a copy of the document:—"By the Right Honourable Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk.—

Whereas Robert Wedderburn of Persie, Sheriff Clerk of Angus, did give in a petition to me setting furth that he had been accused of having a Letter directed to him by some of the Rebells who made their Escape to Bergen in Norway and thereby suspected of keeping a Correspondence with the Rebells against his majestie's Government and that he was Informed that a warrant was intended to be execute against him on that account And further Setting furth That he beged leave to Declare that he never did Correspond with any of the said Rebells since the Commencement of the present unnaturall and wicked Rebellion nor did he assist them with money nor had he any Concern in answering their Draughts directly or Indirectly and also Setting furth That as for his own Behaviour during this unnaturall and wicked Rebellion he therewith produced a Certificat under the hand of Mr. Alexander Scott Minister of the Gospell att Kingoldrum within whose parish he resides dated the fourteenth Current whereby the said Mr. Alexander Scott Certified That during the late wicked and unnaturall Rebellion the said Robert Wedderburn did not bear arms nor join the Rebellion in any Shape so far as he knew or had heard But lived mostly at home in a peaceable and quiet manner and during these Seven years that he resided in said parish attended the Kirk there and also during the time of the said wicked Rebellion and Therefore Craving that I would take his case into Consideration And in respect thereof to Discharge the executing of any warrant against him for and on Account of the said alledged Crime And by my Interloquitor of this date having considered the said petition with the Letter directed to the said Robert Wedderburn from Bergen in Norway which was Transmitted to me by the Honourable Sir Everard Faukener pursuant to His Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland his Commands and the Certificat above narrated under the hand of the said Mr. Alexander Scott produced with the said petition discharged the executing of any warrant against him for and on Account of the said Crimes Alledged against him Upon his finding Sufficient Baill or Caution to answer to any Complaint Lybell or Indictment that may be brought against him before the High Court of Justiciary or any other proper and Competent Court in law at any time within the Space of Twelve Months from and after this date for the said Crimes Alledged against him And for his good Behaviour during said space Under the penalty of Two hundred pounds Sterling money in case of ffaillie These therefore Certify and Declare that the said Robert Wedderburn has found Baill and Caution Conform to and in Terms of the foresaid Interloquitor Given att Edinburgh the Thirtieth day of July 1746."—And. Fletcher.

ROBERT WEDDERBURN

(*of Pearsie*)

BORN 1708; DIED 1786.

ROBERT WEDDERBURN

(*of Pearsie*)

BORN 1708: DIED 1786.

After the '45 Pearsie thus resumed the duties of his office as sheriff clerk of Forfar, and is so designed on many occasions.[1] He is also named as one of those nominated as tutors and curators to his children, 19 Nov. 1753, by David Scrymgeour of Birkhill (S.W. 587); as witness to a discharge by his mother, 15 July 1754 (*ib.* 589), and to another, 19 Sept, by his nephew, David Read (*ib.* 591). He also, 26 April 1756, granted a discharge to David Wedderburn of that ilk (*ib.* 594); and 24 Sept., witnessed a sasine by him (F.S. 119). There is a letter to him from Katharine Dunbar (wife of his brother Thomas, post, chap. x.), dated 20 March 1760, in which she thanks him for his kindness to one of her sons (J.W. 69). He was executor to his aunt, Margaret Balfour, relict of his uncle, the doctor, 10 April 1765 (Br.T. 27), under whose will he had been a legatee for £500 (D.D. 133). He is also named as a substitute in the Great Seal charter and entail of Idvies, 6 Aug., 27 Dec. 1766 (G.R.S. 142; F.S. 125). Among the latest references to him is a disposition, 17 May 1785, by Mrs. Ann Fletcher (wife of Captain Alexander Read of Logie) to him and his wife of a flat in Milu's Buildings in the Nethergait of Dundee, of which he got sasine the same day (D.P.B. 598; D.D. 134)[2]

In 1779, Jan. 15, he appears to have sold the estate of Pearsie, with the consent of his wife and his eldest son, to his second son, Charles, for a sum to be paid at the first term after his death and to be used in satisfying bonds of provision then made by him in favour of his three daughters and his youngest son, the residue of his estate going to his eldest son, John, who, however, did not long survive him (D.D. 137).

He died at Pearsie 19 Feb. 1786, and was buried, 22 Feb., in the Howff of Dundee (J.W. 50; D.M.D. 63).[3] There are two portraits of him at Pearsie, one in early life and one in age. The latter is said to have been painted in London in 1784, and is, I believe, by Opie, as another precisely similar picture of Pearsie by that artist is at Birkhill. Reproductions of both these pictures are given opposite this and the preceding page

He had married at Dundee, 1 Feb. 1738 (by banns 27 Jan. preceding), **Isobel Edward**, heiress of Pearsie (D.M. 24) The marriage contract,[4] describing the bride as only daughter of the deceased David Edward, second son of the late John Edward of Persy, and heir retoured to her uncle Thomas Edward of Persy, is dated 30 Jan.; and sasine following on it was registered 8 April (F.S. 109).[5] She was born 12 Nov. 1718

[1] *e.g.*, 8 June 1748, witness (D.P.B. 584); 29 Nov. 1748, curator for Grizel Scott, a relative no doubt on his mother's side (D.D. 115; and cp. D.Dec. 102, s.d. 21 June 1749); 17 Jan. 1749, named *re* the affairs of Gray of Innerichtie (R.A.D. 176); 7 Aug. 1752 *re* the affairs of David Wedderburn of that ilk (S.W. 586); 13 Sept. 1753, witness (D.D. 122); 21 Jan. 1766, on the inquest for serving Grizel Wedderburn heir to her brother David (S.W. 607-10); 2 June 1766, witness to the marriage contract of Agatha Wedderburn (ante, p. 287; Bl. 33); 27 Feb. 1771, godfather to John, son of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean and Lady Margaret Ogilvy (ante, p. 293; Bl. 93).

[2] See for other slight references of him S.W. 602. 615; Bl. 62; D.C. 102; R.D. 399; and the *Journals of the House of Lords*, 8 Geo. III., vol. xxxii., 38 *a*, 47 *b*, 49 *a*, 55 *a b*, 126 *a b*, 127 *a*, where a case to which he was a party is mentioned. There are some references to him after his death in connection with his children.

[3] See also *Scots' Mag.* 1786, p. 103, where, however, both date and place are wrongly given as "12 Feb. at Dundee." That the date is correctly given above is clear both from D.M.D. 63 and from the inscription on Pearsie's tomb, while that the place was Pearsie and not Dundee would seem clear from a note to J.W.'s MS., where, on the authority of David Graham-Wedderburn of Pearsie (post p. 327, he says, "In the S.W. corner of the garden at Pearsie there is a small piece of consecrated ground surrounded by a hedge, where a chapel stood at a remote period. When Pearsie died in 1786 he was to have been buried there had the weather prevented his remains being conveyed to Dundee."

[4] The marriage contract describes him as writer in Forfar; the marriage register as "shiriff clerk of Forfar," although his appointment is not dated till 7 April 1738. Probably his father retired from the sheriff-clerkship on Robert's marriage, and Robert at once took up the duties while the formal appointment was being made out.

[5] The estate of Persy or Pearsie (says J.W.) had in 1584 belonged to the Campbells, and was, in common with other of their lands in the country, church plunder, being attached to the Abbey of Coupar. A curious incident relates to the succession of Isobel Edward to the property. She was the granddaughter of John Edward of Pearsie, who died in 23 Sept. 1721, having had issue five sons, Thomas, David, Alexander, Andrew and John. Of these both Thomas and David were drowned, in their father's lifetime, in fording the waters of the Acharroch, Caratie or Crombie (for the stream has various names at various spots), one of them having gone to the aid of the other. Thomas was unmarried, but David had married and left a daughter Isobel. On the death of their father, the third son, Alexander, took possession of the estate, but his right to it was disputed on behalf of Isobel. The succession depended on which of the two elder brothers had died first. Their death had occurred on the evening of a winter's day, and it was ill proving which had been last seen alive. If Thomas were the survivor, Alexander succeeded; if David, his daughter Isobel, and this, after a law suit lasting six years, she at length succeeded in proving (Note to this effect among J.W.'s papers, marked "Taken down in June 1822 from Pearsie's dictation"). Mr. J. R. Maclagan-Wedderburn tells me that he has always understood that the spot where the brothers were drowned was near the junction

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(J.W. 46) and died Jan. 1788, when she was buried with her husband in the Howff of Dundee (D.M.D. 65).[1] By her will, dated 2 Feb. 1787, and registered at Dundee 9 Jan. 1788, she leaves all her property equally among her three daughters (D.D. 138). A portrait of her, with one of her children on her knee, is at Pearsie, and is reproduced opposite. By her Robert Wedderburn had issue, in addition to a child who died soon after its birth,[2] three sons and three daughters. The sons were,

1. **John Wedderburn.** See post, p. 325.
2. **Charles Wedderburn,** who succeeded to Pearsie on the death of his father. See post, p. 325.
3. **David Wedderburn** or **Webster** (for he assumed the latter name), whose descendants took up the male representation of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie on the death of Charles Wedderburn in 1829. See post, p. 329.

The daughters were,

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn,**[3] born at Dundee 1 June 1746 (J.W. 46); died 13 Sept. 1825 (*ib.* 53-54), and was buried in the Howff of Dundee.[4] She married *James Graham* of Meathie and Balmuir, co. Angus, and by him, who died in 1792, had issue four sons, viz.: (1) James Graham of Meathie and Balmuir, born 1774. He went into business in London in 1794 (S.W. 679), and is named as being so occupied there in his discharge of his curators, 9 June 1795 (D.D. 146); took the name of Webster, pursuant to the will of his relative, Dr. Thomas Webster,[5] in 1816 (H.C.R. v c). He married in London in 1823 Elizabeth Ramsay, by whom he had issue three

of the Prosen with the Cally Burn, where the old glen road crossed the river by a ford, and there was an inn, the ruins of which may still be seen at Pearsie. He adds that the above statement as to Isobel's succession cannot be correct, as she would be heir to both her father and her uncle, and that the point probably was whether under the standing infeftment heirs female were excluded or not.

He also sends me the following curious account of the funeral expenses of John Edward of Pearsie:—"43 gallons of Ale, £40; 18 pints Wine, £36; 24 pints Brandy, £36; 4 lbs. weight Sugar, £2. 8.; 16 lbs. weight Tobacco, £11. 4.; 2 bottles of Snuff, £3; 20 dozen pipes, £2. 8.; 4 Wedders, £10 13. 4. To a Coffin, £12 12.; to thirteen ells flannen, £16; to making yrof, £1; to 24 poultry at 3/4 per pair, £4; given to the poor, £12. 12; To a hand bell and mortcloth being brought from another parish, £4; to making the grave, £2: to Shortbread, £3; given to the surgeon, £12. 12. Total, £206 9. 4." (The money is, of course, scots).

[1] See *Gent. Mag.* lviii, p. 84, where the date and place of her death are given as 1 June at Dundee. In this instance, however, the inscription in the Howff is, no doubt, correct

[2] See D.M.D. 53, where an entry, "1738-39, Robert Wedderburn's child" must refer to a child of Robert of Pearsie.

[3] Miss Brown of Muirton near Craigellachie, co. Aberdeen, has a portrait by Miss Read of Elizabeth Wedderburn, daughter to Pearsie and wife of James Graham of Balmuir, together with a smaller picture of her son, James Graham-Webster, with a medallion head of old David Webster in the corner. Sir William Wedderburn has a portrait by Opie of old James or David Webster (see below, note 5).

[4] J.W., 46, says she was born at Dundee, but I find no entry of her baptism there. The date of her death is given in the inscription on the Balmuir monument in the Howff of Dundee (see post, s. the chapter on the Howff). She is named in her father's disposition 15 Jan. 1779 (D.D. 137); her mother's will 2 Feb. 1787 (*ib.* 138); the will of James Webster of Clapham in 1789 (D.C. 105); in the arbitration between her brother Charles and his brothers and sisters, 4 April, 1791, and his disposition, 9 May in that year (D.D. 140-41). There are also provisions by her husband to her (*ib.* 142-43) and an appointment by him of curators to their children in 1792 (*ib.* 144).

[5] The connection between the Websters and the Wedderburns of Pearsie is through the second marriage of Isobel Edward's mother, Beatrix Proctor, with Mr. Webster, a merchant in Dundee. Of this marriage there were several sons, including James, John, George, and Thomas (D.C. 105), the last named of whom, afterwards the Rev. Dr. Webster, died 6 July 1816, æt. 85, leaving a considerable estate, the bulk of which, after legacies to his wife's relations and others, he left on trust to be laid out in the purchase of lands in the counties of Forfar and Perth, to be entailed on the issue of Elizabeth Wedderburn, whom failing on that of Katharine Wedderburn, and their heirs in succession, the heirs in possession to take the name of Webster. Dr. Thomas Webster was thus great uncle of the half blood on the mother's side to James Graham who succeeded him, but whose circumstances seem to have become involved, so that by loss of the estate the entail became inoperative. Of the other Webster brothers one or more were in business, and founded the East and West Indian house of Webster and Co., in Leadenhall Street, London, which was flourishing in 1773-74. See S.W. 650, where they are described as "druggists." It was through these brothers that the two elder sons of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie got their commissions in the H.E.I.C.'s service, while Pearsie's third son, David, succeeded them in their business, which thus passed to him and John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, who together founded the Wedderburn firm. It is under James Webster's will (D.C. 105) that David Wedderburn himself took the name of Webster, and that his children and descendants have added that name to their own (post, pp. 378 *seqq*).

ISOBEL EDWARD
of Pearsie
wife of Robert Wedderburn.

Pedigree of the Grahams of Claverhouse, Viscounts Dundee, and of their heirs male, 1630—1897.

John Graham of Claverhouse, d. before 20 June 1562.
William Graham of Claverhouse, infefted therein 29 June 1562.
William Graham of Claverhouse, infefted therein 7 Nov. 1572
Sir William Graham of Claverhouse. Living 1630-34, died before 1643. = Marion, daughter to Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie.

David Graham, called his son and heir 12 Oct. 1619, 10 Aug. 1620, d. before 1623.
George Graham of Claverhouse, called son and heir 1623, and eldest son in 1628.
Walter Graham of Duntrune, d. 1678. = Elizabeth, daughter of David Guthrie of that ilk.

Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, "eldest son" in 1644; died before 18 June 1678. = Jean Carnegie, dau. of first Earl of Northesk.
Other male issue d.s.p.
David Graham, IV. Viscount Dundee, d. 1706.
Alexander Graham of Meathie. = Barbara Fergusson.

John Graham of Claverhouse, I. Visct. Dundee, d. June 1689; retoured heir to his father and grandfather 1678. = Jean, dau. of William Lord Cochrane, son of the Earl of Dundonald.
David Graham, III. Viscount Dundee, d.s.p. 1700.
William Graham, V. Viscount Dundee, attainted 1715.
David Graham, b. 1687, d 1766 (styled Viscount Dundee). = Grissell Gardyne, younger dau. of Robert Gardyne of Latoun, and widow of Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk, m. 5 March 1718.
Alexander Graham, bought Duntrune from his nephew James, 6th Viscount; d.s.p.
Grizel, dau. of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth bart. of Blackness, d.s.p. = James Graham, b. 1698, d 1777. = Isabel, dau. of Guthrie, d. 1780, æt. 68.

James Graham, II. Visct. Dundee, d. Dec. 1689 s.p.
James Graham, VI. Viscount Dundee attainted 1745-46; died unm. 1759.
Two daughters.
Alexander Graham, d. 1782. = Clementina, dau. of David Gardyne of Latoun.
1. Elizabeth, m. Alexander Johnstone. —
2. Clementina, d. unm. —
3. Ann, m. James Mudie.
James Graham of Meathie and Balmuir, b. 1741, d. 1792. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, b. 1746, d. 1825.
Charles Graham, merchant in London.
Other issue.

Alexander Graham, d. unm. in London 27 Oct. 1802.
Ann, d. unm 1809. — Grizel, d. unm. — Elizabeth, d. unm. — Alison, d. unm, 1823.
Amelia Graham, d. 1824, m. 1781. = Patrick Stirling of Pittendreich.
Clementina d. 1825; m. 1794 Gavin Drummond of Keltie, and had issue an only child, Clementina, who m. 1862 Walter, Earl of Airlie. ↓
1. James Graham of Balmuir, b. 1774, took the name of Webster 1816. = Elizabeth Ramsay, m. in London 1823.
2. Robert Graham, b. 1775, d. unm. 9 Sep. 1836.
3. David Graham Wedderburn b. 1784, d 1858, succeeded to Pearsie 1829, unm. —
4. John Graham-Wedderburn, b. 1787, d. 1870, succeeded to Pearsie 1858, unm.
Isabella, d. unm. 1830. — Katherine, d. unm. 1843.

William Stirling-Graham, b. 1794, d. 1844.
Alexander Stirling-Graham, b. 1796, d. 1801.
Clementina, b. 1782, d. 1877.
Jean, m. 1808, d. 1868. = Capt. John Mortlock Lacon, son of Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart. He d. 1853.
James Graham Webster.
Two other sons and a daughter.

John Edmund Lacon, b. 1810, d. 1894. = Louisa Matilda, dau. of Edward Shewell, m. 1844.
Henry Lacon.
Other issue.

Frederick Graham Lacon, only child, b. 1849, d. 1875. = Anne Margaret, dau. of Archdeacon Hopper of Norwich.

Ida Clementina, b. 1875, m. 1896. = John Wigan (now Graham-Wigan).

A son b. 1897.

sons and a daughter.[1] (2) Robert Graham, born 1775, died unm. 9 Sept. 1830 (J.W.'s MS.). He is named in the will (L.W. 17) of his uncle, Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie. (3) David Graham, born 1784, who succeeded to Pearsie, as heir of entail on the death of his uncle, Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie in 1829, and died unmarried in 1858. See post, p. 327. (4) John Graham, born 1787, who also succeeded to Pearsie as heir of entail on the death of his brother David in 1858, and died unmarried in 1870. See post, *ib.*: and two daughters, (1) Isabella Graham, died unm. 21 Aug. 1830, aged 51 (J.W. 57-58). (2) Katharine Graham, died unm. 27 March 1843, aged 64. Both she and her sister were buried in the Howff of Dundee. See also L.W. 17.

2. **Katharine Wedderburn**, born at Pearsie 6 June 1750 (J.W. 46), and died in Dec. 1793, being buried in Dundee 21 Dec. (D.M.D. 67).[2] She had married about 1780,[3] *Robert Stewart*, an eminent physician in Dundee, by whom she had issue a son and three daughters, viz., James Stewart, born and baptized in Dundee 13 Jan. 1782 (D.P.R. orig. rec.), died unm. 30 April 1839; Isobel Stewart, born 8 Oct., baptized at Dundee 13 Oct. 1783, and died unmarried in 1834; Margaret (twin with Isobel), who is said to have died in infancy; and Elizabeth Stewart, who was born 11 Jan. 1786, married her cousin Alexander Stormonth, died at Aberdeen in 1854, and was buried at Broughty Ferry. From her marriage descend the Maclagan-Wedderburns, now of Pearsie (see below).

3. **Isobel Wedderburn**, born at Pearsie 9 Oct. 1753 (J.W. 46) and died at Airlie 31 March 1795 (J.W.'s MS.).[4] She married at Dundee 2 June 1786 (D.M. 29)[5] the *Rev. James Stormonth* of Kinclune, in the parish of Kingoldrum, minister of Airlie, and by him (d. 29 Dec. 1809) had issue, besides six daughters,[6] an only son, Alexander Stormonth, born 16 Jan. 1790, who married in 1813 his cousin Elizabeth Stewart

[1] James Graham-Webster of Meathie and Balmuir was heir male of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and would (but for attainder) have succeeded to his title. I give opposite a tabular pedigree, largely founded on a document among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 60), which shows James Graham-Webster's descent and representation of his family, and which may be taken to be authentic and correct, although I have not space to cite the authorities for each statement in it

[2] Administration of her estate, with her will, dated 4 Dec. 1793, annexed, was granted to her husband 7 Oct. 1795 (L.W. 5).

[3] She is named as unmarried in her father's disposition of Jan. 1779 (D.D. 137). See for other references to her, her mother's will 1787 (*ib.* 138; her brother's arbitration in 1791 (*ib.* 140; and the will of James Webster in 1789 (D.C. 105).

[4] She too is named in her father's disposition of 1779; her mother's will 1787; her brother's arbitration 1791; in two dispositions by him and his brother David to her of a flat in the Nethergait of Dundee 1791-92 (D.D. 137-38, 140-41; D.P.R. 601-2); and in James Webster's will in 1789 (D.C. 105).

[5] The banns were dated 27 May. The register misnames her Elizabeth.

[6] *Note on the daughters of Isobel Wedderburn and James Stormonth and their families.* These six daughters were, 1, Isabella, b. 26 Aug. 1787, d. unm. at Edinburgh, 25 April 1862; 2, Elizabeth, b. 20 Sept. 1788, d. in Edinburgh, 7 Feb. 1874; 3, Katharine, b. 4 May 1791, d. at Nigg, co. Ross, 21 March 1863; 4, Jean, b. 18 July 1792, d. 25 July 1795; 5, Graham, b. 8 Oct. 1793, d. 3 Jan. 1796; 6, Margaret, b. 15 Feb. 1795, d. in Edinburgh, 24 Oct. 1874. Of these, three married, viz.,

2, Elizabeth, m. 1 July 1818, *Dr. John Maxwell* of Dundee, formerly surgeon in Jamaica, and by him (who d. at Dundee, 13 Oct. 1859, æt. 96) had issue two sons and six daughters, viz., 1, William Maxwell, b. 8 May 1823, d. unm. at Liverpool, 27 Aug. 1849, æt. 26; 2, James Maxwell, b. 12 Sept. 1824, Lt.-Col. 34th regiment, served in the Crimea, where he was wounded, and d. at sea on his way home from Cape Coast Castle, where he had acted as Governor in the Ashantee Campaign, 14 April 1874; and 1, Isabella, m. 12 June 1838, *Dr. John Fergusson* of Dundee, who then emigrated to Perth, Western Australia; 2, Elizabeth Charlotte, m. 7 Sept. 1842, *Rev. James Carment* of Comrie, co. Perth; 3, Anne, m. 8 Dec. 1840, *John Ogilvie*, Solicitor, Dundee; 4 Margaret m. 18 Sept. 1849, *Alexander Bethune* of Blebo, co. Fife, d. 2 Dec. 1890; 5. Katharine Stormonth, d. unm. in Edinburgh, 22 Oct. 1897; and 6, Mary Wedderburn, b. 22 Nov. 1829, living, unm. 1898.

3, Katharine, m. 1822 *Rev. David Fraser* of Dores, co. Inverness and later of Nigg, co. Ross, and by him had issue three sons and one daughter, viz, 1, John Fraser, M.D., of Parkburn, Kilsyth, co. Stirling, m. 1857 Julia Orr and had issue four sons, John, David, James, Peter, and four daughters, Sarah, Isabella, Julia, and Catharine, who m., 1886, *James Balfour Kinnear*, W.S. (and has issue, George, b. 1888); 2, David Fraser, d. unm. March 1843; 3, Peter Fraser, b. 1837, d. unm. 22 Aug. 1892; and Isabella Wedderburn Fraser, b. 1828, living unm. 1898.

6, Margaret, m. 30 May 1815, *Rev. David Carment* of Glasgow and later of Ross-keen, co. Ross, and by him (d. 26 May 1856, æt. 83) had issue besides two children who died in infancy, 1, Rev. James Carment, m. 7 Sept. 1842, his cousin, Elizabeth Charlotte Maxwell, and has issue, David, John, James, Samuel, William Maxwell, Malcolm, Joseph, Elizabeth, Isabella Anne, and Margaret (d. 31 March 1869, æt. 16); 2, John Carment, S.S.C. Edinburgh, m. October 1855, Marion Anderson, who d. s.p. 7 Dec. 1892, æt. 78; 3, Joseph Carment, m. Jan. 1863, Caroline Anderson, and has issue, David Malcolm, John James, Joseph Alexander Stewart, William Miller, Andrew Gray, Mary, Margaret, Olive and Caroline Violet; 4, Samuel Carment, d. 8 Feb. 1834, æt. 8; 5, David Carment, d. 12 June 1839, æt. 20; 6, Malcolm Carment, d. 29 Sept. 1842, æt. 14; 7, Isabella, d. 9 March 1835, æt. 14; 8, Elizabeth, d. unm. 21 Dec. 1873, æt. 50.

(see above), and died in 1839 at the house of Balthayock, co. Perth, leaving issue one son and two daughters. Of these the son, James Stormonth, born 30 May 1816, married a daughter of the Rev. David Inglis of Lochlee, and died s.p. at Montrose in 1851; while of the daughters (1) Katharine Stormonth, afterwards Mrs. Maclagan, succeeded as heir of entail to Pearsie on the death of her cousin, John Graham-Wedderburn, in 1870, when she and all her family assumed the name of Wedderburn in addition to and after that of Maclagan. See post, p. 327. (2) Isabella Stormonth, born 31 July 1817; died 4 Feb. 1861, having married in 1836, John Watt of Easter Meathie, and by him (who died 24 Feb. 1861) had issue six sons and five daughters.[1]

John Wedderburn [1744-87][2] was born at Pearsie 28 July 1744 (J.W. 46, 50). He went out to India in 1763[3] and joined the military service of the East India Company as a cadet in 1764, rising to be captain 1769, major 1781, and lieut.-colonel 1787.[4] There are two letters from him among the Warren Hastings MSS. in the British Museum (MSS. 29,194*f*, 237; 29,145, p. 412). These are as follows:—

Honble Sir, [Undated]

Captn Grant informs me that a Portuguese Smac (?) the Sacrament bound first for Madras receiv'd her Dispatches on Monday, but the Supra-Cargo was not gone on board on Wednesday at 5 in the evening. She pass'd the fort on Sunday. I am, Honble Sir, your most obed^t and faithful Ser^t

J. Wedderburn, Capt
com. 1st B^n 1 Regt

Honourable Sir, Fort William, 26th Aug. 1780.

I am sorry to inform you that 6 men are missing of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment and said to have gone off for a Portuguese Ship yesterday forenoon. Should you esteem it proper to send a Party to search the ship, if now practicable, I would willingly offer my services to take charge of it, this being the first desertion of consequence since the arrival of the Regiment.

Being on the Duty of the Main Guard it is out of my power to wait on you personally. I have the honour to be with the utmost respect Honble Sir, your most obedient, humble servaut John Wedderburn
Capt. commands 1st Batt. 1st Regt.

Honble Sir

I beg leave to add that Major Breton acquaints me that he is ill or would have waited on you with this report.

He died at Calcutta, 15 July 1787, and was there buried on the following day.[5] A portrait of him in boyhood is at Pearsie. He was never married, and was thus succeeded in the representation of his branch of the family by his brother Charles, who had already acquired the estate of Pearsie.[6]

Charles Wedderburn [1748—1829][7] was born at Pearsie 1 Aug. 1748 (J.W. 46, 50), and matriculated at S. Andrew's University in 1762 (S.A.R. 42). He visited Paris in 1765, where he intended entering the French service, but was prevented from doing so by the contemplated reduction of Lord Ogilvy's regiment, in which he would otherwise have got a commission, and which he saw reviewed before the Court.[8] He, therefore, sailed for India and entered the military service of the East India Company, in which he was aide de-camp to Brigadier-General Wedderburn, commander of the forces in Bombay,

[1] *Note on the Watt family.* The sons were 1, John Alexander Stuart Watt, b. 11 Oct 1841, m. 30 Nov. 1870, Mary Stuart M'Gregor and has issue (John Erskine Stuart, C. Alexander Morgan, Mabel, Ysabel Chemys); 2, Stormonth Watt, now in S. America, unm.; 3, James Watt, d.s.p.; 4, Charles Francis Watt, d. unm. 8 July 1873; 5, Henry Watt, now in S. America, unm.; 6, Ernest Watt, b. 1854, unm. The daughters were 1, Elizabeth; 2, Margaret; 3, Katharine; 4, Isabella (d. 1875, having m. Alexander Brown of Liverpool, who d. 1889, and had one daughter); 5, Frances Mary Anne (m. 1878 John C. B. Annesley and has issue three sons and one daughter).

[2] See G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125, for mentions of him in the Great Seal Charter and sasine of Idvies in 1766.

[3] It is possible that before this he was apprenticed to the mercantile house of the Websters in London, as a John Wedderburn so occupied in 1757 (D.C. 103) may be he.

[4] See List of Officers in the Indian Army, Longmans, 1838, where, however, the date of his death is wrongly given as 18 July.

[5] See J.W. 50; *Gent. Mag.* 1787, p. 366; *Scot's Mag.* 1788, p. 206; *Europ. Mag.* 1788, p 303; and for his burial, *Reg. Bengal Burials* (Ind. Off.), iv., 40. There is a grant of the administration of his estate, dated 2 Aug. 1787, among the *Bengal Administrations* (Ind. Office), No. 23,200, and another such grant to his brother, David, 9 June 1789 (L.W. 4).

[6] John, as we have seen, was never in possession of Pearsie, which appears to have been settled, with his consent, on his brother Charles in 1779 (D.D. 137).

[7] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 673, 692, 697, 699-700, 703, 707-9, 711, 714, 715, 717; Bl. 6, 7, 33, 83, 93; J.W. 46, 50, 52, 55; S.A.R. 42; D.C. 105; D.P.B. 600-602; D.D. 137, 139-41, 144-45; G.S.R. 142; R.H. 51; F.S. 125; R.D. 458; D.M. 30; J.W. 17.

[8] The regiment (says J. W. in his MS.) was a cavalry one, the uniform dark blue with red facings and waistcoat.

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who fell at Baroach 14 Nov. 1772 (post, Part iv.). He was a cadet in 1770, got rank as captain 1781, and retired 8 Jan. 1785 (*List of Officers in the Indian Army*, Longman's, 1838). "I believe (says J.W. in his MS.) that he practised medicine, but from his reluctance to speak of himself, I failed to obtain any memoranda of his services."

He must have been home, I think, in 1779, when his father, with the consent of his wife and his eldest son, John, sold to Lieut. Charles Wedderburn, his second son, his landed estate (D.D. 137), subject apparently to his own life-rent. Charles thus succeeded to Pearsie on the death of his father, and (again according to J.W.) freed the estate from debt, built the present house, which was completed in 1805, and greatly improved the place by planting many of the trees which now embellish it.

He is named[1] in a discharge to him as executor of William Ronald, surgeon in Bengal, 15 Nov. 1790 (D.D. 139), and again, 4 April 1791, in a decreet arbitral between him, his brother David, and their three sisters in regard to their father's estate (D.D. 140). On 8 April 1791 he was cognosced eldest (surviving) son and heir to both his parents, and a such was infeft in their flat in South Nethergait, Dundee, but a few weeks later disponed this to his brother David and his sister Isabel (D.P.B. 600-1 ; D.D. 141).[2] He was nominated a curator, 6 Oct. 1792, to the children of his brother-in-law, Graham of Meathie (D.D. 144). In the same year, 4 June, he was also admitted to the freedom of Forfar (orig. burgess ticket at Pearsie).

There are several letters from him to Alexander and Henry Serymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, 1787-1811 and 1817-24, in the Serymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest, which give occasional details in regard to various members of the family, *e.g.*, where he speaks of "leaving his country to go to London in 1770" (S.W. 697) ; of the marriage of his nephew Charles, etc. (see in all S.W. 673, 692, 697, 703, 707-9, 711, 714-15).[3] A facsimile of his signature to one of these (S.W. 673) faces p. 72 of vol. ii. There are two portraits of him at Pearsie, one about 1770 by Miss Read, which shows him in the East India Company's uniform ; the other done, after his return to Scotland, between 1790 and 1800. A reproduction of the latter faces this page.

He died at Pearsie 15 Feb. 1829 (J.W. 55), and was buried with his first wife in the Howff of Dundee.[4] His will, dated 8 Feb. 1821, was proved in London in the following May (L.W. 17). Although twice married he had no issue, so that his heir at law was Sir James Webster-Wedderburn (eldest son of his brother David). Charles Wedderburn, however, avoided the succession to Pearsie of either Sir James or his brother Charles (post, pp. 330 *seqq.*) by making a settlement under which he entailed his estate on his nephew, David Graham, third son to his eldest sister, Elizabeth, by James Graham of Meathie and Balmuir, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing on John Graham, David's next brother, with a like succession, whom failing on Alexander Stormonth of Kinclune (son of his sister Isabel) with a like succession, whom failing on the heirs female of the substitutes in the entail in succession, the heir in possession to bear the surname and arms of Wedderburn of Pearsie and none other. It was thus that Charles Wedderburn was succeeded at Pearsie by his nephew David Graham, who died unmarried and was followed by his brother John, on the death of whom, also unmarried, the estate went to Katharine Stormonth (wife of the Rev. James Maclagan, and daughter of Alexander Stormonth of Kinclune, see post, p. 327), who thereupon assumed the name of Wedderburn. From her descend the family of Maclagan-Wedderburns (for they have all taken the latter name), of whom an account will be given below.

Charles Wedderburn had been twice married—

i. At Dundee, 11 Sept. 1787 (by banns, 7 Sept.),[5] to **Anne Read**, daughter and one of the heirs portioners of the late Captain John Read of Cairney or Hill-bank, co. Angus

[1] He is, of course, also named as a substitute in the great seal charter and entail of Idvies in 1766, G.S.R. 142 ; F.S. 125 ; and also in the entails of Wedderburn and Birkhill in 1803 and 1812 (R.D. 473 ; S.W. 699-700).

[2] In the following year David disponed his half to his sister Isabel (D.P.B. 602).

[3] See for slight references to him S.W. 710 ; Bl. 33, 83, 93. He took some interest in the family history, copying some old documents (Bl. 6-7) and giving J.W. some information (J.W. 50-51).

[4] See Dundee Register of Burials, 1801-29, vol. ii. s.d., "23 Feb. 1829, Charles Wedderburn, aged 80 ; Designation, Esquire, of Pearsie ; Place of Death, Kirriemuir ; Cause, old age ; Dues, 4/-."

[5] See *Scots' Mag*, p. 466, and J.W. 50, where the month is unaccountably given as August, and D.M. 36. The marriage contract was dated at Hawkhill, near Dundee, 10 Sept. 1787 (D.D. 145). Her mother was Ann Guthrie of Clepington, and had had in all three daughters, viz, Isobel, m. David Lyon ; Elizabeth, m. David Anderson of Balgay ; and Anne, m. Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie. Both Charles Wedderburn and his wife, Anne Read, are named as legatees in the will of James Webster of Clapham, 14 Nov. 1789 (D.C. 105).

CHARLES WEDDERBURN

(*of Pearsie*)

BORN 1748: DIED 1829.

(second son to Alexander Read of Torbeg and Elizabeth Wedderburn, ante p. 262).[1] She died s.p. 20 Nov. 1789, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee, under a stone bearing an inscription and some lines in her praise.[2] When, on his death, her husband was laid beside her, no addition was made to the inscription.

ii. At Fintry, in the parish of Monifieth, co. Forfar, 5 Dec. 1797 (J.W. 50; *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1129; *Scots Mag.*, p. 930)[3] to **Eliza Rattray**, daughter of David Rattray, M.D., of Coventry, co. Warwick, and niece to Colonel William Rattray of Downie Park, co. Angus, of the family of Ranmagulzion, co. Perth. She also died s.p., 25 Feb. 1823, at the house of her brother, Dr. Charles Rattray, at Daventry, co. Northampton (J.W. 52; *Gent. Mag.* ciii., p. i., p. 286).

Charles Wedderburn thus dying without issue, was succeeded in Pearsie by his nephew and heir of entail,

David Graham or **Wedderburn**,[4] born 15 Dec. 1784, who was retoured heir general to his uncle 4 May 1829 (R.H. 51). He was a deputy lieutenant for Angus, and long resided at Pearsie, where he died unmarried 25 Dec 1858, and was buried in Dundee (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S., vi., p. 218).

John Graham or **Wedderburn**,[5] born in 1787. He succeeded his brother in Pearsie, and died unmarried 20 July 1870, and was buried in Dundee.

Sect I.—The Maclagan-Wedderburns of Pearsie.

John Graham or Wedderburn, dying unmarried, was thus succeeded by

Katharine Stormonth or **Maclagan-Wedderburn** (elder of the two daughters of Alexander Stormonth of Kinclune by Elizabeth Stewart, and consequently grand daughter of two of the daughters of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie), who was born at Dundee 1 Nov. 1814, and died at 3, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh, 25 April 1891, when she was buried in the Dean Cemetery there.[6]

On her succession to Pearsie she was retoured heir of tailzie and provision general to her cousin, John Graham-Wedderburn, 27-29 Sept. 1870 (R.H. 57), and at once, in accordance with the provisions of this entail, assumed the name and arms of Wedderburn, and thereupon a similar change of name was adopted by all her children, although not so required by the entail, which imposes the condition on the heir in possession only. Hence the various members of the family of Maclagan-Wedderburn, now of Pearsie and elsewhere.

She had married at Broughty Ferry 3 March 1834, the *Rev. James Maclagan*, D.D., and by him, who died 29 Oct. 1852, had issue six sons and four daughters,

1. **James Stuart Maclagan**, born at Kinfauns 11 Nov. 1836. Died at Aberdeen 18 Sept. 1855, and is buried there. He never bore the name Wedderburn, his mother not succeeding to Pearsie till after his death.
2. **Alexander Stormonth Maclagan**, afterwards **Wedderburn** of Pearsie. See post p. 328.
3. **Patrick Dugald Maclagan**, born at Kinfauns 31 July 1842. Died at Glendoick 19 July 1854; buried at Kinfauns. He, like his eldest brother, and for the same reason, never bore the name of Wedderburn.
4. **John Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Pitlowie, co. Perth, 20 Aug. 1844. Married at Montreal, 25 Aug. 1881, **Helen Forrest**. Living 1898 at Roden, Manitoba, Canada, and has issue,
   1. **James Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1882.
   2. **Alexander Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1884.
   3. **John Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1886.

[1] Thus Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie was first cousin to his wife's father.

[2] See *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1,150, where, however, the date is wrongly given as 30 Nov., and *Scots Mag.*, p. 571. For the epitaph on her tomb see post s. the chapter on the Howff.

[3] See Monifieth Parish Register. "1797 Nov. 30, Captain Charles Wedderburn of Powry (*sic*) and Miss Elizabeth Rattray of this parish were proclaimed."

[4] See also two letters from him to J.W. in 1825 and 1830 (J.W. 54, 56). He is a legatee in the will of James Webster (D.C. 105).

[5] These two brothers, "neither of whom ever married, were in the habit of spending the winter in Dundee, and they frequently visited that town at other times. While they both lived, wherever they went, they went together; they bore considerable resemblance to each other and the same mind seemed to animate both. Indeed, they were so loving and so loveable that they were generally known as the 'cheerable brothers'" (Warden's *Angus*, iv., p. 42).

[6] The headstone bears this inscription, "In memory of our mother Katharine Maclagan-Wedderburn of Pearsie, daughter of Alexander Stormonth of Kinclune, and widow of Rev. James Maclagan, D.D. Born 1st Nov. 1814. Died 25 April 1891."

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4. **David Shier Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1889.
5. **Laurence Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1894.

and

1. A daughter born and died 1888.
2. **Helen Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born 1891.

5. **Rev. Laurence Craigie Maclagan-Wedderburn**, minister at Madderty by Crieff, co. Perth. Born at Aberdeen 6 Sept. 1846; married at S. Andrew's, Broughty Ferry, 1880, his cousin, **Gertrude Elizabeth**, daughter of Lieut.-Col. James Maxwell. He has issue four sons and one daughter:—
   1. **James Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Madderty, 1881.
   2. **Maxwell Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Madderty, 1883.
   3. **Laurence Dalrymple Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Madderty, 1885.
   4. **Robert Shier Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Madderty, 1893.

   and

   Margaret Maclagan-Wedderburn, born at Madderty, 1888.
6. **Joseph Robert Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 16 Oct. 1850. Admitted a Writer to the Signet 1876, and practises in Edinburgh. Living (1898) at 3 Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh. Unmarried.

The daughters were:—

1. **Elizabeth Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Kinfauns, 11 April 1835; living 1898 at Exmouth; married, 7 Aug. 1872 at Pearsie, *David Shier, M.D.*, of the Government Medical Service, Demerara, who d.s.p.
2. **Katharine Ann Maclagan**,[1] born at Kinfauns, 21 June 1839; living 1898 at Edinburgh; married, 17 Aug. 1864, at Aberdeen, the *Rev. D. M. Macalister*, and has issue eight children of whom six survive.
3. **Isabella Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 8 Sept. 1848; living unm 1898, at Edinburgh.
4. **Mary Christian Foote Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 23 July 1852; living unm. 1898, at Edinburgh.

Alexander Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn, who succeeded his mother in the estate of Pearsie in 1891, was born at Kinfauns, 21 Sept. 1840. He is a doctor of Medicine, and in practice at Forfar; for which county he is medical officer, and also a justice of the peace.

He married at 4, Park Place, Dundee, 20 April 1865, his cousin, **Anne Ogilvie**, daughter of John Ogilvie of Dundee, by Anne, daughter to John Maxwell and Elizabeth Stormonth (see ante pp. 324, n. 6), and by her (b. 12 Sept. 1843, living 1898), has had issue eight sons and six daughters:—

1. **James Maclagan**, born at Forfar, 6 March 1866, died at Forfar, 13 April 1866, and is buried there. He died before 1870, and thus never bore the name of Wedderburn.
2. **John Ogilvie Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 10 April 1869.
3. **Alexander Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 4 Aug. 1874; died at Forfar, 13 Sept. 1874, and is buried there.
4. **George Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 3 August 1875.
5. **Laurence Craigie Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 6 March 1877.
6. **Charles William Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 2 June 1880.
7. **Joseph Henry Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 26 Feb. 1882.
8. **Ernest Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born at Forfar, 3 Feb. 1884.

The daughters were:—

1. **Annie Maxwell Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born in Dundee, 23 June 1867.
2. **Katharine Stormonth Maclagan Wedderburn**, born in Forfar, 1 Dec. 1870.
3. **Rachel Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born in Forfar, 7 Oct. 1872; died at Pearsie, 12 June 1888; buried at Forfar.
4. **Elizabeth Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born in Forfar, 5 Oct. 1878.
5. **Edith Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born in Forfar, 27 Sept. 1885.
6. **Isobel Maclagan-Wedderburn**, born in Forfar, 1 July 1887.

[1] Having married before 1870, she never bore the name of Wedderburn.

DAVID WEDDERBURN

(*third son of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie*)

BORN 1757: DIED 1801.

Sub-sect. II.—The Webster-Wedderburns.

David Wedderburn [1757-1801], afterwards **Webster** (third and youngest son of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie and Isobel Edward), was born at Pearsie, 15 Aug. 1757 (J.W. 46).[1] He is named in his father's testamentary settlement, dated 15 Jan. 1779 (D.D. 137), and also, after his death, in the decreet arbitral, 31 Dec. 1789, between his father's children as to their shares in the estate (D.D. 140). In pursuance of this, he, 9 May 1791, acquired jointly with his sister, Isobel, the flat in South Nethergait, which had belonged to his parents, but soon after, 22 Jan. 1792, made over his interest in it to her (D.P.B. 601-2; D.D. 141).

This disposition was no doubt chiefly owing to the fact that he had, in about 1780, gone from Scotland[2] to London, where he had settled as a West Indian merchant in the firm of his relative,[3] James Webster of Clapham, on whose death he, in compliance with his will, dated 14 Nov. 1789 (D.C. 105), assumed for himself and his issue the surname and arms of Webster, in lieu of those of Wedderburn, obtaining to that end a Royal License, dated 15 Jan. 1790 (H.C.R. v *b*). By James Webster's death he became the senior partner in the mercantile house, subsequently known as that of "Wedderburn and Co." of the success and vicissitudes of which an account will be given elsewhere (post, Part v).

He resided at Clapham, co. Surrey, and later at Shenley Hill, co. Herts (J.W. 62). There is at Pearsie a portrait of him, as a young man, a reproduction of which faces this page. J.W. in his MS speaks of him as "distinguished by his personal accomplishments and the suavity and gentleness of his manners," and from a note of his character by Lord Campbell (post, p. 332, n. 3), who was tutor to his son, James, it is clear that he was more remarkable for good nature than for strength of will.

He died of a decline at Bath, 21 March 1801, and was there buried (J.W. 47, orig. letter).

He had married at Dundee 26 Dec. 1785 (D.M. 28)[4] **Elizabeth Read** (only daughter of Alexander Read of Logie, co. Angus, by his wife, Ann Fletcher),[5] the marriage contract being dated at Dundee 28 Dec. 1785 and there registered, 26 Aug. 1796 (D.D. 148). By her, who was born at Logie 13 Oct. 1770 (J.W. 47), and died 9 Sept. 1857 (having married secondly, in June 1802, Robert Douglas),[6] David Wedderburn or Webster had issue three sons,

1. **James Wedderburn Webster**, afterwards **Webster-Wedderburn**. See post, p. 332.
2. **Charles Wedderburn Webster**, afterwards **Webster-Wedderburn**. See post, p. 330.

[1] See however the statement (J.W. 47) by his wife which gives the year as 1756 and the place as Dundee. The year is wrongly given by J.W. as 1759.

[2] The references to him in the Dundee records are thus infrequent. See however D.D. 141 when, 6 Oct. 1792, he is one of the curators nominated to the children of his brother-in-law, Graham of Meathie. There is also a bond by him and his partner, John Wedderburn of Spring Garden (post, p. 343), to their cousin, Sir John of Balindean, and his brother, James, dated 1 Feb. 1791 (H.I. 62). He was also administrator to the estate of his eldest brother, John, in 1789 (L.W. 4). He is not mentioned by name in the great seal charter and entail of Idvies in 1766, which follow the wording of a disposition of 1749, made before his birth (G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125).

[3] See as to this relationship ante, p. 322, n. 5.

[4] According to the Dundee Register the banns were dated Dec. 24 and the marriage Dec. 26. His widow (J.W. 47) gives the date as Dec. 28, but probably took it from the marriage contract (D.D. 148), while the year is wrongly given in J.W. 62 as 1787.

[5] See ante, p. 262, n. 2. Ann Fletcher was a daughter of Robert Fletcher of Ballinschoe, a descendant of Fletcher of Innerpeffer. Her mother was Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of William Lyon of Carse and Elizabeth Carnegie of Kinfauns (J.W. 62).

[6] The year is wrongly given in J.W. 62 as 1803. The marriage took place at Langham, co. Suffolk. Robert Douglas was son to William Douglas of Brigton, co. Angus, and Elizabeth Graham, and brother to Archibald Murray Douglas, who married David Wedderburn Webster's eldest daughter Anne (post, p. 330). He died 2 Aug. 1835 (J.W. 59), having had issue, including a son, William Douglas, afterwards of Brigton, b. 4 Aug. 1803 and d. 16 Feb. 1869. Various details in regard to his career and family may be found in the report of the suits in regard to his estate (Douglas *v.* Douglas, and Douglas *v.* Webster given in the *Law Reports* (12 Equity Cases, pp. 617 *seqq*). From this report it appears that David Wedderburn's widow resided, after the first husband's death, at Langham House, Suffolk; after her second marriage, at Aldborough, Suffolk, Newley Wiske, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, as well as (after 1814, when her second husband's father died) at Brigton. On being a second time a widow she lived at Broughty Ferry, not far from the estate of her son, William Douglas. Some letters from her in 1819 are among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 47-49).

Part III. Chap. IX.

3. **David Webster** or **Wedderburn**, born in London, 10 August 1801, died at Brigton, 14 July 1816, and is there buried (J.W. 47, 62).

and two daughters,[1]

1. **Anne Webster** or **Wedderburn**, born at Clapham, 2 March 1791, and died in July 1822. She married in August 1814, *Archibald Murray Douglas*, Captain in the 52nd foot regiment, and brother to her step-father, Robert Douglas of Brigton, and by him had issue, William, Elizabeth, and Mary (J.W. 47).
2. **Mary Webster** or **Wedderburn**, born at Clapham, 15 Sept. 1793. She married at Brussels (J.W. 62), 22 March 1814, *George Hawkins* of Harnish House, co. Wilts, grandson to Sir Cæsar Hawkins of Kelston, co. Somerset, Baronet, but by him (b. 1783) had no issue (J.W. 47). I have not ascertained the date of her death or that of her husband, but both were living in 1856.

The second of David Wedderburn or Webster's three sons,

Charles Wedderburn Webster or **Webster-Wedderburn** [1799—1863] was born in London 10 Sept. 1799 (J.W. 47, 62). He entered the army as cornet in the 12th Light Dragoons in 1821; went on half-pay in 1823; obtained a lieutenancy in 4th Dragoon Guards 9 Sept. 1825; exchanged into the 29th and later into the 46th regiment, in which he became Captain (*Army Lists*). He died at 180, Camberwell Road, 16 Dec. 1863, and was buried in Camberwell Cemetery.[2]

He married at Douglas Church, Cork, Ireland, 11 Dec. 1822 (*Glasgow Herald*, 23 Dec. 1822; J.W. 50), **Rebecca Chatterton**, youngest daughter to Sir James Chatterton, Baronet,[3] of Castle Mahon, co. Cork, and by her (born 1796, d. 22 June 1858, buried in Père la Chaise, Paris) had issue one son and one daughter.

1. **Charles Adrian Webster-Wedderburn** [1824-85], born at Lincroft Lodge, near York, 13 May 1824 (J.W. 50). He was a Captain in the 27th regiment of foot, and served in the Crimea. He was also at one time Chief Constable for co. Monmouth.

   He died, 16 Jan. 1885, at S. Bartholomew's Hospital from injuries received through falling between the platform and a moving train at Farringdon Street Station three days previously (*Globe*, 21 Jan.), and was buried at New Southgate.

   He married, 15 Feb. 1851, at S. Saviour's, Southwark, **Frances Mary Huntley**, daughter of Henry Edwin Huntley, by whom (born in London 9 March 1830, died in London, 16 Dec. 1874, and is buried at Norwood), he had issue one son and one daughter. The son,

   Charles George Webster-Wedderburn was born in Lambeth, 19 Nov. 1861, and is now (1898) living in London. He married, 23 Dec. 1885, at S. John's Church, Walworth, **Eliza Marian Brown**, daughter to John Brown, by whom (b. 1867, living 1898), he has had issue three sons.

   1. **Charles George Webster-Wedderburn**, b. and d. in London, 1886.
   2. **John Frederick Webster-Wedderburn**, b. in London, 1887.
   3. **George Charles Webster-Wedderburn**, b. and d. in London, 1889.

   and three daughters,

   1. **Mabel Florence Webster-Wedderburn**, born in London, 1891; died there March 1898 and is buried at Tooting.
   2. **Kate Webster-Wedderburn**, born in London, 1893.
   3. **Jane Maud Anne Webster-Wedderburn**, born in London, 1897.

   The daughter,

   Frances Mary Webster-Wedderburn, was born at Boulogne, 8 Sept. 1854 (*Consulary Reg.*, Somerset House, ii, 14.) She married, (i.) At St. John's, Hampton Wick, 18 Aug. 1880, *Charles Corps*, by whom (d. 24 March 1881), she had a daughter, Mary Wedderburn Corps, b. at Hampton Wick, 15 Aug.

[1] The family register (J.W. 62) of their brother, Sir James, sent to J.W. in 1821, does not accord with the above dates as regards his sisters. It gives the year of Anne's birth as 1790 and that of Mary's as 1788, and the year of Anne's marriage as 1815 and of Mary's as 1816. I have preferred to take the dates from their mother's memorandum (J.W. 47), as that of Sir James is certainly erroneous in various matters. Thus, he calls George Hawkins second son of the late Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, whereas he was third son, and his father dying *vitâ patris*, did not succeed to the baronetcy.

[2] The grave was purchased for him at his death by his uterine brother, William Douglas of Brigton (L.R. 12 Eq. 617 seq.)

[3] This baronetcy became extinct in 1874. J.W. 50 wrongly speaks of Sir *William* Chatterton. See S.W. 711-12 and H.C.R. vi. *d*.

Pedigree showing the descents from David Wedderburn-Webster, 1757—1897.

David Wedderburn (third son of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, ante, p. 318), b. 1757, d. 1801. Took the name of Webster in 1790. = Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Read of Logie; m. 1785. She m. secondly Robert Douglas of Brigton, co. Forfar, and d. 1857.

- **1. Sir James Webster-Wedderburn** b. 1788, d. 1840. = Lady Francis Caroline Annesley, dau. to the Earl of Mountnorris, b. 1793, m. 1810, d. 1837.
  - **Charles Byron**, b. 1815, d. 1817.
  - **1. Mary Ann** Taylor, d. 1848, having had issue a child, d. 1848.
  - **Charles Francis** Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1820, d. 1886. = 2. Anne, dau. of William Helyar of Coker Court. She d. 1883.
    - 1. Charles Albert Webster Wedderburn, b. 1850, d. 1852. — 2. Arthur Augustus Helyar Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1853, m. 1888 Catharine Elspeth Maude Hamilton. — 3. Charles Edward Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1855, m. 1885 Adelaide Louise Adele Snook or Kimber. — 4. Albert Annesley Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1864, m. 1892 Adelaide Scott.
    - 1. Frances Helyar, b. 1851, d. 1852. — 2. Gertrude Violet, m., 1. 1877, Horace Augustus Helyar, who died 1893; → 2, 1894, John Saville Lumley, later Baron Savile.
    - 3. Florence b. 1859, d. 1861. — 4. Mary Annesley, b. & d. 1861. — 5. Lucy Constance, b. 1863, d. young.
  - **3. Emily Honoria** dau. of Rev. H. W. Helyar; m. 1885.
- **3. David Webster-Wedderburn**, b. 1801, d. 1816.
- **Anne**, b. 1791, d. 1822, m. 1814 Archibald Douglas. ↓
- **Mary**, b. 1793, m. 1814 George Hawkins, d.s.p.
- **2. Charles Webster-Wedderburn**, b. 1799, d. 1863. = Rebecca, dau. of Sir James Chatterton, Bart.; she d. 1858, m. 1822.
  - **Augustus George Henry Desiré Webster-Wedderburn**, b. 1821, d. 1845, unm.
  - **George Gordon Gerald Trophime de Lally Tollendall Webster Wedderburn**, b. 1827, d. 1875. = Caroline Teresa, dau. of Capt. William Dixon, R.A.
    - 1. Frances, m. P. F. Stranbe. — 2. Lucy, d. unm. — 3. Maria. — 4. Annie. — 5. Georgiana, d. inf. — 6. Alice, d. inf. — 7. Maude, m. H. A. Hadden.
  - **Lucy Anne**, m. Rev. A. C. Bishop, and d. 1864 ↓
  - **Charles Adrian Webster Wedderburn** b. 1874, d. 1885. = Eliza Marian, dau. of John Brown.
    - Charles George Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1861. — Charles George Webster-Wedderburn, b. and d. 1886.
    - John Frederick Webster-Wedderburn, b. 1887.
    - George Charles Webster-Wedderburn, b. and d. 1889.
  - **Frances Mary**, dau. to Henry Edwin Huntley, b. 1830, m. 1851, d. 1874. = Mary, b. 1854, m., 1, 1880 Charles Corps. → 2. 1883, E. J. D. Wigginton. ↓
  - **Rebecca Georgiana**, b. 1834, d. 1890, m. 1. M. Dufour. 2. Leon Jean Cousigné.
- **2. Charles Webster-Wedderburn**, b. 1799, d. 1863. = Rebecca, dau. of Sir James Chatterton, Bart.; she d. 1858, m. 1822.

1881. (ii.) At St. John's, Forest Hill, 23 Jan. 1883. *Edward John Doherty Wigginton*, a member of the Stock Exchange, by whom (living 1898, at Long Ditton) she has issue, a son and a daughter, William Wedderburn-Wigginton, b. at Long Ditton, 23 June 1892; Gladys Wedderburn-Wigginton, b. at Forest Hill, 10 Dec. 1883.

The daughter of Charles Webster-Wedderburn and Rebecca Chatterton,

Rebecca Georgina Webster-Wedderburn was born, 22 Sept. 1834; and died in Paris, 21 Dec. 1890, and was buried in Père la Chaise. She married, *M. Dufour*, an officer in the French army, who d.s.p. (ii.) *Leon Jean Consigné* Paris, but had by him also (who survived her) no issue.[1]

The eldest son of David Wedderburn-Webster (ante, p. 329),

Sir James Webster-Wedderburn (at one time Wedderburn-Webster), [1788-1840], was born 31 May 1788 (J.W., 47),[2] and is named in the will of James Webster in the next year (D.C. 105). He was educated at home, under the tutorship of John Campbell, afterwards Lord Chancellor,[3] and later on served for a short time in the Navy, on board the "Lion," Man of War, but quitted the sea for the Army, and served in the 10th and 11th Regiments of Dragoons, until his marriage in 1810,[4] when he retired from the service. It would thus seem clear that he was not present in any military capacity at the battle of Waterloo, although he is said to have allowed people to assume that he was there, and owed some affection from which he suffered in later life to a wound received in the battle.[5]

In 1811 he obtained from the Lyon College in Scotland a matriculation of arms (quartering those of Wedderburn and Webster), with supporters, "he being the chief of the surname of Webster, a surname at one time very numerous in the county of Forfar," a curious statement of chieftainship, as he had no Webster blood (see ante, p. 332, note 5).[6] Thus, in 1819 he disused the surname of Webster in favour of that of Wedderburn (J.W. 61), and it is to be presumed that he then relinquished the supporters also.

In 1815-16 he published several Miscellaneous Poems, and in 1819, printed "at the

[1] Mme Dufour was in Paris throughout the siege (1870-71) and went through all the terrors of that event. Her house being destroyed by the bombardment she took refuge in a cellar, where she remained till the siege was over, being supplied by M. Consigné and his mother with food and such comforts as were possible. Her second marriage took place after the siege was over. M. Consigné, who gives me the date of her death, etc., tells me that he has in his possession a portrait of his wife's mother.

[2] His mother's memorandum gives (J.W. 47) 30 May with doubt, but adds that it was "two days before" his namesake, the brother of J.W., who was born Jan. 2. J.W. 62 gives the year as 1789. The "young James Wedderburn" named in 1806 (S.W. 692) may be he or his namesake. Sir James is also named in 1820 (S.W. 710).

[3] See *Life of Lord Campbell*. "Mr. Webster (he says in a fragment of autobiography) was a very good-natured but not very wise man, and I soon discovered that he had not much authority in his own house. Madame was mistress in everything. She was young, beautiful, gay, and fond of admiration. My pupil was a boy of about 9 or 10 years (1799). . . . I left the Websters on very friendly terms, and I continued to visit them and to be treated by them with kindness. Mr. Webster within a year afterwards died, and his widow contracted a second marriage with a gentleman of the name of Douglas. They afterwards consulted me about their affairs when I was rising to eminence at the Bar, and I had the satisfaction of being of considerable use to them. The son went to a public school, entered the army, married a daughter of the Earl of Mount Morris, and became Sir James Webster Wedderburn." The affairs about which Campbell was consulted were doubtless those out of which arose the long Chancery suit of Wedderburn *v.* Wedderburn, though if Campbell advised the suit, exception may be taken to his view of his services. He was not counsel in it, although the suit was begun in 1831 (see post, Part v.), and he had taken silk in 1827.

[4] He was also admitted a student at Lincoln's Inn. "James Wedderburn Webster, aged 20, eldest son of David Webster late of Shanly (*sic*) Hill, co. Herts, 25 May 1808."

[5] The fact would seem to be that he was, with his wife, at the Waterloo Ball, not at the Battle. See *Murray's Magazine*, 1889, vol. v., No. 25, where, in an article entitled "Personal Recollections of the Great Duke of Wellington," by the Dowager Lady de Ros, is given a list (copied from a list given by the Duchess to Lord Vernlam, and by him to Lady de Ros) of the invitations to the Duchess of Richmond's Ball at Brussels, 15 June 1815. In this list appear the names of Countess Mount-Norris, Lady Juliana Annesley, and Mr. and Lady Frances Webster. There is, however, a tradition that one of the first acts of the Duke of Wellington after the battle was to tear a leaf from his pocket-book and write on it a note to Lady Frances assuring her of her husband's safety; and there is (in the possession of Mrs. George Webster-Wedderburn, post, p. 334) a miniature of Sir James, engraved on the back "Lieut. Wedderburne Webster, 10th P.W.O. Dragoons, Sept. 1810," which was given to her husband by a friend who had bought it from a dealer as having been picked up on the field of Waterloo. There was also a miniature of Sir James, done by Autissier in 1813, and another of Lady Frances and her daughter, the latter being then quite a child, in the possession of the late Howard A. W. Bisshop of the Hermitage, Old Shirley.

[6] See also post, the chapter on the arms of the family, where the matriculation is given in full.

author's private press in Nantes" a small book entitled "*Genealogical Account of the Wedderburn Family*, by James Wedderburn-Webster." The motto on the title page is "Virtus sola nobilitas," and there is a dedicatory letter, dated "Nantes, June 1819," to Sir David Wedderburn of Ballendean, in which the principle of the motto is by way of being enforced. The book itself is of little value, as it does no more than reprint the account given in Douglas' *Baronage*, with a few additions up to date.[1]

Sir James was also the author of various political tracts, among others, one entitled, "King's case stated, an appeal to both Houses of Parliament on the proceedings pending against the Queen," printed in 1820, and followed by "Remarks on her Majesty's Defence, addressed to the House of Lords."[2] Both these pamphlets (says J.W.) are written with ease and plausibility, but neither of them strengthen the King's case, by any argument not already exhausted by the newspapers of the day."[3]

In 1821 he published "A defence of Sir Robert Wilson's dismissal from the King's service,"[4] and a year later attended by command his Majesty's levée, where he received the honour of knighthood. His subsequent application to government for an appointment to a British Consulate abroad was, however, declined.

In 1825 he published a "Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, and the sentiments of H.R.H. the Duke of York on that subject considered" (London: Hatchards), wherein the claims of the Romanists were combated; in 1829, "A Reply to Mr. Gally Knight's letter to the Earl of Aberdeen on the foreign policy of England, with remarks on the present state of the Nation" (Rivingtons);[5] and in 1832, an "Essay on the Foreign Policy of Great Britain." In this year he also acted as second to Sir William Gell in a duel.

He was much disappointed when on the death of his uncle, Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, in 1829, he found himself cut out of the entail, and speaks of "the unparalleled injustice" of this having been done (S.W. 717),[6] his disappointment being deepened by the fact that he regarded himself not only as heir to his uncle, but as entitled to assume the Blackness baronetcy. He seems to have thought that all the descendants of the executed Sir John were to be regarded, by reason of Sir John's attainder, as dead in law, though not so in fact, and that the honours of Sir John's father thus devolved on the senior male descendant of his second son. A plan of getting himself served heir to the fourth baronet, however, which he once entertained (S.W. 717), was never acted on and he was content with assuming the title and getting others to treat him as having a right to do so (S.W. 720).

In 1831 he commenced, with other members of his family, as co-plaintiffs, the suit of Wedderburn *v.* Wedderburn, already referred to, and of which an account is given post, Part V.[7]

[1] There are copies of this little book in the libraries at Birkhill and Meredith, and in the possession of Sir James' grandson, Charles Edward Webster-Wedderburn (post, p. 336).

[2] Both published by Kerby, Loudon.

[3] He had also, it seems, been ready to interest himself in the affairs of Lord Byron, with whom he must have enjoyed some intimacy. His name will be found in the index to Moore's *Life of Lord Byron* (17 vol., ed. 1832), where three references are given. (1) Vol. iii., p. 52, to a letter from Byron to "W . . . W . . . Esq.," dated 28 Feb. 1814, in which the writer begs him to do nothing in his defence, adding that his enemies "are more chagrined by my silence than they could be by the best defence in the world"; (2) vol. iv., p. 317, to a letter, 1 June 1820, to Moore, saying that W.W. had written him "a well meaning letter stating his belief that a reunion might be effected between Lady B. and myself," but asking Moore to let W.W. know that "the thing is impossible"; and (3) to vol. iv., p. 31, which seems to be a wrong refereuce.

[4] Published by Rivingtons, London.

[5] Copies of this letter and the reply are in the British Museum (pressmarks T. 1002, 7, and T. 1282, 8). On the title page of the latter Sir James styles himself "Baronet," as he persuaded himself that he had the right to do. Thus he was sued as Wedderburn, Baronet, in two actions brought against him by one Richards for printing the pamphlet on the policy of England, and by one Thomas of Bond Street on some other ground (J.W. 65). The latter action was tried 26 April 1828, when Sir James did not appear, but afterwards wrote to the Courier to explain that he knew nothing of it till judgment had passed, and that it was untrue that he was now within the rules of the Queen's Bench. But it would seem that he was in difficulties from about 1824 on. Thus in a letter of that year (S.W. 712) he speaks of a visit to Scotland as having to be "attended with the circumspection that my circumstances require," and in the following year he wrote a "Farewell" to Scotland, which he inaccurately calls "the land of my birth." It was that of his race.

[6] His uncle only left him a small annuity (L.W. 17). The family pictures at Pearsie would have descended to him, but were sold by him either to his uncle for, I believe, £400.

[7] It is, I suppose, in connection with this suit that his name and that of his brother appears in the index to *Heirs at Law, Next of Kin etc.*, by E. Preston, 1, Great College Street, Westminster, thus:—"51576-77. Sir James Wedderburn-Webster, Charles Wedderburn Webster."

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He died suddenly from a paralytic stroke, 13 Aug. 1840, in the streets of Dublin, and is there buried.[1]

He married, 8 Oct. 1810, **Lady Frances Caroline Annesley** (J.W. 62; *Annual Reg.*, vol. lii, p 414, giving date 8 Dec.[2]), second daughter to Arthur, eighth Viscount Valentia, and first Earl of Mountnorris, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter to Sir Henry Cavendish, Baronet, of Doveridge Hall, co. Derby, and Sarah, Baroness Waterpark (created 1792).[3]

By Lady Frances[4] (born 23 May 1793; died in Hertford Street, 22 Jan. 1837; buried in South Audley Street Chapel burying ground).[5] from whom her husband was long separated by mutual consent, and who resided mainly in Paris, Sir James had issue four sons and a daughter. The sons were,

1. **Charles Byron Webster-Wedderburn.** Born in Paris 28 Aug. 1815 (*Scots' Mag.* 1815, p. 873; *Ann. Reg.*, vol. 57, p. 115); died at Nantes Oct. 1817; buried in Caen Cathedral, where there is a monument to him (J.W. 47, 62).[6]
2. **Charles Francis Webster-Wedderburn**, see post, p. 335.
3. **Augustus George Henry Desiré Webster-Wedderburn** [1821-45]. Born at Boulogne near Paris, in Nov. 1821, and baptized there 18 Jan. 1822. This baptism is entered at the Bishop of London's Office, Doctor's Commons, his name being given as above, but omitting the "Henry," and his parents being named as Wedderburn Webster, Esq., and Lady Frances Webster. It does not, however, appear who the signatories were. He died unmarried in Jamaica in 1845, and was there buried.
4. **George Gordon Gerald Trophine de Lally Tollendal Webster-Wedderburn** [1827-75], born in Paris 12 Dec. 1827, and, no doubt, baptized there. Among his godparents were the Duchess of Richmond and M. de Lally Tollendal, from whom he took his second and fifth names. He entered the army and was a lieutenant in the 24th regiment but exchanged, 7 Oct. 1851, into the 76th, and was afterwards a major in the 7th Fusiliers, and staff officer of pensioners at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

   He died at Abington Abbey, co. Northampton, 20 Aug. 1875, and was buried at Lower Norwood, co. Surrey. His will was proved in London 16 Sept. 1875 (L.W. 35).

   He married at Corfu, 3 March 1853 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxix., p. 537) **Carolino Teresa Dixon** (daughter of Captain William Dixon, R.H.A., by his wife, Cecilia Pierina Gironci, a Spanish lady), and by her, who survived him and resided after his death at Sydenham, at East Molesey, co. Surrey, and in London, had issue seven daughters.
   1. **Frances Caroline Valentia Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, 27 Jan. 1854. Married at S. John's Church, Albany, Western Australia, 11 Dec. 1895, *Paul Frederick Straube*, eldest son of the Rev. F. Straube.
   2. **Lucy Blanche Isabel Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Fredericton, Nova Scotia, 29 Sept. 1855; died suddenly in London 6 May 1896.[7] She was unmarried.

[1] Administration of his estate was granted to his daughter 6 Nov. 1840. It describes him as late of Hertford Street, Mayfair (L.W. 23).

[2] His mother's memorandum (J.W. 47) is wrong in giving it as Jan. 1811.

[3] J.W.'s MS. adds two notes here, one in regard to the parentage of Lord Mountnorris and the other in regard to the descent of Lady Waterpark from the Lord President Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.

[4] See for her death *Gent. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 329, where, however, Sir James is called Baronet, and she herself sixth (fourth by second wife) daughter of the Earl. The burying-ground in S. Audley Street has now been laid out as a garden, and there is no record of her grave stone.

[5] See administration of her estate granted to her husband, Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, *Baronet* (L.W. 22).

[6] The following lines, written by his father, are, I believe, engraved on the tomb:—

What though no heraldry or pomp of woe
Proclaim the tenant of the space below.
Yet tears of love and piety combine
To bless and consecrate thy humble shrine.
Too loved, too lovely, thou art called away
To the blest regions of eternal day,
As some bright meteor bursts on human eyes,
Gleams o'er the deep, then mingles with the skies
So thy pure spirit winged its heavenly flight,
And rose triumphant o'er this world of night.
Peace to thy narrow bed and infant grave.

Oh! had the hearts that bleed the power to save,
Thy future years had gladdened other times,
Or now, thy form reposed in other climes,
But vain the struggle in the parent's breast
Else Caledon had been thy place of rest.
Land of my sires! Oh, when I tread thy shore
And think of one who ne'er can see thee more.
Then busy memory, with a sad alloy,
Shall dim the eye that else had filled with joy,
And dwell with sorrow on the lovely bier
Far from the Caledon where all is dear!

[7] See an account of the circumstances in the *Weekly Sun* 10 May 1896.

3. **Maria Frederica Rosa Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Winchester 12 May 1857.
4. **Annie Edith Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Gibraltar, 27 July 1858.
5. **Georgiana Cecilia Webster-Wedderburn**, born 1860, died in India aged 1 year and 3 months, and was buried at Newsheva, Punjab, 3 May 1861 (*India Office. Reg. Beng. Bur.*, xeix., 486).
6. **Alice Ellen Annesley Webster-Wedderburn**, born and baptized in India 1862 (*India Office, Reg. Beng. Bapt.*, cii., 553); died there aged a little over eight months, and was buried at Ferozepore 31 May 1863 (*Ib. Bur.*, civ., 119).
7. **Maude Gertrude Annesley Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme. 11 Jan. 1871; married 24 September 1892 at S. Matthias' Church, Earl's Court, Kensington, *Henry Alexander Hadden*, youngest son of the late Frederick John Hadden.

The daughter was,

Lucy Sarah Anne Wedderburn, born in Paris 2 March 1812 (J.W. 62); baptized in Brussels; died at Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, 24 April 1864; buried there. She married at Norwood 23 August 1834 (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S., vol. ii., p. 424), the *Rev. Alfred Cæsar Bisshop*, rector of Martyr Worthy (1851), and later (1866) of Bramdean, Hants, by whom (b. 23 Feb. 1811, d. 29 Sept. 1885)[1] she had issue nine sons and three daughters.[2]

Charles Francis Webster-Wedderburn [1820-86], eldest surviving son of Sir James Webster-Wedderburn (ante p. 332), was born in Piccadilly, London, 1 July 1820 (J.W. 62; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 188; *Gent. Mag*, xc., pt. ii., p. 83), and was educated at the Charterhouse, where he entered as a "gown boy" in 1831.[3]

He entered the army as ensign in the 52nd Regiment, but soon after exchanged into the 53rd, in which he was captain, and with which he served in India (two medals),[4] after which he was, for some time, Governor of the Borough Gaol at Armley, co. York. Captain Wedderburn also served in the Franco-Prussian War, and was decorated with the bronze cross, and with the officers' gold cross of the Legion of Honour.

He died at 74 Warrior Square, S. Leonard's, 28 Feb. 1886, and was buried at Bournemouth.[5]

He was thrice married,

i. At Agra, Bengal, 1 Jan. 1846, to **Mary Ann Taylor**, daughter of H. Taylor (*Ind. Off., Reg. Beng. Marr.*, lxix., 44), and by her, who died, 3 Jan. 1848, and was buried the next day at Ferozepore, near Lahore,[6] in India, had issue one child, who died at its birth, and was buried with its mother.

[1] He married secondly Louisa Frances Katharine Legge, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, Chancellor and Archdeacon of Winchester, Rector of Wonston and North Waltham, co. Hants.

[2] The sons were James Francis Wedderburn, Howard Arthur Wedderburn, Henry, late of the 80th and 22nd regiments, Herbert Alfred, Robert Wedgwood Shirreff, Helyar Wedderburn, William Osborne Douglas, Philip George Crosbie, and Frederick William. The daughters were Matilda Ellen, Alice Lucy (m. 9 April 1872 Robert Willoughby, eldest son and heir of Robert George Luxton of Brushton Barton, co. Devon, and by him, who died 11 Nov. 1876, had issue), and Frances Ann Augusta. The second son, Howard Alfred Bisshop (died unmarried 3 Feb. 1893 at the Hermitage, Old Shirley, near Southampton; buried at Martyr Worthy, near Winchester), printed a record of his father's family, which is of long standing, and was good enough to read the first draft of this part of the present book.

[3] "Charles Francis Webster Wedderburn, gown boy 1831, son of Sir James and Lady Frances Webster Wedderburn, born 1820, late Captain 53rd regt., served in India (medal), also in the Franco-German war (bronze cross, etc.)." *List of Carthusians* 1800-79, ed. W. D. Parish, Lewes, 1879.

[4] The Punjab and the North-West Frontier.

[5] Administration of his estate (with will annexed) was granted to his second son, 5 May 1886. The will, dated 21 Oct. 1885, directs that he be buried at Bournemouth, with his (second) wife, and that "the following inscription be engraved on copper plate and let in the obelisk there, 'To the memory of Charles Francis Webster Wedderburn, late of the 53rd Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Sir James and the Rt. Honble. the Lady Frances Webster-Wedderburn, and grandson of George 1st Earl of Mount Morris, 8th Viscount Valeutia. Died —. Aged —.'" (L.W. 51).

[6] The tomb is a brick one and is registered as No. 1 in the military cemetery at Ferozepore. It is inscribed "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann, the beloved wife of C. F. W. Wedderburne, Esq., Lieut. H.M. 53rd Regt., who departed this life the 3rd of January 1848, aged 24 years 11 months and 21 days. Also of her infant child. The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Part III. Chap IX.

ii. At East Coker Parish Church, co. Somerset, 9 Oct. 1849, to **Ann Helyar**, daughter to William Helyar, of Coker Court, co. Somerset, and Sedgehill House, co. Wilts., by whom (who died at Bournemouth, 2 Nov. 1883, æt. 56, and was there buried) he had issue, three sons and five daughters. See below.

iii. At S. Marylebone, London, 28 May 1885, to **Emily Honoria Helyar**, daughter to the Rev. H. W. Helyar, of Sutton Bingham, co. Somerset, by whom (living at S. Leonard's 1897) he had no issue.

The children of his second marriage were,

1. **Charles Albert Webster-Wedderburn** born 1850, died at Peshawur, aged 18 months, 8 Feb., and was there buried, 9 Feb. 1852 (*Ind. Off. Reg. Beng. Bur.*, lxxxi, 191)
2. **Arthur Augustus Helyar Webster-Wedderburn**, born in Bengal, 2 Oct. 1853 (*Ind. Off. Reg. Beng. Births*, cii, 552), and living 1897, at Kingston, Jamaica, where he is Inspector of Constabulary. He married, 25 April 1888, at St. Andrew's, Jamaica **Catharine Elspeth Maude Hamilton**, youngest daughter of the late Henry Charles Hamilton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Baronet, of Silverton Hill, but has no issue.
3. **Charles Edward Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, 16 Sept. 1855. He married at St. John's, Portsea, 5 Sept 1885, **Louisa Adele Snook** (or **Kimber**),[1] daughter to the late George James Snook or Kimber of Southsea, but has no issue.
4. **Albert Annesley Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Boulogne, 9 June 1864, living 1897 at Eglinton, Bathurst, New South Wales. He married, at the Anglican Church, Cooma, New South Wales, 14 June 1892, **Adelaide Scott**, daughter of J. S. Scott, but has (1898) no issue.

and

1. **Francis Helyar Webster-Wedderburn**, born in Bengal 1851, and died at Peshawur, aged one year, 25 Aug. 1852, and was there buried (*Ind. Off. Beng. Births*, lxxxi, 68, and *Beng. Deaths*, lxxxii, 200.)
2. **Gertrude Violet Webster-Wedderburn**, born in Paris, Nov. 1857, married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 26 April 1877, her cousin, *Horace Augustus Helyar* of the diplomatic service, and by him who died 8 Oct. 1893,[2] had issue, a son, Weston, born 14 Sept. 1878, died at Winchester College, 1 July 1892, and a daughter, Dorothy, born at Coker Court, Somerset, 10 Nov. 1879 (ii.) At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, 3 Nov. 1894, *John Savile-Lumley*, only son of the late Rev. Frederick Savile-Lumley, rector of Bilsthorpe, and nephew and heir presumptive of the 1st Baron Savile, whom he succeeded as second baron in 1896.
3. **Florence Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Armley, 28 Sept. 1859, and died there, 12 Feb. 1861.
4. **Mary Annesley Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Armley, 13 May 1861, and died at Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, 11 May 1862.
5. **Lucy Constance Webster-Wedderburn**, born at Belfield Terrace, Weymouth, 24 July 1863, and died young at Boulogne (*Cons. Reg.*, Somerset House, *Index of Deaths*, vol. viii, p. 1243).

[1] Mrs. C. E. Webster-Wedderburn's father changed his name to Kimber in 1886. His Christian name is erroneously given in *Debrett*.

[2] He died at Parkstone, Bournemouth, and was buried in the family vault at Coker; his son Weston in a grave near the vault.

PART III.

Chapter X.

Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra (third son of Sir Alexander, fourth baronet), and his descendants at Auchterhouse, Blairgowrie, and in London.

(*See pedigrees at p. 339 and at pp. 529-31 of vol. ii.*)

Thomas Wedderburn [1710—1771],[1] seventh but third surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness (ante, p. 261), was born 2 April and baptized at Dundee 5 April 1710[2] (Bl. 11 ; D.B. 61). He is next named, 5 Sept. 1727, as "merchant in Dundee" in a sasine to which he acts as bailie (F.S. 99). J.W. does not allude, either in his printed memoir or in his MS., to his having been engaged in commerce in Dundee, but says, vaguely, that he went to the north country between 1730-10. It is clear, however, that, like many of the younger sons of the Scottish gentry, he was at one time intended for a mercantile career, and, I think, continued to trade in Dundee until about 1736. There is a decree for him, dated at Dundee 6 Sept. 1732, which probably refers to his mercantile dealings (D.Dec. 84) and 26 Nov. 1733 he gives evidence as to a sale of goods by one George Dempster, in whose service he had been at the time of the sale (*ib.* 87). He is also named as witnessing baptisms at Dundee 25 Jan. 1736 and 4 Sept. 1740 (D.B orig. record, s. dd.), but as he married just after the latter date and his wife was from the north, it is probable that he had already gone there, and so met the lady of his choice. Either somewhat before or immediately after his marriage he became collector of excise at Inverness. I have not ascertained the exact date of his appointment nor precisely when he ceased to hold it, but he was certainly collector from 1741 to 1759. Thus he is so designed in a bill protested against him 8 July 1741 (R.D. 344) ; in a bond by him and his two elder brothers to his uncle of Idvies and his brother-in-law of Birkhill, 24 Sept. 1744 (S.W. 576) ;[3] while in two other bonds, 9 May 1745, he is described as collector at Forres, now of Fortrose (R.D. 359). From the registers of the baptisms of his children it would appear that he resided first at Grange, and later at Forres 1742-43, at Rosemarkie or Fortrose 1744-50, at Merknish 1751, and finally at Cantra, to which (says J.W.) he removed in 1753. "While at Rosemarkie in 1744 he compiled a Genealogical account of the surname of Dunbar, which is yet preserved in MS., and affords ample proof of the writer's assiduity and research in that species of reading" (J.W.'s MS.).[4]

In 1745-46, but at what precise date I have no memorandum, he joined Prince Charles Edward, and was in quarters with his royal highness's troops in Inverness just before the battle of Culloden (*ib.*). There is among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 70) a beautiful letter addressed by him to his wife, and written on his arrival at his quarters in Inverness, 11 April 1746. This letter, of which a facsimile is given opposite and which is well worth preservation, is as follows :—

My Dear

I am just now come to my Quarters, its about Eleven at night. There is nothing in my mind, but God, and you. I cannot go to Bed until I tell you, that I never think myself entire but when I am with you. I would be very happy if I could now Lye Down in your Arms. I shall Lye down with regret : With no more Comfort, than my Conscience

[1] Synopsis of References :—S W. 576, 598, 683 ; Bl. 11 ; J.W. 66-69, 71, 73 ; D.Dec. 84 ; G.S.R. 142 ; F.S. 99, 125 ; R D. 344, 359, 377, 387, 389, 390, 394 ; R.A.D. 181 ; D.B. 84 and orig. record ; L.W. 6, 15 ; H C.R. iii , iv.

[2] In entering up his pedigree at the Heralds' College, London, in 1799 (H.C.R. iii.) his son John says that he was born at Blackness 2 April 1701, but both place and year are wrong. Blackness did not pass to his father till 1718, and the year is an error for 1710.

[3] This bill is signed by him at Inverness 25 May 1748. He is also called "collector of the customs at Inverness " in the inscription on his wife's tomb (post, p. 341 n. 6).

[4] This MS. was in J. W.'s possession and descended to the late Colonel Wedderburn at Marfield, but some years since was unaccountably lost.

Part III. Chap. X.

can affoord. I Bless God for the peace of mind I have. And for the gracious assistance he has given me, by you. Our engagements are such, that we must be Happy, or not, in Excess; I do think that Indifferency, if ever we allow it to Enter our Minds, would soon turn to Hate. You do give me, and can continue to me, all the pleasure that a Wife I Love can give; you affoord me all the Happiness that a Virtuous Companion can produce in a mind already full of you. It is in your power, to make me more miserable than I can tell you, it is beyond Expression, it is more than possibly you can Imagine. I am satisfied of the Truth and Strength of our Affection, and hope it shall end only with Life itself. In the strictest Truth of my Heart, I assure you, I am wholly yours.

Now I am just going to Bed. I know not if ever I shall Sleep; or if I do Sleep, I know not if I shall ever Awake, it may be the Sleep of Death. I thank God for his past Mercies. I beg a Continuance of them. I cannot Breath, once, without them. This is a serious Subject, but it is what one will reflect upon, if we Die as we would wish, not a sudden Death. From which Good Lord deliver us.

God Bless you and our Dear Boy. I am

Your affectionate and faithfull

Inv^{s} 11th 1746. Husband

Thos Wedderburn.

Addressed on the back :—

Mrs. Wedderburn
at Grangehill.

Another and earlier letter from him in connection with the affairs of the time is printed in *The Sutherland Book* by Sir William Fraser (Edin. 1892, vol. ii., pp. 255-57). It is addressed to William, (16th) Earl of Sutherland, and gives an account of the battle of Prestonpans, on Sept. 21. The Earl was an adherent of the Hanoverian government, so that it is clear that at this date Thomas Wedderburn had not joined the Prince. Probably he did not do so until just before Culloden, but that he was present at that battle and on the side of Prince Charles is clear from the letter to his wife being addressed from his quarters at Inverness, where the Prince and his followers were assembled, as well as from the statement of his grandson, J.W., who, no doubt, had it from his father. The letter to the Earl of Sutherland is as follows :—

My Lord,

I have no better paper. Your lordships letter I received by my servant at Inverness, August the 26th. In obedience to your request I wrote from Nairn, August 28th, what news I heard handed about at that time. I was then upon my collection going eastward. When I had return'd, and was some days at home, which was the second week of September, I wrote your lordship a long letter, just what I heard then. Since that time I heard nothing worth writting, but what was so late e'er I had it, that 'twas needless then to trouble your lordship with it. I was in Inverness yesterday, when I heard some speaking of a person of distinction in the north of Scotland, who was judged too forewarn in writting news; and a friend told me, without giving any other satisfaction, "that I was discreet enough in my way of adviseing news, but that if I had not, by any instance he knew of, I would have heard of it and had cause to repent it." From this I suppose my last letter to your lordship has been opened, for I have not wrote a scrape on the subject but to your lordship, and one letter to Doctor Wedderburn at Dundee, which was by ane express from Elgin.

Yesterday it was said at Inverness that upon Saturday last the forces that were north with Sir John Cope, being join'd with five companys of foot from Berwick and those at Edinburgh, making in all three regiments of foot and two regiments of dragoons, drew up for batle near Cockenie by Prestonpans. The Highland army, consisting of five thousand, and one thousand from Edinburgh, attacked them, first with artillery, wherewith they were better provided than the regular forces, and observing the advantage of the ground against them, Lochail and Kaputh, with a thousand good men, were ordered to turn about towards the south-east and attack them in the rear. This made the other leave their ground and advance. The Highland army, when the dragoons advanced, opened and let them pass foreward, then faced about and had great advantage. The Highlanders fired their muskets but once, and then run in sword in hand. In short, its said they gaind a compleat victory, having killed and wounded 6 or eight hundred, and taken the rest prisoners, excepting three troop of dragoons, who went off with Sir John Cope. He

My Dear I am just now come to my Quarters, its about Eleven at Night. There is nothing in my Mind, but God, and You. I cannot go to Bed until I tell you, that I never think myself Entire but when I am with You. I would be very happy if I could now Lye Down in your Arms. I shall Lye down with regret. With no more Comfort, than my Conscience can afford. I Bless God for the peace of mind I have. And for the Gracious assistance he has given me, by You. Our Engagements are such, that we must be Happy, or not, in Excess; I do think that Indifference, if ever we allow it to Enter our Minds, would soon turn to Hatte. You do give me, and can continue to me, all the pleasure that a Wife I Love can give; you afford me all the Happiness that a Vertuous Companion can give me in a mind already full of you. It is in your Power, to make me more Miserable, than I can tell you, it is beyond Expression, it is more than possibly you can Imagine. I am satisfied of the Truth and Sincerity of our affection, and hope it shall end only with Life itself. In the sincerest Truth of my Heart, I assure you, I am wholly yours.

Now I am just going to Bed. I know not if ever I shall Sleep; or if I do Sleep, I know not if I shall ever Awake, it may be the Sleep of Death. I thank God for his past Mercies. I beg a Continuance of them. I cannot Breath, once, without them. This is a serious Subject; but it is what we will reflect upon, if we die as we would wish, not a sudden Death. From which good Lord deliver us. ——

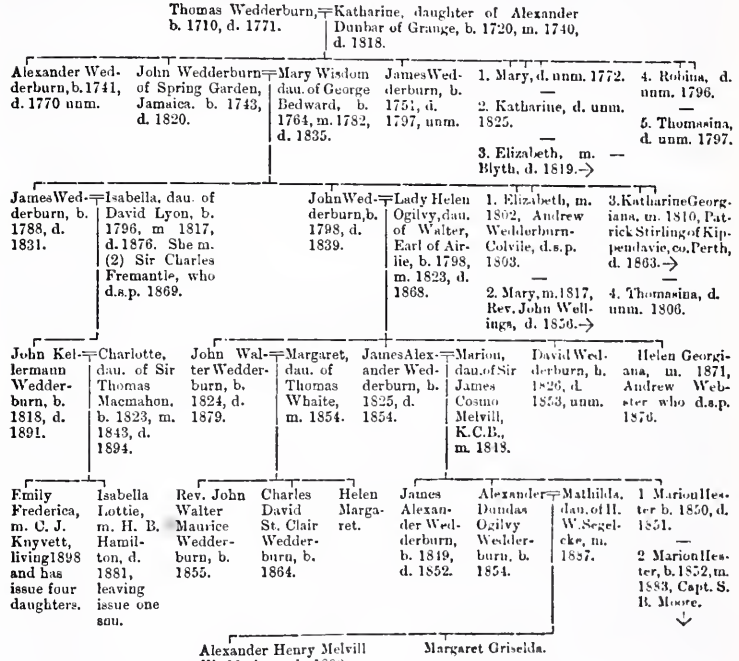
God Bless you and our dear Boy. I am ——

Dover 11th April 17[illegible]

Your affectionate and faithfull Husband

Thos Pelham

Pedigree showing descent from Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra, third surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, 1710—1898.[1]



[1] See also the pedigrees, vol. ii., pp. 529-31, in both of which, however, the name of Katharine Dunbar's father is wrongly given as Robert.

Part III. Chap. X

went off in a boat, and was put on board the man of war who brought him from Aberdeen, and they march'd for Berwick. The military chest and all the baggage fell to the Highlanders. One odd piece is that three troops of Hamilton's dragoons took the Highland side, and three troops that were making their way for Berwick were pursued by Barsdale and one hundred and fifty men, who all stript to their shirts, on foot, who overtook the dragoons. I suppose by turning a hill and gaining ground that way, and made them prisoners, for which Barsdale was made a knight bannarett. Part of them return'd to Edinburgh that night. Major Cawlfield got into the castle of Edinburgh, having come off early. He had no rank there.

It was not said that the president had accounts of this. I believe he had not yesterday at 12 o'clock. 'Twas by express to Lord Lovat, who past thro Inverness yesterday in his coach, going to dine at Culloden, and some people spoke with him a little in the street, and he confirmed all. I won't say every particular I mention was asked at him, for there was not time; but what I said is allowed by most to be truth, most that I spoke with, and that way I give it your lordship. I doubt there's too much of it true, whether it be all true or not. There's 100 or a hundred and twenty on the Highland side killed or wounded. I got not a right account of officers killed, or taken, but Colonel Gardner is said to be dead. I heard of no troops landed for or against the government. Every body will take their own reflection what may be the consequence of this both in the north and south.

I cannot find there has been any difference betwixt the two great men your lordship mentioned.

My wife and I offer our dutyfull respects to your lordship, the countess, and Lady Betty, and I am, most respectfully, My lord,

Your lordships most
humble and most obedient servant,
Thomas Wedderburn.

Fortrose, 26th September 1745.

P.S.—Some say Glenbuket is gone south, some say not. Yesterday morning I found no centinell upon the bridge at Inverness, but much about the time that Lord Lovat came in there was one of one of the Highland companys placed upon the bridge. When I left Inverness all was quiet there, and we continue so here as yet.

After Culloden he seems to have escaped, and continued to act as collector of excise.[1] Thus he is so designed, at Fortrose, 3 Oct. 1752, when he takes one John Miller as his apprentice for four years (R.D. 389). Soon after he moved, as has been said, to Cantra, where a bill was protested against him, "collector of excise," 21 July 1755 (*ib.* 377). I think his affairs must have become involved, as there are other protested bills, 15 April 1757, 11 Sept. 1758, and 26 Sept. 1759 (*ib.* 387, 390, 394), as well as one accepted by him, 14 Nov. 1759 (S.W. 598). Probably this accounts for the fact that in the entail of Idvies in 1766 his name is omitted although his sons are called to the succession (G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125). That at one time he was in great difficulties is clear from a decreet,[2] dated 9 Aug. 1768, which recites that in about 1753 he fell "into a dropsy, rendering him incapable of business, ... the attempted cure of which at Edinburgh and elsewhere also involved him in much expense" so that he was driven into debt. It further recites that his creditors, including his brother-in-law, David Scrymgeour, not only proceeded against him, but, on 12 Dec. 1767 "cruelly and in a barbarous manner dragged him from his home at Gallacantry" and imprisoned him in the tolbooth at Nairn, and it is in respect of these proceedings that he now obtains a decreet for his discharge from the tolbooth upon his assigning all his goods for his creditors' benefit (R.A.D. 181).

He died soon after, but at what precise date is not quite clear. His widow in one place (post, p. 352) and his son John, in his record of 1799 (H.C.R. III.),[3] give Jan. 1771 as the date, and this is followed by J.W. in his printed memoir. But in another memorandum by Thomas Wedderburn's wife (J.W. 66, 67) the date is given as Dec. 1766, and this is adopted by J.W. in his MS., while lastly a copy (J.W. 71) of the inscription on his tomb gives the date as Dec. 1769. It is clear, however, from the above decreet that he was

[1] J.W. in his MS. says that "in 1755 he settled in the town of Inverness, where he was appointed Collector of the Customs," and adds that "he died there in 1766." These statements, however, are inaccurate. He was, as we have seen, collector long before 1755, and did not die till 1769-71 (see above).

[2] He is designed "*late* collector of excise at Inverness" in this decreet.

[3] In my own record at the Heralds' College I followed the error of J.W.'s MS. and gave 1766 as the date (H.C.R. IV.).

living in August 1768, and I think that 1771 may be taken as the correct date of his death. J.W. says that he died at Inverness and was buried in the churchyard at Cray.[1]

He had married, no doubt in the North, 20 Sept. 1740, **Katharine Dunbar**, second daughter of Alexander Dunbar[2] of Grange, co. Moray (by Mary Fraser, daughter of James Fraser LL.D., secretary of Chelsea Hospital).[3] A good portrait of her by Sir Henry Raeburn is in my possession.[4] She was born at Grange, 22 July 1720,[5] and died at Baxter's Building, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, 12 Feb. 1818, and was buried there in the cemetery of the Buccleuch Chapel.[6] J.W. in his MS. says that she retained at her advanced age "much of both mental and bodily power, and the evident remains of great beauty and intelligence." After her husband's death she resided at Nairn, where she was living in 1790 (J.W. 67), but in 1793 removed to Edinburgh (*ib.*) and remained there till her death. By her Thomas Wedderburn had issue three sons and five daughters of

[1] "While resident at Cantra—a seat of the Dallas family—from 1753 to 1755, Thomas Wedderburn fixed on the place of his own interment, a spot of singular and lonely beauty, among the ruins of an ancient monastic building—the old vicarial church of Dalcroix or Dalcross—on the estate. There he was interred, but the family of Dallas having meantime gone, Cantra was sold to a Mr. Davidson, who destroyed the venerable ruin and huddled together the gravestones to build a cemetery for his own family. He proposed to record Thomas Wedderburn's name on the entablature of the new mausoleum, but this proposal was declined by Thomas' widow, who at length obtained a reluctant consent to place an humble stone above her husband's grave" (Note to J.W.'s MS., somewhat condensed). For the inscription on the stone see J.W. 71.

[2] See J.W. 115, and for a fuller account of her descent and especially of the Dunbars, post, p. 352 *seqq.* "It may seem singular (says J.W. in his MS.) that with every personal good quality and the most ancient descent in Scotland, her alliance was in one respect objectionable. Miss Dunbar's family were Presbyterians; her husband and all his family, Episcopalians. They were, of course, averse to the alliance, which took place, moreover, at a period when the change in the national religious establishment was so recent, that the strong personal feeling of dislike engendered by it between members of the old church and the newer and predominating party were still inveterate. Two opinions, besides, were engendered under one roof, in itself a misfortune, the sons of the marriage being educated as Episcopalians, the daughters as Presbyterians."

[3] "Dr. Fraser was son to a Presbyterian minister in the county of Inverness, where he was born in 1645. He married an English lady connected with the Impeys, and practised in London as a physician. His family is unknown, but his fortune was considerable. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and in 1725 he repaired and added to the college library and constructed the south side of the College Court of buildings. In consequence of a quarrel with his son-in-law about a fit site for a new mansion at Grange Hill, Dr. Fraser bequeathed all he possessed to King's College, where a portrait of him is preserved. He died in 1731" (notes to J.W.'s MS.). See also the wills of Katharine Dunbar's son James (S.W. 683; L.W. 6), of her son John (L.W. 15), and of her daughter Thomasina (R.D. 450) for references to various Fraser relatives.

[4] It represents her in age and was probably painted in about 1800, when she was eighty. J.W. in his MS. speaks of it as "a good portrait by Raeburn," and there are at Kippenross and Gogar two miniatures done from it, no doubt for her grand-daughters, Mrs. Wellings and Mrs. Stirling (post, p. 347). A list of relics in Mrs. Stirling's hand which includes "A miniature of my father's mother (born Katharine Dunbar), beautiful and copied from Sir H. Raeburn's portrait of her in oils, now belonging to J. K. Wedderburn," may be also noted as conclusive of the authenticity of the portrait. There is no portrait of Thomas Wedderburn, except a minute drawing in sepia of him, his wife, and some of his children, set in a brooch now at Marfield. I at one time thought of reproducing this here, and had it copied to that end, but the drawing is too small to give any suggestion of likeness. Thomas Wedderburn, however, is shown as a tall and slight figure in knee breeches and a three-cornered hat.

[5] The year 1722 has hitherto been given as that of her birth, but that this is two years too late is shown by the following entry of her baptism in the register of the parish of Dyke, "22 July 1720. The Honble Laird of Grange had his daughter baptized named Katharine: witness, the Laird of Altyre, James Russel yor, chamberlane to the Earl of Murray, Katharine Urquhart of Tillegien, Katharine Lyon, spouse to Alexander Dunbar, merte in Edinburgh, and Katharine Gordon, daughter to Mrs. Gordon of Carbuie" (Dyke *Par. Reg.*, orig. record).

[6] J.W. in his MS. says that she was buried in the Grey Friar's Chapel Cemetery, but this is an error, as I found in September 1892, when, failing to see any trace of a tablet to her in that churchyard, I had a search made among the registers of the different Edinburgh parishes and cemeteries for 1818, and thus found the grave in the yard of the Buccleuch Chapel of ease attached to the parish of S. Cuthbert. In the register of this chapel her burial is entered thus, "1818 Feb. 17, Wedderburn, Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Wedderburn, Esq., from Baxter's Buildings, lies in the North-West corner of her purchased ground—96 (*sic*) years – decline." The ground was originally enclosed by railings, which have fallen down and the grave is much out of repair. In the wall above it is set a tablet, bearing the following inscription, now no longer legible, and already in J.W.'s time much worn away from the softness of the stone, "In this Place are Interred the Remains | of | Mrs. Catharine Dunbar, | Relict of Thomas Wedderburn, Esquire, | Collector of the Customs at Inverness. | She was born on the 22nd July 1722 (*sic* for 1720), | and died on the 12th February 1818. | And of | their daughters. Robina, | who was born on the 28th January 1749 | and died on the 16th December 1796, | and Thomasina, who was born on the 7th March 1750 | and died on the 19th May 1797" (J.W. 68, 73). The names of another daughter, Katharine, who died 1825, and of a grand-daughter, Elizabeth Blyth (post, p. 343), both of whom were buried in the same place, were never added to the stone.

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whom she has left a family register, of which a facsimile is given in vol. ii. (J.W. 66 and see also J.W. 67, 69 and post, pp. 352-53). The sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1741-70], born at Grange Hill, in the parish of Dyke, 20 Aug. 1741 (J.W. 66-67), although I find no entry of his baptism in the Dyke register. In the spring of 1760 he went out to Jamaica, staying on his way South with his uncle, Pearsie, to whom his mother wrote a letter of thanks for the kindness shown to her son, dated from Gallacantray, March 20th 1760 (J.W. 69). In 1766, he is named in the entail of Idvies as his father's eldest son (G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125), but four years later died unmarried at Bluecastle, in the parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, 10 Feb. 1770 (post, p. 352). J.W. says that he was, no doubt, buried in the garden at Bluecastle.[1]
2. **John Wedderburn**, ultimately his father's only surviving son, who carried on the male line of this branch of the family. See post, p. 343.
3. **James Wedderburn** [1751-97], born at Merkinch in the parish of Inverness, 23 Sept. 1751 (J.W. 67), and baptized there the same day.[2] He went out to Jamaica at the end of 1768 or early in 1769 (J.W. 66), and became a member of the House of Assembly in the Island, "where his talents gained him great reputation and where for many years his influence and, it must be added, his speculations were almost unbounded." He was home in 1789, in which year, 27 July, he received the freedom of Inverness, but returned to Jamaica and died at Bluecastle, 17 July 1797 when he was buried, no doubt, in the garden there.[3] A notice of him, which appeared in the *Kingston* (Jamaica) *Gazette*, is quoted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxvii., p. 889. "In his important relation to the community as an attorney and proprietor he was probably never equalled in this island. During the course of a few years, by a most judicious application of his income, he established an immense fortune . . . . Friendship was with him no empty name, his purse and credit being always at the command of those he esteemed . . . . We must not forget to add his munificent hospitality . . . . To the county of Cornwall the death of this valuable man will be an irreparable loss." He was never married. By his will, which was proved in both Jamaica and London (S.W. 683; L.W. 6),[4] after various legacies to his mother, his sisters, and other relatives, he left the residue of his estate to his nephew, James Wedderburn, then the only son of his brother John. J.W. is thus inaccurate in saying that on his death his colonial property and a vast amount of debt devolved on James' brother, though as young James Wedderburn was then but eleven years old, the statement is practically correct, and there is no doubt that the testator's estate was extremely involved.

Of the daughters of Thomas Wedderburn.

1. **Mary Wedderburn**, was born at Forres, co. Elgin, 13 Sept. 1742 (J.W. 66-67), and was there baptized, 18 Sept.[5] She was for some time in London with her cousin,

[1] Such burials may account for the fact that in a work entitled *Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies from the earliest date*, by Capt. J. H. Laurence Archer (Chatto and Windus, London, 1875), a great portion of which is devoted to Jamaica, there is no mention of any Wedderburn monuments in the island.

[2] The following is the entry in the Inverness Register, "23rd Sept. 1751, Mr. Thomas Wedderburn, collector of excise at Inverness, and his wife, Katharine Dunbar, had a child baptized by Mr. Alexr McBean called James. Witnesses, Robert ffraser of Phopachie, Mr. Alexr McBean."

[3] He is not mentioned by name in the charter and entail of Idvies which follow a disposition made before his birth (G.S.R. 142; F.S. 125). References to him occur in the will of old James Webster in 1789 when he is designed "of Trelawny, Jamaica" (D.C. 105), and in that of his sister Thomasina in 1797 (R.D. 450). A silver tankard formerly his and bearing his arms and cypher is in my possession.

[4] A note of the chief legatees under his will is given in vol. ii. (L.W. 6), where, however, I have not given any account of the entail of his Jamaica property on his nephew, James Wedderburn, and his heirs, whom failing on the next son, if any, of the testator's brother, John, and his heirs, etc., etc. The property seems to have consisted chiefly of the Mint estate and some lands known as Golden Penn, Linton Penn, and Fraser's Mountain. The will contained an injunction that at a certain time the estate should be sold and the proceeds, together with the accumulated income of the Mint for a given number of years, invested in lands in the counties of Forfar and Perth. The entail continued till the death of his nephew, James Wedderburn's son, John Kellermann, in 1891, when his eldest daughter, Mrs. Knyvett, became the heir in possession, and a year later (6 July 1892) successfully petitioned the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland for authority, with consent of the three next heirs (her own three eldest daughters) to cut off the entail and acquire the fee simple of the estate (under 11 and 12 Vic. cap. 36, sec. 3 and 27; 38 and 39 Vic. c. 61; 45 and 46 Vic. c. 53).

[5] The entry in the Forres Register is as follows:—"1742 Sept. 18, Mary, daûr to Thomas Wedderburn, Esq., Collector of Excise, and Katharine Dunbar, his spouse, born the 13th, was baptized. Witnesses, Mary Dunbar, Lady Phopachy, and Archibald Dunbar of Dykeside."

Miss Read, and there met a family with whom she went out to Quebec. On their return home, she remained behind and no further particulars of her could be got. Her family thus concluded that she died there unmarried (J.W. 114).[1]

2. **Katharine Wedderburn** was born and baptized at Rosemarkie, 1 Oct. 1741, (J.W. 66-67).[2] She lived for some years in London, and at one time was in Rome, where her cousin, Miss Read, painted a portrait of her, now at Marfield, Blairgowrie, (post. p. 349), which she gave to her nephew, John Wedderburn (J.W. 114). From London she returned to Scotland and was many years resident in North James Street, Edinburgh, where she died, 22 Feb. 1825, and was buried in the Buccleuch cemetery (S.W. 710), though her name was not, as has been said, added to the inscription there.[3] By a testamentary settlement, dated 14-23 Feb. 1823, and registered at Edinburgh, 2 March 1825, she constituted her nephew, John Wedderburn (post, p. 347), her sole heir and one of her executors. Robert Smyth, W.S., and James Wedderburn, her other nephew, are also named executors, but having no interest did not act. There are some small legacies to servants and dependants.[4]
3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born and baptized at Rosemarkie 8 March 1747 (J.W. 66-67). She married —— *Blyth*,[5] an architect in Aberdeen or Montrose, by whom she had issue two sons and three daughters, viz., John, an attorney in Jamaica, who died in 1835; Alexander, who went to sea; Elizabeth, who married —— Brodie, but died s.p. and was buried in the Buccleuch Chapel cemetery (ante, p. 341, n. 6); Rosamund, who married —— Davidson in Jamaica, and who died s.p.; and Jean, of whom J.W. gives no account.[6] Their mother died at Montrose, 8 Feb. 1819, and was buried in Old Aberdeen (J.W. 66).
4. **Robina Wedderburn** was born and baptized at Rosemarkie 28 Jan. 1749 (J.W. 66-67), and died unmarried in Edinburgh 16 Dec 1796, when she was buried in the cemetery of the Buccleuch chapel (J.W. 68, 73).[7]
5. **Thomasina Wedderburn** was born and baptized at Rosemarkie, 7 March 1750. She died unmarried in Edinburgh 19 May 1797, and was also buried in the Buccleuch chapel cemetery.[7] Her will or settlement, dated 2 Jan., 4 March 1797, was registered at Edinburgh, and refers to various of her relatives (R.D. 450). J.W. says that she "left several very beautiful MS. essays and poems in my possession."

John Wedderburn [1743—1820], second but later eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Wedderburn and Katharine Dunbar, was born at Forres 19 Aug. 1743 (J.W.

[1] It is noteworthy that in his record at the Heralds' College in 1799 her brother John omits all mention of her. J.W. in one place says that she died at Quebec in 1771 but gives no authority (J.W. 66). His father, however, gives the date as "sometime in 1772" (post. p. 352), and in his MS J.W. accepts this date.

[2] On the first leaf of the Rosemarkie or Fortrose parish register are the following entries:—"Katharine, Daughter to Thomas Wedderburn, Esq., Collector of excise, and Mrs. Katharine Dunbar, his spouse, was born and baptized on Monday Oct. 1, 1744. Elizabeth, their daughter, was born and baptized upon the Sabbath day the 8th of March 1747. Robina their daughter was born upon Saturday the 28th January 1749 and baptized the same day. Thomasina their daughter was born and baptized upon Saturday the 7th of March 1750. N.B. The above were born and baptized in Fortrose. Witnesses, the Rev. Mr John Wood, Mr. John Baillie, Mr. Fraser of Phopachie and Mr. John Balfour."

[3] See *Blackwood's Magazine* 1825, p. 639; *Scots' Magazine* 1825, p. 284. "At Edinburgh, Miss Katharine Wedderburn, daughter of the late Thomas Wedderburn, Esq., collector of the Customs, Inverness." She was from an early age completely deaf, a failing from which almost every member of each subsequent generation of her family has more or less suffered, and which has come to be regarded as an hereditary affliction.

[4] Reg. Deeds, Edin., vol. 285, p. 525; vol. 295, p. 263; and vol. 307, p. 631. She is named herself in the wills of her youngest sister and brother James (R.D. 450; L.W. 6).

[5] This marriage estranged her from her family who did not consider her husband's position sufficiently good.

[6] The two sons are no doubt identical with the John and Alexander Blyth named in the will of their uncle, James Wedderburn, in 1797 (L.W. 6, orig. rec.). Among the correspondence, too, of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (ante, p. 179) are drafts of letters (1806) to his cousin, John Blyth, in Jamaica, and others (1806-7), to Messrs. Wedderburn, Grant and Blyth, attornies, Westmoreland, Jamaica, who after Aug. 1807, are addressed as Messrs. Grant and Blyth only.

[7] The entries in the Buccleuch chapel register of the burials of her and her sister are as follows: "1796 Dec. 21, Miss Robina Watherburn, Chiens. Lyas south sied of ther purchest ground, age 47; disease, bull (bowel) complent." "1797 May 22, Mrs. Thomasina Wadrburn, birse truse, Lys in midel of ther purchas[d] ground. Age 46, Disease, decline." In the former of these entries "chiens" signifies chairs used for the coffin; in the latter, "birse truse" signifies hearse and truss, *i.e.*, staves carried in front and trussed bunchwise.

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66-67), and there baptized August 22.[1] He went to Jamaica in the spring of 1762 (J.W. 66),[2] where he became a member of the House of Assembly and aide-de-camp, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. of the Hanover regiment of infantry, to the Governor (Hon. John Dalling). His commission is dated at Saint Iago de la Vega, 20 Nov. 1778 (J.W. 77).[3]

He acquired (says J.W.) considerable property in the island[4] by his own perseverance, and augmented it by his marriage, at the same time preserving both in Jamaica and in his own country the highest character for integrity and independence.

He returned to Scotland 12 July 1789, and a fortnight later, 27 July, was presented with the freedom of Inverness.[5] J.W. says that it was in the autumn of this year that he purchased the estate of Lindertis, co Forfar, but that he parted with it on succeeding to his brother James' Jamaica estates, which were heavily burdened with debt, and thereupon settled in London, where he resided successively in Upper Grosvenor Street, Bedford Square, and at 19, Devonshire Place, Portland Place, and where he carried on business as a West India merchant, being for many years, 1801-20, chief partner in the house of Wedderburn in Leadenhall Street. This account by J.W. is, however, somewhat inaccurate as to the date of the purchase of Lindertis, which was disponed to John Wedderburn by its then owner, Thomas Fletcher, as early as 29 Feb 1780, and which he did not sell until the close of 1801, when, very likely owing to the circumstances of his brother's estate, he alienated it to Gilbert Mason of Moredun (G.S.R. 149 : R.D. 452).

He, like his son, took some interest in his family history, and in 1799 entered up, at the Heralds' College in London, a record of his descent from the fourth baronet of Blackness, which is printed in the second volume of this work (H.C.R. iii.).

Shortly before his death he purchased from Sir David Wedderburn a small estate at Chigwell, co. Essex, and took up his residence there in the earlier part of 1819 (S.W. 707). He did not, however, long survive, but after a paralytic seizure, 24 Nov., died at Chigwell 29 Dec. 1820, and was buried in the vaults of S. James' Chapel, Hampstead Road, London.[6] J.W. in his MS. has paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. "My father (he writes) was truly a man of singular honour and integrity ; of a firm mind, an open, generous and unsuspicious heart, most constant to his friends, and blessed with a kind and gentle temper, which was the best assurance of his own and his family's happiness."

His will, dated 16 Aug. 1819, with two codicils, dated 7 Oct. 1819 and 6 Dec 1820, was proved in London in Feb. 1821 (L.W. 15).[7]

An excellent portrait of him, by Sir William Ross, in my possession, is reproduced opposite this page.[8] Another in pastels by a Jamaica artist, is at Marfield, having been sent, together with a companion one of his wife, to his grandson, John Walter Wedderburn, by the Frasers, who originally owned it.

He married (no doubt in Jamaica), 27 May 1782, **Mary Wisdom Bedward** (J.W. 67,

[1] In his own record (1799) at the Heralds' College he gives Fortrose as his birthplace, but this is an error. See J.W. 66-67 and Forres Parish Reg. where the entry is as follows : "22 Aug. 1743, Thomas Wedderburn, Esq., collector of Excise, and Katharine Dunbar, his spouse, had a son baptised (born 19th), called John. Witnesses, John Frigge, merchant in Findhorn, and Cecilia Colley, Mrs. Dunbar of Dykeside."

[2] It is possible that before this, when quite young, he had been apprenticed to the firm of Webster in London, as he may be the John Wedderburn, apprentice to them, named 10 Dec. 1757 (D.C. 103). The signature to this document, however, is hardly that of a boy of fourteen.

[3] See also J.W. 75-76 for two other commissions to him as ensign and lieutenant, dated 28 March 1765 and 27 Aug. 1776.

[4] J.W. in his MS. says that these estates were numerous and at one time of great value, mentioning Spring Garden (£80,000), Mount Edgcumbe (£25,000), Paradise (£25,000), Retreat (£51,000), Moreland (£26,000), Bluecastle (£15,000), Jerusalem, Prospect, Hill's Mountain, and Burnt Savannah. I have just shown (ante, p. 342) how the responsibility of the Mint estate, which was entailed on his eldest son, also devolved on John Wedderburn.

[5] On the same day as his brother James (ante, p. 342).

[6] On inquiry at the chapel in 1891 I found that these vaults have long since been bricked up and no record kept of the persons buried there.

[7] Other references to him will be found in the charter and entail of Idvies 6 Aug., 27 Dec. 1766 (G.S.R. 142 : F.S. 125) ; the will of James Webster, to which he is an executor, 25 March 1789 (D.C. 165) ; a bond by him and his partner, David Wedderburn-Webster, 1 Feb. 1791 (Bl. 62) ; the will of his brother James in 1797 (L.W. 6) ; the appointment of curators by Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, 10 June 1800 (Bl. 82) ; the entail of Wedderburn and Birkhill in 1803 (R.D. 458) ; the charter of Kingennie, 15 Jan. 1812 (S.W. 699-700) ; a letter by him to Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn in 1814 (*ib.* 702), etc., etc.

[8] There are at Marfield and Kippenross two small water-colour vignettes, copied by Burch in 1826 from the head of this portrait. A copy (1891) of that at Marfield is in my possession.

JOHN WEDDERBURN.
(OF SPRING GARDEN.)
B. 1743, D. 1820.

MARY WISDOM BEDWARD

(*wife of John Wedderburn, of Spring Garden*)

BORN 1764: DIED 1835.

74), daughter and heiress to George Bedward[1] of Spring Garden, co. Westmoreland, Jamaica, by Susannah, sole surviving child and heiress of Robert Rutherford of Spring Garden. She was born 1 June 1764 at Ridgeland, co. Cornwall, Jamaica, and, surviving her husband, died, 17 March 1835, at Abele Grove, Epsom,[2] the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. Wellings, and was buried in the vault of S. James' Chapel, Hampstead Road.[3] Her will, dated at Brighton 19 May 1834, was proved in London in June 1835 (L.W. 19). Of her also J.W. has left an account in his MS.: "Unsuspicious and incapable of deceit herself, she detested it in others; honest and true; an open opponent; a warm, generous, and unchanging friend; hospitable, large-minded and munificent: she was the best friend I ever had, and her loss cannot be repaired."[4] The pastel portrait of her done in Jamaica and mentioned above (p. 344) is reproduced opposite, while facsimiles of two silver print drawings of her in later life, by Notz, face p. 347.[5]

By her John Wedderburn had issue two sons and four daughters. The sons were,

1. **James Wedderburn** [1788—1831], born at Bluecastle, in Jamaica, 2 June 1788 (J.W. 67) In 1797 he inherited, on the death of his uncle, James Wedderburn, the Mint estate in Jamaica,[6] while on his father's death in 1820 he succeeded to Spring Garden and the greater portion of his colonial property.[7]

He was for many years a partner in the firm of Wedderburn and Co. in Leadenhall Street, but retired from it 1830 (see post, Part v.), and soon after died in London at 8, Clarges' Street, Piccadilly, 23 April 1831, and was buried with his father in the vault of S. James' Chapel.[8]

Administration of his estate with will, dated 30 July 1830, was granted 25 Feb. 1832, and a further grant was made 31 May 1856 (L.W. 18, 29).

There is a portrait of him as a boy in a group, with his two elder sisters, in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Knyvett. It is by Sir William Beechey, and is said to be one of the masterpieces of that artist.[9]

He married[10] at Marylebone Church, London, 5 July 1817, **Isabella Lyon**, second daughter to David Lyon of Portland Place, London, and Jamaica (by Isabella

[1] *Note on the Bedward family.*—George Bedward, of Spring Garden, Jamaica, was the son of Thomas Bedward (b. 1696) and grandson of Henry Bedward who was living in Wales at the date of Thomas' birth. Thomas married about 1723, Mary, daughter to George Watkins, and emigrated to Barbadoes, but left that island for S. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, where they lived at a residence called "Sixteen Mile Walk." There they both died and there were born all their children, viz., three sons. 1. Henry, b. 1725, d. unm; 2, George, above named, and 3, Thomas who m. and had issue two sons, both of whom died unm. The second son of Thomas Bedward and Mary Watkins, George, was born in 1727 and died 23 Feb. 1792, having married, 1761, Susannah Rutherford b. 1733, d. 7 Nov. 1789 and by her had two children, George James Bedward (b. 2 Oct. 1762, d. unm. Nov. 1787) and Mary Wisdom, who m. John Wedderburn. Robert Rutherford, the father of Susannah, was out in 1715 with King James, and escaped to Jamaica, where he m. Elizabeth, dau. to John Woodery, and subsequently acquired Spring Garden. George Bedward was Susannah Rutherford's second husband she being the widow of Edward James (nephew to Rhode James of Fontabelle, Jamaica) who d. 1757, leaving one son, Robert, who married and had four daughters.—Note to J.W.'s MS. on the authority of his mother, Mary Wisdom Bedward.

There is at Marfield, Blairgowrie, a miniature of George Bedward, and an oil enlarged from it by Scrymgeour. A miniature of his son, George James (d. 1787), is in my possession

[2] She had, after her husband's death, at first resided in Queen Anne Street, London, but owing to the difficulties in which the family became involved by the condition of West Indian affairs and by the law suit commenced by the Websters in 1831, removed to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wellings, at Abele Grove. She is thus described in her will as "late of Queen Anne Street, now of Carshalton, widow of John Wedderburn, late of Chigwell Row, Essex."

[3] She is named in the will of her sister-in-law, Thomasina Wedderburn, in 1797 (R.D. 450).

[4] See also J.W. 33 for a letter to J.W. from Colonel Alexander Wedderburn on the occasion of her death.

[5] Several portraits and miniatures of her are in the possession of the family, viz., (1) the pastel portrait at Marfield, of which (2) I have a small water-colour copy (1890); (3) a small water colour sketch of her in 1826, also at Marfield, of which again (4) I have a facsimile 1891; (5) a silver print drawing of her by Notz at Kippenross, (6) another at Gogar, in possession of J. M. Morries Stirling, (7) a miniature of her at Kippenross and (8) another miniature of her, by Mitchell, at Gogar.

[6] The estate was, as we have seen, entailed by James Wedderburn's will on his nephew James and his heirs, whom failing on the other children of John, the testator's brother, and their heirs. On the death of James Wedderburn, the younger, he, by will 30 July 1830, left his property upon similar entail.

[7] He received the freedom of Forfar 30 May 1807 (J.W. 75). He may be the "young James Wedderburn" named in S.W. 692, and is certainly the James Wedderburn named as on his way here from Nice in 1819 (S.W. 797), as I have letters from him dated from Nice at that time.

[8] *Gent. Mag.* vol. ii., pt. i., p. 475.

[9] A small miniature of him is in my possession, and there are two other miniatures and a water colour sketch of him at Kippenross.

[10] See Marylebone Church register s.d. and *Gent. Mag.*, 1817, pt. ii., p. 82.

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Read, daughter of John Read of Hill Bank or Cairney, co. Angus).[1] She was born in Surrey, 21 Nov. 1796, and, surviving her first husband, married secondly, 8 Nov. 1836, at S. George's, Hanover Square, W., Captain Fremantle, R.N., afterwards Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B.[2] (*Gent. Mag.* 1836, p. 561), but by this marriage had no issue. Her second husband died 25 May 1869, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. His widow died in London 26 Dec. 1876, and was buried with him.

By her James Wedderburn had issue an only son,

John Kellermann Wedderburn [1818-1891]. who was born in Upper Seymour Street, London, 13 Feb. 1818 (*Europ. Mag.*) He was educated at Eton, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 4 June 1835, being described as "only son of James Wedderburn." He remained there but a year, after which he entered the 2nd Life Guards, as a cornet, 8 July 1836.[3] In November 1837 he went on leave of absence to visit his estates in Jamaica, remaining there till June 1838, when, after also visiting the United States, he returned home and rejoined his regiment. He afterwards sold out of the Life Guards and entered the 9th Lancers, with whom he went to India.

After his marriage he left the army, and long resided in London, in Upper Seymour Street, and later, at 21, Lowndes Square, and 41, Cadogan Place, S.W., spending much of his time in collecting works of art, which after his death were sold at Christie's in June 1892.[4]

He died, after a long illness, following, like that of his grandfather, on a paralytic seizure, at 41, Cadogan Place, 4 June 1891, and was buried at Kensal Green.

He had married at Bombay, 23 Feb. 1843 (*Ind. Off. Bomb. Marr.*, xvii. 183; *Gent. Mag.* 1843, p. 642), **Charlotte Macmahon**, daughter to General Sir Thomas Macmahon, Bart., and by her (born 15 Feb. 1824, died in London, at 99, Sloane Street, S.W, April 4, 1894, buried at Kensal Green), had issue two daughters:—

1. **Emily Frederica Wedderburn**, born at Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency of India, 21 April 1844 (*Ind. Off. Bomb. Birth*, xviii, 122). Married at S. Paul's, Knightsbridge, S.W., 2 July 1863, *Carey John Knyvett, C.B.* Home Office Department (*Gent. Mag.* 1863, p. 234), and has issue four daughters.[5]
2. **Isabella Lottie Wedderburn**, born in London at 9, Great Cumberland 1854. She married at S. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 30 April 1874, *Henry Blackburne Hamilton*,[6] captain (afterwards major) 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and had issue a son, Kellermann Hamilton, born at Sialkote 23 Nov. 1881. She died at Sialkote, Punjaub, India, 6 Dec. 1881, and is buried in England at Kensal Green (*Times*, 23 Nov., 9 and 10 Dec. 1881).

2. **John Wedderburn**, afterwards of Auchterhouse, of whom later. See post, p. 347.

Of the four daughters of John Wedderburn and Mary Wisdom Bedward,

1. **Elizabeth Susannah Wedderburn** was born at Bluecastle, Jamaica, 31 Dec.—1 Jan. 1783-84. She married 27 Dec. 1802 her second cousin, *Andrew Wedderburn*, afterwards Colvile of Ochiltree, but died s.p. at Inveresk, co. Midlothian, 22 Dec.

[1] David Lyon was of the Auldbar family (see Burke's *Landed Gentry* 1837, s.v.). See also as to the Read family ante, p. 262, n. 2. Isabella Lyon and her husband and she were thus second cousins.

[2] He was second son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir T. F. Fremantle and brother of the late Lord Cottesloe.

[3] There is a miniature of him, as a child, at Kippenross. A portrait of him, aged about 25, in uniform standing by his charger, is in the possession of his grandson.

[4] Amongst his pictures then sold was a group of six heads by Hogarth, which was purchased for the National Gallery where it now hangs.

[5] They are:—1. Constance Noel Wedderburn, b. 25 Dec. 1864, m. 1893 Capt. H. N. Alleyne, R.N. 2. Emily Anne McMahon, b. 30 April 1866, m. 1893 Lieut.-General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B. (Indian Staff Corps), and has issue. 3. Rosamond Amabel Nora Mary, b. 8 April 1870, m. 1888 Major Percy Massey (6th Dragoon Guards), and has issue; and, 4, Kathleen Mildred Seymour, b. 9 May 1871, m. 1898 Reginald Greenstreet (see as to the Knyvett family *British Family Records*, by Ashworth Burke, 1897).

[6] Major Hamilton some years later married, secondly, Miss Ewart of Guernsey.

MARY WISDOM BEDWARD

(wife of John Wedderburn, of Spring Garden)

BORN 1764: DIED 1835.

AND HER DAUGHTERS.

MARY WEDDERBURN

(wife of Rev. John Wellings)

BORN 1786: DIED 1858.

KATHERINE GEORGIANA WEDDERBURN

(wife of Patrick Stirling of Kippendarie)

BORN 1791: DIED 1863.

1803, and was buried in the churchyard there (see ante, pp. 307-8).[1] There are two portraits of her by Sir Wm. Beechey—one as a girl, which is at Marfield; the other, done after death, in my possession—and she is also one of the group by Beechey above mentioned, p. 345. There is a miniature of her at Kippenross.

2. **Mary Wedderburn** was born at Bluecastle 2 August 1786 (J.W. 67). She married at Marylebone parish church 7 June 1817 (*Par. Reg.* there) the *Rev. John Wellings*,[2] chaplain to the Countess of Selkirk, and son of Edward Wellings of Ludlow, co. Salop, by Elizabeth, daughter to Mary Brydges, heiress of Ailton, co. Hereford, and by this marriage had issue one child, Katharine Mary Wellings (born in London 27 Dec. 1818), who married in 1839 her first cousin, John Stirling of Kippendavie (see below). Mrs. Wellings died at Richmond, Portobello, 6 April 1858, aged 71; and is buried at S. Mary's, Dunblane.
3. **Catharine Georgiana Wedderburn** was born in London 1 Feb. 1791 (J.W. 67), died (Nov. 22) at 9, South Eaton Place, S.W. London, 13 June 1863, aged 72, and was buried at S.Mary's, Dunblane.

   She married at Marylebone Parish Church, 13 Feb. 1810,[3] *Patrick Stirling*, eldest son of John Stirling of Kippendavie, co. Perth, and Blackgrange, co. Clackmannan, then a captain in the 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and by him (born 25 April 1782, died at Hastings, co. Sussex, 30 March 1816) had issue two sons and one daughter, viz., 1. John, afterwards of Kippendavie, born at Tunbridge Wells 19 Aug. 1811, and died 27 July 1882, having married in 1839 his first cousin, Katharine Mary Wellings, by whom (died 28 June 1879, and buried at S. Mary's, Dunblane) he had issue three sons and one daughter[4]; 2, Patrick, afterwards of Blackgrange and Gogar, born at Edinburgh 19 Aug. 1813, died unmarried 30 March 1839; and, 3, Mary Wedderburn, born at Edinburgh 19 Nov. 1814.[5]
4. **Thomasina Wedderburn**, born in London 19 Sept. 1793[6] (J.W. 67, 74), died of a fever in Upper Grosvenor Street, 21 March 1806 (S.W. 672; *Gent. Mag.*, 1806, p. 295). Buried in the vault of S. James' Chapel, Hampstead Road.

On the death of John Kellerman Wedderburn the male representation of his grandgrandfather and great grandfather thus devolved on the descendants of the second son of John Wedderburn of Spring Garden and Mary Bedward, viz.,

John Wedderburn [1798-1839], afterwards of Auchterhouse, co. Forfar, who was born at Clapham, co. Surrey, 8 Jan. 1798. On his father's death, 29 Dec. 1820, he succeeded to the Prospect estate in Jamaica, and to a share in the Leadenhall Street House, but retired from the latter in May 1830, owing to the similar retirement of his elder brother James.

He at one time resided in London, and was secretary to the Highland Society of London 1821-26, but after his marriage lived at Beddington Park, co. Surrey, June 1823—Nov. 1826, when he removed to Auchterhouse, co. Forfar, where he lived till his death in 1839.

[1] J.W. 67*a* gives the day of her birth as Jan. 7; while J.W. 74 gives the month as June.

[2] He was also a M.D., having been in the practice of medicine previous to his taking Holy Orders. He was born 14 Sept. 1781.

[3] *Par. Reg.* there; and see also J.W. 74, *Gent. Mag.* 1810, pt. i., p. 281, giving month as Jan., and *Scots' Mag.*, p. 236. This entry describes his father as of Bedford Square, London.

[4] The sons are (1) Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie, born 13 Nov. 1846, formerly of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut.-Col. of 1st Perthshire R.V.; married 13 Sept. 1876, Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral John Leith (by Margaret, only child and heiress of John Forbes of Blackford), and had issue John Alexander Stirling, born in Edinburgh 20 Sept. 1881, and Patrick Douglas Stirling, born at Kippenross 10 Oct. 1886; (2) John Carolus, born 14 Dec. 1848, married in 1882, Helena, daughter of William Clough of Llywn Offa, Wales, and had issue a daughter, Constance; (3) William Robert Stirling, born 20 March 1851, married 1883, Alice, daughter of J. Hibberd of of Chicago, U.S.A., and has issue three daughters, Alice Mary, Dorothy, Jean Wedderburn. The daughter, Mary Katharine, born 26 June 1840, married 1866, George Macallum of Braco, co. Perth, and has issue.

[5] On the death of her brother, Patrick, she succeeded under the conditions of an entail to Blackgrange and Gogar. She married, 7 May 1849, John Davie Morries, M.D. (born 25 Oct. 1810, died 21 Oct. 1878, buried in the Greyfriars Cemetery, Edinburgh), who took the name of Stirling. She died at Gogar House, near Stirling, 28 April 1893, and is buried in the old parish church of Logie, co. Stirling. She had issue an only child, John Morries Morries-Stirling, now of Blackgrange and Gogar (born 12 March 1851).

[6] She and her sister Catharine were both baptized in S. Pancras, London. See post, p. 353.

Part III. Chap. X.

He had a great love of antiquities (J.W. 113), and respect for anything and anybody connected with his family, inheriting the taste for genealogical enquiry, which had characterised his grandfather. Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra, and may be said to have descended to his grandson, the present writer.[1]

As early as 1824 he had published the printed memoir of the Wedderburn family, so often named in this work. It was, I think, one of the first books of the kind, but "taking the Baronage of Scotland as sufficient authority, it proved on after-examination of the Great Seal Register and of the MS. of David Wedderburn to be full of inaccuracies." Thus, after his removal from Auchterhouse, not far from Dundee, he spent much time in compiling the enlarged and revised MS. Memoir, also frequently referred to in this work as "J.W.'s MS." I had originally intended to print this work as it stood, with notes and additions, bringing it up to date. Its style and the sympathies of its author, which include the strongest Jacobitism and no little family pride, are not without their attraction. But while the MS. is a great improvement on the printed volume, and of much value so far as it states facts within the knowledge of persons then living, or refers to documents of authority, it is still full of errors, and I had not long pursued my own researches when I found that, while J.W.'s work contained much useful material, my own must be written afresh.

While at Auchterhouse he also took an interest in the Wedderburn monuments in the Howff of Dundee, but was not able to do much towards their preservation (see post, part v.). This is much to be regretted, as it was not until after a lapse of nearly half a century that the matter was taken in hand, when there was but little left to be preserved.

John Wedderburn's health was never robust, and for some two years before his death he suffered much both from asthma and a weak heart, and the dropsical tendency which had afflicted his grandfather. He died at Auchterhouse, 2 April 1839, and was buried in the churchyard there (*Gent. Mag.*, 1839, p. 558).[2]

He married[3] at Airlie Castle, 30 April 1823, Lady **Helen Ogilvy**, youngest daughter to Walter, fifth Earl of Airlie, and by her (born at Balnaboth, co. Angus, 12 Feb. 1798, died at Rosebank, Roslin, 27 April 1868, buried at Roslin Chapel), had issue three sons and one daughter:—

1. **John Walter Wedderburn**. See post, p. 349.
2. **James Alexander Wedderburn**. See post, p. 350.
3. **David Ogilvy Wedderburn**, born at Beddington, 18 July 1826 (S.W. 716). He entered the army, and was a lieutenant in the 37th native infantry in India, but was killed by a "rogue" elephant, when out hunting in India, 2 Sept. 1853, and was buried at Ootacamund (*Ind. Off. Madr. Bur.* xxxii., p 253.) The following account of him and his death is given in a book entitled, "The Forest and the Field," by the old Shekarry (*Chatto and Windus*, 1874, chap. ii, p. 12.)

"Among the guests (at a dinner just mentioned) was a Scotchman belonging to the 37th Native Infantry of the name of Wedderburn deservedly accounted one the best shots in the country. Above common height his limbs were moulded in most exquisite symmetry, developing an extraordinary play of muscle matured by constant exercise. A profusion of curls black as a raven's wing shaded a forehead bearing the stamp of remarkable intelligence, and the characteristic expression of his dark handsome face was innate good humour. Open as the day and full of the milk of human kindness, he was one of those happy beings met with only now and then, whose lives seem all sunshine. The cheerful tones of his voice and inspiriting flash of his bright sparkling eye entranced and animated the whole company. Never had he been more brilliant than on this occasion; and after the cloth had been removed, the health of her Majesty drunk, cheroots lighted and a brew made, he gave us the late Tom Morris's well known chant, 'The Boar, the mighty Boar,' in which all joined until the whole welkin rang with the chorus,

> Here's luck to all who fear no fall,
> And the next gray boar we see."

The "old Shekarry" then states that the news of a large herd of elephants being near, reached the party that night and continues:—

[1] See for letters from him to Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn on such matters (S.W. 705-6, 709-10).

[2] See L.W. 24, 27 for his will, and a subsequent administration rendered necessary by the Wedderburn law suit (post, Part V.).

[3] *Gent. Mag.* 1823, pt. ii., p. 80; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 175; *Blackwood*, p. 625.

JOHN WEDDERBURN
(of Auchterhouse),
BORN 1736: DIED 1839.

LADY HELEN WEDDERBURN
(daughter of Walter, fifth Earl of Airlie),
BORN 1736: DIED 1808.

"Wedderburn, who had also got hold of the news came to my bungalow, and it was arranged that he should go down the seegur or northern ghaut and work towards the eastward while I went down that of Coonor and made for Gugelhulli where we were to meet on the third day."

The Shekarry then describes his own journey and how he kills a wounded rogue elephant, and on taking out three bullets from the old wound recognises "two cylindro-conical projectiles made of a mixture of lead and pewter, as belonging to Wedderburn's two grooved double rifle," whilst "the third was a round brass bullet that exactly fitted my Westley-Richards two ounce smooth bore of which he had a sister gun." After this the Shekarry waits four days for Wedderburn at Gugelhulli and then retraces his steps and rides into Ootacamund. "As we passed the church I saw two coolies standing by a newly made grave, upon which they had evidently been working, and with a strong presentiment that I can hardly explain, I rode up to the enclosure and asked "Kowu margia?" (Who is dead?) "Wedderburn sahib," replied one of the workmen. "Hathee uskoo mandala dus rose hoa" (an elephant killed him ten days ago)."

The old Shekarry finally gives a version of the facts of the death as recounted to him by a native eye-witness. Wedderburn had wounded a rogue elephant, and the infuriated animal at once charged at him, "twisted his trunk round his legs and hurled him to the ground. Wedderburn, although much injured and doubtless with some of his limbs broken, still moved, and at this moment one of the shekarries who carried a loaded gun fired two shots into the animal's side, but nothing attracted his attention from his victim, whose piercing shrieks rang through the forest. The elephant again seized him, placed his huge foot on his chest, and trampled and knelt upon him until almost every bone was broken, when he flung the mangled and lifeless body on one side and rushed trumpeting through the forest. Such was the melancholy fate of one of the best shots India ever produced."[1]

Helen Georgina Elizabeth Wedderburn, born at Auchterhouse, 9 March 1830 (S.W. 718). She married at Kippenross House, Dunblane, 4 July 1871, *Andrew Webster*, of Rutherford Castle, co. Peebles, and later of S. Leonard's, co. Sussex, but by him (who died 21 Sept. 1876, and is buried at Ore, near Hastings) had no issue. After her husband's death she resided at S. Leonard's, and later at Beaulieu, Southampton, co. Hants, but removed about 1893 to Carnoustie, co. Forfar, where she is now (1898) living.

Of the two elder sons of John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse and Lady Helen Ogilvy,

1. John Walter Wedderburn [1824-1879], was born at Beddington co. Surrey, 20 July 1824 (*Scots' Mag.* 1824, p. 254). He entered the army, and was a captain in the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), with which regiment he served in the West Indies and elsewhere. He was also in 1850 aide-de-camp in Barbadoes to Field Marshal Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., a letter from whom addressed to him on his retirement was the more forcible that it came from one who rarely praised. Captain Wedderburn was subsequently major and lieut.-col. in the Royal Perthshire militia. He took a great interest in natural history,[2] and was an ardent sportsman with both rod and gun. On leaving the army he resided at his mother's residence, Rosebank, near Roslin, but after her death moved to Liberton House, near Edinburgh, where he lived till 1878, when he purchased the small property known as Marfield, Blairgowrie, co. Perth. He died there, 20 July 1879, and was buried at Auchterhouse.[3] The confirmation of his will by the commissariot of Perth, 31 Dec. 1879, was registered in London 6 Jan. 1880 (L.W. 40).

[1] This account is also given in an earlier, 1867, edition of the same book (London, Saunders Otley), and in *The Hunting Grounds of the Old World* (Longmans 1865), ed. 3, chap. xvii., "The sad end of a famous Shekarry."

[2] His name appears on the title page of a small book. *The Naturalist of Bermuda*, a sketch of the Geology, Zoology and Botany of that remarkable group of islands, together with meteorological observations, by John Matthew Jones, Esq. (of the Middle Temple), assisted by Major J. W. Wedderburn (late 42nd Royal Highlanders) and J. L. Hurdis, Esq. London, Reeves and Turner, 1839.

[3] There is an unfinished sketch of him and his two brothers, when infants, painted by Scrymgeour and now at Marfield, but it is of little value as portraiture or art. A good representation of him exists at Dunkeld Cathedral, in the central figure of the basrelief monument to the 42nd Highlanders, for which the sculptor asked him to stand. There is also a bas-relief of him, in plaster, at Marfield. He died from the effects of a chill caught while fishing, and increased when attending the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Stirling of Kippendavie. After his death his widow presented a font commemorative of him to the Episcopal church at Blairgowrie.

Part III. Chap. X.

He married[1] at Castle Eden, co. Durham, 27 April 1854, **Margaret Anne Whaite**, daughter to Thomas Whaite, lieut. 94th Regiment (by Sara Elizabeth, daughter to Captain E. Paton of the 42nd Highlanders)[2] and by her (born 1837, living 1898 at Marfield) had issue two sons and one daughter,

1. **John Walter Maurice Wedderburn**, born at Stirling 17 March 1855, baptised at Trinity Church, Stirling, 27 April 1855, ordained into the Scottish Episcopal Church, March 1886, sometime chaplain to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and now (1898) in charge of S. Peter's, Stornoway, in the Isle of Lewis. Unmarried.
2. **Charles David St. Clair Wedderburn**, born at Rosebank, Roslin, 7 Feb. 1864, baptised at Roslin Chapel, 21 March following. He was educated privately, and, after qualifying as a railway engineer, went out to India and is now (1898) engineer to the Kathiawar Railway. Unmarried.

and

Helen Margaret Ogilvy Wedderburn, born at Rosebank, Roslin, 12 Dec. 1857, baptised at S. John's Church, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Living unmarried, 1898, at Marfield, Blairgowrie.

2. **James Alexander Wedderburn** was born at Beddington 1 Aug. 1825 (*Scots' Mag.* 1825, pt. ii., p. 381; *Blackwood*, p. 653).[3] He was educated privately and at Haileybury College, co. Herts, then the training college for the East Indian Company's service, which he entered at Madras in 1848, being subsequently, shortly before his death, appointed head-assistant at Chingleput, where he died of brain fever 19 May 1854. Buried there.[4]

He married, at the parish church of Hampstead, 28 March 1848 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 539) **Marion Melvill**, fifth daughter to Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., secretary to the East India Company, and afterwards Under Secretary of State for India, and by her (born 23 Feb. 1826, living in 1898 at The Castle, Tiverton, co. Devon)[5] had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. **James Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Government House, Guindy, Madras, 21 Jan. 1849 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 418, giving date as Jan. 31; Baptized at Madras, *Madr. Ind. Off. Bapt.*, xxviii., 57). Died of croup 20 Oct. 1852. Buried at Coimbatore.[6]
2. **Alexander Dundas Ogilvy Wedderburn**. See below,

and

1. **Marion Hester Wedderburn**, born at Ootacamund in India 28 Sept. 1850, and there baptized (*Ind. Off. Madr. Bapt.*, xxxi., 507). Died, also of croup, in India 29 Sept. 1851. Buried at Coimbatore.[6]
2. **Marion Hester Wedderburn**, born in India 29 Sept. 1852; baptized at Coimbatore (*Ind. Off. Madr. Bapt.*, xxxi., 343). She married at S. Peter's, Eaton Square,

[1] Somerset House Reg. and *Gent. Mag.* 1854, p. 70.

[2] Mrs. Wedderburn tells me that her grandmother was a Macdonald of Scalpa, and was granddaughter to a Dr. Rutherford, whose sister married the father of Sir Walter Scott.

[3] His tomb, which remains in perfect order, consists of two plain blocks of granite, laid one on the other, the upper one being somewhat smaller than the lower. On the side of the upper one is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of James Alexander Wedderburn, M.C.S., who died at Chingleput on the 19th May 1854. Aged 28 years": with a quotation from Scripture (Ps. xxxix., 8).

[4] *Gent. Mag.*, p. 201, giving date May 20; *Ind. Off. Med. Bur.*, 214, xxxiii.

[5] She resided, 1854-95, successively at Tunbridge Wells, at Brighton, and chiefly (1875-96) at 76, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.

[6] His tomb and that of his elder sister are square sarcophagi, mounted on stone platforms. They bear the following inscriptions:—

1. Sacred | To the Memory of | James Alexander | Son of J. A. Wedderburn, M.C.S., and of Marion his Wife | who died at Coimbatore | on the 20th October 1852 | Aged 3 years and 9 months.
Though it be hard to bid thy heart divide
And lay the gem of all thy love aside,
Faith tells thee, and it tells thee not in vain,
That thou shalt meet thy darling yet again.

2. Sacred | To the Memory of | Marion Hester | Daughter of | J. A. Wedderburn, M.C.S. | And of Marion his wife | Who died at Coimbatore 29th September 1851 | Aged 1 year and 1 day.
He who perceived the dangerous control
The heart twined spell was gaining round thy soul,
Snatched from thy arms the treacherous decoy
To give thee brighter hope and purer joy:
This star of comfort for a moment given
First rose on earth, then set to rise in Heaven.

London, S.W, 25 May 1881, *Stephen Blyth Moore*, captain in the Royal Scots Regiment, second son of Richard Moore, Esq., of Killashee, co. Kildare, Ireland, and by him (sometime resident at Penicuik, co. Midlothian; at Chilfrome, co. Dorset; and now at The Castle, Tiverton, co. Devon) has issue Stephen St. Leger Moore, b. 1884: Marion Wedderburn Moore, b. 1882; and Eileen Hester Moore, twin with her brother.

Alexander Dundas Ogilvy Wedderburn—the present writer—was born at Cannon Hall, Hampstead (then the residence of his mother's father) 7 August 1854, and baptized privately at Rosebank, Roslin, by Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, 27 Sept. following. Educated at Haileybury College, Herts (1867-73) and after matriculating, 15 Oct. 1873, at Balliol College, Oxford, continued there 1873-77, and graduated B.A., 22 March 1878, having taken (1875) a first class in classical moderations and (1877) a second class in the final school of Literæ Humaniores. Admitted a student at the Inner Temple 20 Dec. 1875, and after reading in the chambers of Mr. A. M. Channell (now a judge of the High Court) was called to the Bar there, 26 Jan. 1880, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit, and the Herts and Essex Sessions, but has practised chiefly in London. Appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in May 1897, and received from the Crown the post of Recorder of Gravesend, co. Kent, 30 Nov. in the same year. Residence, 47, Cadogan Place, S.W.; Chambers, Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.[1]

He married at S. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, 13 April 1887, **Mathilde Segelcke**, only child of Henry William Segelcke of Elfindale Lodge, Herne Hill, S.E., and has issue a son and a daughter.

Alexander Henry Melvill Wedderburn, born 1 July 1892 at 47, Cadogan Place, S.W., and baptized at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, 7 Aug. 1892.

Margaret Griselda Wedderburn, born at 90, Sloane Street, S.W., 29 April 1888, and baptized at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, 17 June 1888.

[1] I may be allowed to record here the fact that while at Oxford I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance (March 1874) and gain the friendship of John Ruskin, then professor of fine art to the University, and that for many years I have had the honour to assist in the editing of his works. While still at Oxford, I, in conjunction with an Oxford friend, W. G. Collingwood, translated for the professor the "Economist of Xenophon," published as vol. i. of his *Bibliotheca Pastorum* in 1876; and after leaving the University I collected and edited all his published letters to the press, etc., under the title of "Arrows of the Chace" (2 vols. 1880). To these may be added an account of the Mosaics in the baptistery of S. Mark's, Venice, under the title of "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus" (appendix to *S. Mark's Rest*, 1882); an edition of all Mr. Ruskin's magazine articles (*On the Old Road*, 1885); index to the *Stones of Venice* (1886), to *Modern Painters* (1880), to the *Seven Lamps* (privately printed 1890), and smaller indices to many of his other works at various times.

Appendix.

Part III. App.

I add in this appendix two family registers which have been omitted from volume ii. as not belonging to any of the collections dealt with there, some inscriptions at Auchterhouse, and also some notes on the Melvill, Dunbar, Brodie, and some other allied families from materials in my possession.

NOTE I.

Family Registers.

(a) *Thomas Wedderburn's Bible.*

This is an old 1599 Bible, which was formerly in the possession of J. K. Wedderburn, to whom it had descended. It contains various records, as follows :—

Register in the hand of Thomas Wedderburn.

Thomas Wedderburn born Aprile the 2d 1710 } Married Septr the 20th 1740.
Katharine Dunbar, born July the 22d 1722 }

And had these children,

Alexander, born thursday the 20th of August 1741 at Grangehill, parish of Dyke.
Mary, — born Munday the 13th of September 1742 at Forress, parish of Forress.
John, — born Friday the 19th of August 1743 at Dº, parish of Dº.
Katharine, born Munday the 1st of October 1744 at Fortrose, pa: of Rosemarkie.
Elizabeth, born Sunday the 8th of March 1747 } at Dº, pa: of Dº.
} counting the year to begin Ja. . . .
Robina, born Saturday the 28th of January 1749 at Fortrose pa: of Rosemarkie.
Thomasina, born Saturday the 7th of March 1750 at Dº.—pa: of Dº.
James —, born Munday the 23d of September 1751 } at Merknish, par: of
} Inverness and same . . .

this year 1751 the New stile commenced ; the 3d of Septr was made the 14th.

Below this is written in Mary Wisdom Wedderburn's hand, "the above was written in Thomas Wedderburn's own hand. M.W.W."

Then follow seven lines, of which the last four are clearly in the hand of Katharine Dunbar : as are the first two words (apparently written over others) in the third line. The first two lines and the rest of the third seem to be in Thomas Wedderburn's hand.

Alexander, went to Jamaica in Spring 1760.
John went to Jamaica in spring 1762.
James went to Jamaica 1769 or about the close of 1768.
My Dear Husband Died 1771.
My Dear Son Alexander Died Feb. the 10 day 1770.
My Dear Daughter Robina Died Dec. the 16 day 1796.
My Dear Daughter Thomasina Died May the 19 day 1797.

Register in the hand of John Wedderburn of Spring Garden.

This is a further register in the book in the hand of Thomas Wedderburn's son, John, as follows :—

"This Holy Bible was sent to Clapham by my mother, Katharine Wedderburn, in Sept. 1797 to her son John, being much valued, for the length of time it has been in the Family : it was a gift from my Father's Mother to her Son Thomas.

The above memorandum made this 6 Octr 1797 by John Wedderburn.

Thomas Wedderburn died in the month of Jan. 1771.
Mary Wedderburn died some time in 1772.
Robina died 16 Dec. 1796.
Thomasina died 19th May 1797.
James died 17th of July 1797.

(On the next page John Wedderburn begins afresh),

Thomas Wedderburn born Aprile the 2nd 1710.
Katharine Dunbar born July the 22d 1722.
Married Septr the 20th 1740 and had these children.

(He then copies his father's register, already given above, and proceeds) :—

Alexander went to Jamaica in spring 1760 and died there on Blue Castle estate parish of Westd 10 Febry 1770.
James went to Jamaica in 1769 or about the close of 1768. Died on Paradise in the Parish of Westmoreland the 17th July 1797 at 9 oclock at night.
John went to Jamaica in spring 1762 and returned to England in July 1789—(and having arrived at the Vale of years, Beloved by all his Family and most deservedly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance, departed in the hope to rank, among the Spirits of the Just made Perfect on Friday the 29th Decr 1820—James Wedderburn.)[1]

[1] These words placed between brackets are in the hand of his son, James.

Two certificates of baptisms are pasted into the book :— Part III. App.

"This is to certify that Catharine Georgina, daughter of John and Mary Wedderburn born Feb. 1st 1791 was baptised this 16th day of March 1791 as appears by the Register of Baptisms for the South West Division of St Pancras in the county of Middlesex.
Witness my Hand. Henry Mead, Minister of S. Pancras."

"This is to certify that Thomasina, daughter of John and Mary Wedderburn born Sept. 19th 1793 was baptised this 14th day of Novr 1793 as appears by the Register of Baptisms for the South West Division of St Pancras in the county of Middlesex.
Witness my Hand. Henry Mead, Minister of S. Pancras."

(b) Thomas Wedderburn's Prayer book.

This book, published at "Oxford. Printed by the University Printer 1729," is bound in red leather and has inside the cover a small leather panel, stamped :—"Thomas Wedderburn. 1732." It is now at Marfield, Blairgowrie. On the two first blank pages is the following :—

A Gift from Thos Wedderburn to John Wedderburn.
John Wedderburn born 19th August 1743
Mary Wisdom Bedward born 1st June 1754 Married 27th of May 1782.

E. S. W. born 31st December 1773 half past 9 o'clock at Night

Mary Born 2d August 1786 between 7 & 8 Oclock in the Morning, Wednesday.

James born the 2d June 1788 2 Oclock at Noon, Monday.

Catherine Georgina born 1 Febr 1791.

Thomasina, 19 Septr 1793.

J's Wedderburn senr born the 23d September 1751
John 8th January 1798 Clapham, Surry
(married Lady H. Ogilvy
Died April 2nd 1839)

Married 27th Dec. 1802.
died 22d Decr 1803 at Inveresk

Married 7 June 1817

Married 13 Febr 1810
(died 13 June. 1863.)
died 21th March. 1806.

[All the above is in the hand of John Wedderburn, son to Thomas, except the two entries here bracketed, which have been added by Mrs. John Walter Wedderburn of Marfield, Blairgowrie.]

On the back of page 2 is written—

(*a*) John Wedderburn died 29th Decr 1820 aged 77 years and a quarter. Buried in the Vault of St James Chapel, Hampstead Road.

(*b*) John Wedderburn (his son) born at Clapham 8th Jany 1798, married 30th April 1823 Lady Helen Ogilvy, died April 2nd 1839. She died April 29th 1868. Their son John Walter born 1824 Beddington July 20th, married April 27th Margt A. Whaite (1854).

(*c*) John Walter Maurice born at Stirling March 17th 1855. Helen Margaret Ogilvy born at Rosebank Decr 12th 1857, Charles David St Clair born Febr 7th 1864.

[The first of these three entries is in the hand of Mary Wisdom Bedward, the other in that of Mrs. John Walter Wedderburn. I have omitted some memoranda stating the gift of the book in 1820 to John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse by his mother ; in 1837 by him to his son John ; and again in 1870 by him to his son John Walter.]

NOTE II.

Inscriptions in the Church at Auchterhouse, co. Forfar.

James Alexander Wedderburn
second son of John Wedderburn, Esqr
was born in August 1825
and died at Madras in May 1854.

David Ogilvy Wedderburn
youngest son of John Wedderburn Esqr
was born 18th June 1826
and died also in India at
Ootacamund 2nd Sept. 1853.

I believe in the Resurrection
of the dead.

Sacred to the Memory of
John Wedderburn Esqr
Who departed this life on
the 2nd April 1839
Aged 42 years.

Lieut Colonel
John Walter Wedderburn
Late 42nd Royal Highlanders
and Perth Rifles.
Born 20th July 1824.
Died 20th July 1879.

I know that my Redeemer
liveth
In thee, O Lord, have I put
my trust.

The Lady Helen Wedderburn
Widow of John Wedderburn Esqr
and youngest daughter of Walter,
7th Earl of Airlie
Died at Rosebank, Roslin,
29th April 1868.

Her remains rest in the private
burying ground of Roslin chapel.

I believe in the communion of Saints.

In loving and dutiful remembrance
of her dear mother, by
Helen Wedderburn
Msy 1868.

[There are two errors in this inscription, viz., June for July as the birth-month of David Ogilvy Wedderburn ; and "7th (for 5th) Earl of Airlie" in the third column.]

NOTE III.

The Melvills in Ceres, co. Fife.

Part III. App.

The descent of this family is traced from Robert Melvill of Caskirdo,[1] in the parish of Ceres, co. Fife, who was living 1650-88, but died in 1689 (?). His parentage remains unascertained and although it has been suggested that he was descended from one of the four younger brothers of Sir Robert Melvill of Murdocairney, created Baron Melvill of Monimail, with remainder to his heirs male, in 1616, no evidence has at present been obtained in support of that suggestion. That the Melvills of Caskirdo were connected with the Monimail family seems, however, probable, if only from the neighbourhood of Caskirdo to the estates of Monimail, Raith, etc.

I have not devoted much attention to the matter, the evidence in regard to it in my possession being confined to the result of a search in the parish registers of Ceres, from which every entry relating to the name of Melvill has been extracted, and to some few memoranda supplied me by a member of the family. The extracts from the Ceres registers are as follows :—

I. Marriages, 1620—1750.

1. 1623. July 4. Compeired David Melvill and Issobell Bonar both in this parochine and gaue up thair names to be proclaimed before Johne Traill, David Philp, and the said David laid 4 lib. as his pledge in my hand and Johne Traill become cautioner for his gooddochter.
2. 1628. August 5. David Melvill and Issobell Boner were married.
3. 1638. July 8. William Melvin in this paroch and Cirstian Rough in Aberdeur, proclaimed upon their minister his testificat.
4. 1677. January 14. Robert Melvill and Grissell Row proclaimed.
5. 1686. November 20. Karskirdo cautioner for parties contracted.
6. 1697. October 8. William Melvill and Mary Haldan in this parish contracted.
7. 1723. October 18. Mr Robert Füa merchant in Dunbar, and Mrs Mary Melvine (*sic*), daughter to the deceased Mr William Melvill factor to the estate of Crawford.

II. Births, 1620—1700.[2]

8. 1638. May 30. — Melvill of Halhill witness.
9. 1677. October 19. Robert Melvill and Grissell Row had a child baptized called Margaret (?) Witnesses William, Earl of Craufurd, &c.
10. 1683. July 17. Robert Melvill of Karskeirdow and Grizell Row his spouse had a child baptized called Thomas : witnesses David Bruce of Bunzean and James Bailzie.
11. 1687. March 26. Robert Melvill of Karskeirdo and Grisell Rue his spouse had a child baptised called James. Witnesses, David Malcome and John Melvill.
12. 1688. June 3. Robert Melvill of Karskeirdo and Grizel Rue his spouse had a child baptised called Henreta. Baptized at Broumknow.
13. 1693. June 15. William Melvill of Carskeirdo : witnesses to baptism of minister's child.
14. 1698. September 2. William Melvill factor to the Earle of Crawfurd his creditors and Mary Haldan his spouse had a child baptised called John. Witnesses John Wiems of Unthauk, Mr. John Malcolm of Foxtoun, and John Grahame, chamberlain of Craighall.
15. 1699. December 1. William Melvill factor to the Earl of Crawfurd and Mary Haldan his spouse had a child born and baptized by Mr. William G . . . Lees, minister of Cupar. Witnesses John Wiems of Wiuthank, and David Malcolm Bailie of Cupar, called Janet.

III. Deaths, 1620-50 [1650—1707 blank], 1707-20.

16. 1626. October 9. Patrick Buchanan lawful son to Mr Walter Buchanan and Margaret Melvill buried
17. 1627. June 17. David Melvill (inter alios) ordained an oversier for Tarvet milue.
18. 1628. May 13. Janet Loudoun spous to David Melvill in Tarvet Mill buried.
19. 1708. April 27. John Melvill buried.
20. 1710. December 13. James Melvill in Craigforthy buried.
21. 1712. February 9. William Melvill, chamberland to the Earl of Crauford, buried.
22. 1722. December 31. Alexander Melvill was buried.
23. 1725. January 5. Janet Bell spouse to David Melvill, baillie in Ceres.
24. 1728. July 31. Mary Hadden relict of the deceased William Melvill in Bowhuuse.
25. 1729. December 10. John Melvill of Carskirdo.

From these entries the following facts are clear :—

1626. Margaret Melvill, wife of the Rev. Walter Buchanan, minister of Ceres, had a son Patrick, who died and was buried 9 Oct. 1626 (16).

1628. Janet Loudoun, wife of David Melvill in Tarvet Mill (17), was buried 13 May 1628 (18).

1628. Aug. 5. David Melvill married Issobell Bonar, after banns 4 July (1, 2).

1638. July 8. William Melvill, proclaimed to marry Christian Rough (3).

1677. Jan. 14. Robert Melvill of Caskirdo married Grissell Rue or Row (4), and had issue. Margaret (?) bapt. 19 Oct. 1677 (9), Thomas bapt. 17 July 1683 (10), James bapt. 26 March 1687 (11), and Henreta bapt. 3 June 1688 (12).

1697. Oct. 8. William Melvill, factor to the Earl of Crawford, married Mary Haldane (6), and had issue John bapt. 2 Sept. 1698 (14), Janet bapt. 1 Dec. 1699 (15), and Mary m. 18 Oct. 1723 Robert Fua (7). William Melvill was buried 9 Feb. 1712 (21). His widow 31 July 1728 (24).

[1] The estate of Caskirdo now belongs to a branch of the Playfair family. Its present owner has kindly looked through his papers, but finds none earlier in date than 1740, and none giving any information as to the Melvills.

[2] The births of children of Mr. Walter Buchanan, minister at Ceres, and Margaret Melvill his wife, are in this register, but are omitted from these extracts.

1708. April 27. **John Melvill** was buried (19).
1710. Dec. 13. **James Melvill** in Craigforthy was buried (20).
1722. Dec. 31. **Alexander Melvill** was buried (22).
1725. Jan 5. Janet Bell, wife of **David Melvill** of Ceres, was buried (23).
1729. Dec. 10. **John Melvill** of Caskirdo, was buried (25).

Thus, 1626-38, we have three contemporaries,

1. **David Melvill** in Tarvet Hill, whose wife, *Janet Loudoun*, died in May 1628, and who is thus probably the David Melvill who married, 5 Aug. 1628, *Isobell Benar*. He may be brother to both
2. **William Melvill**, who, in 1638, married *Christian Rough*; and
3. **Margaret Melvill**, who had married, before 1626, the *Rev. Walter Buchanan* and had issue including a son, Patrick, who died in that year.

Either of the above, David or William Melvill, may well be the father of Robert Melvill of Caskirdo, who married Grissel Row or Rue, in 1677, this being evidently his second marriage as he had a son, John, who was retoured heir to him in Caskirdo, 24 July 1694 (*Ret. Inq.*, Gen. xliv., 14, *Fife*, 1356) an entry not without difficulty as William is designed "of Caskirdo" in 1693, though he is designed in Bowhouse in 1728 (24), and John is designed of Caskirdo on his death in 1729 (25).

The following pedigree gives the descent from Robert Melvill of Caskirdo, as evidenced by the Ceres registers and amplified by the above-mentioned memoranda. The latter may be taken as accurate in regard to the descent from John Melvill and Joan Fall, but are otherwise not free from doubt in various particulars, as may be seen from the notes. The dotted lines indicate that the proof is not absolute.

1. [ ]=Robert Melvill of Caskirdo.=2. Grissell Row or Rue.

- John Melvill, retoured heir to his father in Caskirdo, 24 July 1694. Probably the John Melvill, witness to the baptism of (his half-brother?) James, in 1687. He died 1729.[1]
- 2. William Melvill designed of Caskirdo. d. 1712.
- Mary Haldane, m. 1697, d. 1728.
- Thomas Melvill, b. 1683.[3]
- James Melvill, b. 1687. Perhaps the James of Craigforthy who d. 1710.[4]
- Margaret, b. 1677.[5] — 2. Henreta, b. 1688.
- ? Alexander Melvill, d. 1722.[6] — ? David Melvill of Ceres, whose wife, Janet Bell, d. 1725.[7]
- Charles Melvill, physician in Carlisle.[8] → — Robert Melvill, d. unm.[9]

- John Melvill.=Joan Fall of Dunbar, m. 1755.
- A daughter, m. Charles Johnstone of Piersley Hall.
- John Melvill, b. 1698. Perhaps the John Melvill buried 1708.
- 1. Janet, b. 1699.[2]
- 2. Mary, m. 1723 Robert Fall of Dunbar.

- John Melvill, in the Bengal Civil Service.=—, daughter of Sir Edmund Carrington, Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Robert Melvill, d. unm.
- Philip Melvill, b. 1762, d. 1811.=Elizabeth Carey, dau. of Peter Dobree of Guernsey.
- Jean, m. Major Rose. — Marion, d. inf.

- John Melvill, d.s.p. — Rev. Edmund Melvill, d.s.p. 1870.
- John Fall Melvill, d. 1869 at Madeira. — Peter Melvill, d.s.p.
- Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., F.R.S., Secretary to H.E.I.C. and Under-secretary of State for India, b. 1792, d. 1861.=Hester Jane, dau. of W.M. Sellon, m. 1814, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, d. 1864.
  - Three sons and six daughters.
- Philip Melvill, ↓ Two sons and seven daughters.
- Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B. ↓ Two daughters.
- Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of S. Paul's. ↓ Four sons and five daughters
- Elizabeth, d. unm — Jean, d. unm. — Rachel Dobree, m. Henry Kemble, d. s.p. 1884.

[1] The statement that John Melvill, who married Joan Fall of Dunbar, was son of John Melvill of Caskirdo rests presumably on the authority of his grandsons, John and Edmund Melvill, who provided the material for the early part of the above-mentioned memoranda. But in the absence of authority, and having regard to the dates, it is not quite clear. Thus John of Caskirdo cannot have been born much later than 1670, and would probably marry, after the fashion of the time, soon after he came of age, *i.e.*, 1690-95. In this event, if the John Melvill who married Joan Fall is his son, he was either born long after his father's marriage, or himself married very late in life.

[2] The memoranda give no son but four daughters, viz., 1. —, m. A. Douglas, father of Bishop Douglas (of Salisbury); 2, [Mary], m. (*a*) Fall of Dunbar (*b*) — Delisle, and d. 1785; 3, ——, m. Smith of Girleston and d. 1790; 4, Marion, d. 1785-86.

[3] Believed to have married and had a son, Thomas, who went to South Africa and died at Cape Coast Castle in 1756, and a daughter who m. — Oswald and had two daughters who both m. brothers of the name of Carment, whose descendants assumed the name of Melvill.

[4] Believed to have married and had a daughter who is said to have married "her cousin Fall of Dunbar," but if so, (*a*) three first cousins would all have married Falls of Dunbar, and (*b*) the Falls were not cousins at this date.

[5] The above mentioned memoranda give their names as Elizabeth and Henrietta and say that the former m. David Malcolm of Cupar, and the latter William Stephenson of Pittenweem.

[6] [7] These two persons are named in the Ceres registers but their parentage is not ascertained. They *may* be sons of Robert of Caskirdo, but of which marriage does not appear.

[8] [9] The existence of these sons and the statements in regard to them rest on the memoranda alone.

Part III. App.

Notes on the Sellon, Littlehales, and Baker Families.

Note on the Sellon Family.—This family was of Huguenot origin, and members of it are settled in France and Switzerland. One of them, Comte de Sellon of Geneva, had a daughter who m. Count Cavour. Another was a high official at the Court of the first Napoleon.

The Rev. William Sellon (b. 1729. d. 18 July 1790, *Gent. Mag.* p. 673), Rector of S. James', Clerkenwell, and at one time incombent of the Portman Chapel and lecturer at S. Andrew's, Holborn, and S. Giles-in-the-fields, married a daughter of Joseph Littlehales (b. 1700. d. 1792, buried at the Hague), and by her (b. 1726, d. at Pinner-hill, near Harrow, 22 July 1801, *Gent. Mag.* p. 767) had issue three sons,

1. William Marmaduke Sellon, of Harlesden, co. Middlesex, who d. 19 Dec. 1824 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 572), having m. Henrietta Say, and had issue by her two sons, Edward and William Peter Baker John (both of whom died unmarried), and two daughters, Henrietta (who m. William Hornidge) and Hester Jane Frances (who m. Sir James Cosmo Melvill).
2. Baker John Sellon, Serjeant at law, Chief Magistrate at Hatton Garden, m 1788 Miss Dickinson (she d. æt. 75, 30 July 1832), and had a son, Rev. John Sellon, who d. 2 March 1839 at Albany, New York (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 571), and three daughters, of whom (1) Maria Anne m. 1819 J. James Halls; (2) Charlotte, m. 1838 Jacques Amable Regnault of Paris; and (3) Anne, m. 1816, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and d. 1861.
3. Joseph Sellon, d. 25 Oct. 1842 unm. (*Gent. Mag.* p. 671).

and five daughters, of whom

(1) Elizabeth, m. 1774 Rev. Stephen White, Vicar of Lavington, co. Lincoln; (2) Lydia, m. 1790, Rev. Benjamin Latrobe; (3) Sarah, m. 1784 Thomas Smith, receiver to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, and had an eldest son, Captain William Richard Baker Smith, R.N., who in 1847 took the name of Sellon; while (4) Martha, authoress of "Individuality," and (5) Sophia both died unmarried.

Armorial Bearings of the Sellon family :—Gules; a falcon proper, erect, passant, with wings displayed.

Note on the Families of Littlehales and Baker.—Joseph Littlehales (second son to Ralph Littlehales of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Dawley, co. Salop) m., 8 Aug. 1725, Elizabeth Baker, daughter and eventually sole representative of John Baker (b. 1686) of Bromley, co. Salop, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Henry Grainger of Kingston and Margaret Davey. Their son Baker John Littlehales of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Moulsey, co. Surrey, died 30 Oct. 1785, having m. Maria, daughter to Bendall Martyn, and had issue four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, Sir Edward Littlehales, Bart. (creat. 1802), took in 1817 the name of Baker (on succeeding in right of his grandmother Elizabeth Baker, and on the death a.p. in 1815 of her only brother's only child, Peter William Baker) to the estate of Ranston, co. Dorset. See Burke and Foster's *Baronetages*, s. Baker, and the Baker pedigree given in Hutching's *Dorset*, where the ancestry of John Baker of Bromley abovenamed is traced back to Richard Baker, who m. in 1448 Joan Bromley, heiress and fifth in descent from William de Bromley or Bronley, *temp.* Edward I and II.

Armorial Bearings of the Baker family.—Argent, a castle between two crosses patée in chief, and a key in base, sable, on a chief azure, two keys erect or.

Armorial Bearings of the Littlehales family.—Argent on a bend, cottised, sa., three cinquefoils or; a chief gules, charged with three arrows, erect, points downwards, proper.

NOTE IV.

The Dunbars of Grange.

A genealogy of the Dunbars of Grange is given by J.W. in his MS. on the authority of his grandfather Thomas Wedderburn's record of his wife's family (1744), and also on that of another MS. entitled "Nobile Genealogie of the worthie surname of the Dunbarris, Erlis of Murray, 1554." Both these records were in J.W.'s possession, and some lines from the latter of them are quoted by him on the title page of both his MS. and his printed memoir. Both, however, have, unfortunately, been lost or mislaid by his representatives. The following account is founded on that given by J.W., checked by and amplified from several other sources.[1]

1. Maldred, probably brother to Duncan, King of Scotland, 1034-40, son of Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, married Ealdgyth, daughter and heiress of Ugtred, Prince of Northumberland (by Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England), by whom he had a son,
2. Earl Cospatrick, born 1040-48. He joined the Danes in the invasion of the North of England, and on peace being made with King William, was created at Christmas 1067 Earl of Northumberland, but was deprived of this Earldom in 1072, when he fled to Scotland and received from Malcolm III. "Dunbar with the adjacent lands in Lothian." He had two sons, viz., Dolfin, expelled from Carlisle in 1092 and
3. Earl Cospatrick, slain at the battle of the Standard, 22 Aug. 1138. He left a son,
4. Earl Cospatrick, founder of the Cistercian nunneries at Coldstream and Eccles, co. Berwick. He died 1166 leaving by his wife Derder, a son,
5. Waldeve (or Waltheof) Earl of Dunbar, one of the hostages for the release of King William the Lion, circ. 1175. He died in 1182, leaving by his wife Aelina (d. 1179) a son,
6. Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, who died 31 Dec. 1232, leaving by his wife Ada (d. 1200), natural daughter of King William the Lion, a son,

[1] Some of the earlier statements are further evidenced by the documents contained in the "Chartulary of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream," edited by Rev. C. Rogers. London. Printed for the Grampian Club, 1879. 1 vol., pp. xxxv. 96. See also the *Complete Peerage* by G. E. C., s. Dunbar, and Moray; Douglas' Baronage, s. Dunbar of Westfield and as to the Dunbars of Grange a letter dated from Scrabster by Thurso, 12 Jan. 1832, and addressed to J.W. by Alexander Dunbar of Grange-hill.

7. **Patrick, Earl of Dunbar,** m. 1213 Euphemia, daughter of Walter Fitzalan or Steward, Lord High Steward, and died at Marseilles 1248, leaving a son, Part III. App
8. **Patrick, Earl of Dunbar,** born 1213, died 1289. He married circ. 1242 Cecilia, daughter of John Fraser (?), by whom he had two sons, of whom the elder,
9. **Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March** (born 1242, died 10 Oct. 1308) married Marjory Cumyn, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son,
10. **Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, March, and Moray,** born 1284 and died 11 Nov. 1368, having had issue by his wife, Agnes, elder daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, two sons, Patrick and John, both of whom predeceased him, s.p.[1] His heir was thus the grandson (11) of

9a. **John Dunbar,** younger son of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar (8). He left a son,

10a. **Sir Patrick Dunbar** who died in Candia 1356, having married Isabel, younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and had two sons, viz., (*a*) George, Earl of Dunbar and March, who died 1416-20, leaving a son and successor (d. 1457); and (*b*)

11. **John Dunbar, Earl of Moray,** who died 1391. He married Marjory, daughter of Robert II. King of Scotland, by whom he had two sons, viz., Thomas, Earl of Moray, whose male line failed on the death of his son s.p. in 1427, and
12. **Alexander Dunbar,** of Frendraught, who m. Isabel Fraser of Frendraught and had a son,
13. **James Dunbar,** who succeeded to the Earldom of Moray on the extinction of the line of his uncle, Thomas (*ut sup.*). He married[2] Isabel, daughter of Sir Walter Innes of that ilk, and had a son,
14. **Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield,** who married in 1452, Isabella, daughter to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, by whom he had six sons, of whom the fifth[3]
15. **David Dunbar of Durris,** co. Inverness (1495), married and had a son,
16. **Alexander Dunbar of Durris,** who died 1569, leaving a son,
17. **Robert Dunbar of Durris,** who married Christian Learmonth, and had a son,
18. **David Dunbar of Durris,** who married Janet, daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and had a son,
19. **Mark Dunbar of Durris and Grange.** He sold Durris in 1592 and purchased Grange, co. Moray. He married Isobel Falconer and had a son,
20. **Ninian Dunbar of Grange,** who married (*a*) Ogilvy, daughter of .... Lord Banff, and had issue (1) Robert of Grange; (2) David of Kirkhill, ancestor of the baronets of Dunn; and (*b*) Christian Dunbar, by whom he had issue (1) William of Durn, created a baronet, whose male line became extinct in 1811; and (2) John of Hillhead. Of these the eldest,
21. **Sir Robert Dunbar of Grange,** born 1636; received the honour of knighthood 1660. He married Grizell, daughter to Alexander Brodie of Brodie (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Innes of that ilk), and by her had an eldest son,
22. **Robert Dunbar of Grange,** born 1662; married his cousin Katharine, daughter to James Brodie of Brodie (son of the above-named Alexander Brodie of Brodie), by whom he had issue a second but only surviving son,
23. **Alexander Dunbar of Grange,** commissioner for Elgin[4] to the Scottish Parliament in 1703. He married Mary, daughter of James Fraser, secretary to Chelsea Hospital, and by her had issue, including a second daughter,

Katharine Dunbar,[5] m. Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra.

Dunbar Armorial Bearings.—1st and 4th Gules, a lion rampant Or within a bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the first for Dunbar Earl of Dunbar and March; 2nd and 3rd Or, three cushions pendant within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered Gules for Randolph, Earl of Moray ("One of the oldest coats known," J.W.'s MS.).

[1] According to G.E.C. his honours were on his suggestion granted, 25 July 1368, to his great nephew, George, son and heir of Sir Patrick Dunbar by Isabel, younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray (son of Thomas Randolph, chamberlain of Scotland, and Isabel, sister of King Robert I. of Scotland). See also *Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxii., p. 187, s. Dunbar.

[2] The validity of this marriage has been questioned. James Dunbar having been second cousin (and thus within the then prohibited degrees) to Isabel Innes, who died before the papal dispensation could be obtained. Thus their son did not succeed to their father's Earldom.

[3] Of the others the lines of the two eldest are extinct, while the third, Alexander, was ancestor of the Dunbars of Mochrum, co. Wigtoun, and the fourth, Gavin, Bishop of Aberdeen. From the sixth, Patrick, descended the Dunbars of Bennagefield and Dykeside.

[4] There is a Dunbar aisle in Elgin Cathedral.

[5] In his printed memoir J.W., following Douglas' *Baronage*, erroneously calls her daughter of Robert (her grandfather), an error he corrects in his MS. (see J.W. 115).

NOTE V.

Pedigree of the Dunbars of Grange, showing their double maternal descent from the Brodies of Brodie.

Part III. App

This pedigree, so far as it effects the Brodies of Brodie, is taken from a work entitled *The Genealogy of the Brodie Family from Malcolm Thane of Brodie, temp. Alexander III., A.D. 1249-85 to the year 1862*, compiled from various documents and authorities by William Brodie, Eastbourne, Sussex, 1862. For the rest it exhausts the descent in male line from the father of Katharine Dunbar, wife of Thomas Wedderburn.

i. Marjory, daughter of Robert Dunbar of Durris; she d. before 1569. = Alexander Brodie of Brodie, 12th in descent from Malcolm Thane of Brodie, *temp.* Alex. III., d. 1583. = ii.

David Brodie, 13th of Brodie, b. 1553, d. 1626. = Janet, dau. of John Hay of Lockloy and Park, by William Sutherland of Duffus, m. 1584.

David Brodie, 14th of Brodie, b. 1586, d. 1632. = Katharine, dau. of Thomas Dunbar of Grange, Dean of Moray; she was living 1668. = 2. Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray, b. 1617, d.s.p. 1646.

A son. ↓ Brodies of Lethen.

John Brodie.

Four other sons.

Alexander Brodie, 15th of Brodie, Lord Brodie of Session, b. 1617, d. 1630; author of the *Diary*. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Innes of Innes, Bt., m. 1635, d. 1640.

Three other sons, the descendants of the third of whom, Joseph, took up the representation of the family on the death of James Brodie, 16th of Brodie, in 1708.

Three daus.

Sir Robert Dunbar of Orangehill, Knt. = Grizel, b. 1636, m. 1654.

James Brodie, 16th of Brodie, b. 1637, d. 1708. = Lady Mary Kerr, dau. of William, 3rd Earl of Lothian, m. 1659.

Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray, d. 1702.

Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, b. 1662. = 2. Katharine Brodie, b. 1663, d. 1682.

1. Anne, d. 1710, m. 1679 William, 12th Lord Forbes.

4. Jean, m. Alex. Fraser of Phopachy.

Several other daus.

James Dunbar of Cleaves.

Elizabeth Dunbar, only dau. = Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs.

Robert Dunbar, advocate, d.s.p. vitâ patris.

Alexander Dunbar of Grangehill. = Mary, dau. of James Fraser.

William Dunbar, a surgeon.

(*a*) Janet Dunbar, only surviving child. = 2. Thomas Dunbar, d. 10 April 1792. = (*b*) Isabella, dau. of John Sinclair of Scots Calder, m. 1772.

1. James Dunbar entered the army, d.s.p. 1743.

Mary, m. Robert Fraser of Torbuch. ↓

Katharine, m. Thomas Wedderburn. ↓

1. Alexander, entered the army, d. unm. 1783.

2. William Henry, d. in India unmar. 1814.

3. James, d. inf.

4. Patrick, d. in Jamaica unm.

1. Elizabeth m. James Moodie of Melsetter. ↓

2. Mary m. Rev. Patrick Nicholson of Shaerter. ↓

5. John Wedderburn Dunbar, d. unm. in Jamaica 1796.

6. Thomas Dunbar, d unm. 1793.

7. Elijah Dunbar, d. inf.

8. Robert Dunbar, d. unm. in France.

9. James Dunbar, mar. but d.s.p. 1811 in Ireland. He sold Grangehill.

10. Alexander Dunbar, of Scrabster by Thurso d. unm. 1859.

3. Catharine Wedderburn. ↓

4. Barbara. ↓

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PART IV.

THE WEDDERBURNS OF GOSFORD,

AFTERWARDS

HALKETTS OF PITFIRRANE.

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PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, LORD GOSFORD (THIRD SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN, CLERK OF DUNDEE, *ante*, p. 199), AND HIS DESCENDANTS, AFTERWARDS HALKETTS OF PITFIRRANE. (*See pedigree at p.* 371.)

Sir Peter Wedderburn [1616 ?-79],[1] third and youngest son of James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, and Margaret Goldman, and progenitor of the Wedderburns of Gosford, afterwards Halketts of Pitfirrane, was born, no doubt at Dundee, about 1616-18. The year of his birth is not absolutely fixed, but his eldest brother was born in 1610, and in references to his father's will he is named as still under tutors, 1628-30 (S.W. 236; R.D. 101, 105; Br.T. 10) so that he would not be over fourteen years of age till after that date. So again he was still under curators in 1633 (D.C. 62), in which year he matriculated, probably when about sixteen, at S. Andrew's, where he graduated in 1636 (S.A.R. 23).[2] Six years later, 19 Jan. 1642, he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar (Adv. Adm. 1) and from this time forward was, no doubt, more in Edinburgh than in Dundee. He was, however, occasionally in his native town, *e.g.*, 15 April 1642, when he acts as attorney for Isobell Goldman (D.P.B. 466), and 6 Sept. 1643, when he is a witness (D.P.B. 471). He was there, too, 5 Sept. 1644, when Montrose was proposing to attack the town, but "seeing Mr. Peter Wedderburn and Mr. John Fletcher, advocates, in the fields . . . . inquired of them the affection of the townspeople and strength of the town" and learning that both were adverse to him, decided to pass it by.[3]

His public career was distinguished as an advocate, as clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland, in parliament, and as a lord of session. Among his earliest clients was the town council of Dundee, for whom he appeared in a suit *v.* Lord Dudhope, 28 Feb. 1643 (D.C. 64), and by whom, on the resignation of John Ramsay, he was elected "town's agent" or standing counsel for life 19 Dec. 1648 (D.C.B. 92).[4] He was also nominated 8 May 1652, in a case *re* the teinds of Forgan (*ib.* 104),[5] his place being filled, 23 Nov. 1652, while he was absent in London, by Mr. John Fletcher (*ib.* 105). Other business came to him from Dundee. Thus, 8 July 1656, he was counsel for Margaret Scrymgeour in her suit *v.* the daughters of Patrick Guthrie of Auchmuthie (S.W. 318), but was against her, as counsel for his cousin, Kingennie, in the suit which she brought against him (S.W. 322).[6] His connection with his native town was cemented in 1657 when, 7 Feb., he was admitted burgess there by the privilege of his father (D.L.B. 53),[7] and later on, 10 May 1665, he was nominated an arbiter in a dispute between the Laird of Bogie, the Duke of Hamilton, and the town (D.C.B. 110).[8]

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 236, 318, 322, 357, 407, 432, 438; Bl. 9, 10. 15. 16 *a*, 43, 65, 81 *passim*; J.W. 79. 110; S.A.R. 23; Adv. Adm. 1. 3; D.C. 62, 64, 66; D.L.B. 53, 57, 59; D.P.B. 466, 471, 474, 522, 551; D.B.R. 461; D.C.B. 92, 104, 105. 110, 114. 116 *ob*; D.D. 55; D.Dec. 36 *d*; G.S.R. 113, 114, 117-18, 121, 123-25, 127, 140; R.P.C. 62; A.P.S. 38, 40, 41, 43-47. 49-50, 51; R.H. 9, 15' 17, 25; G.R.S., 12 n., 26. 30, 33, 34. 37-39, 43; F.S. 21, 43, 58; R.D. 101, 105, 123, 138, 143, 145 *abc*' 164, 167, 168 *ab*, 169. 171. 173, 175 *ab*. 176, 178 *ab*, 179-81, 183 *ab*. 184-85, 194 *a-m*. 197-98, 212, 225' 238, 243, 280. 289; R.A.D. 70, 75, 86, 93, 99, 108, 110, 112-13. 125; Br.T. 10, 13; D.B. 7, 25; Ed.M' 3, 4. 7; Ed.B. 1 n, 1, 2-5; Ab.P.R. 1 n. 2; P.P.N. 27; H.C.R. I., ii. *b*.

[2] He is occasionally named as a witness 1635-38, being identified as "brother's son to Kingennie" or "brother to the clerk" *e.g.*, 25 March 1635, 7 June 1636, 27 March 1638 (G.R.S. 12 n; R.D. 123; P.B.N. 27). In 1644, April 4, he is named as a legatee of 300 merks in the will of his great uncle, James Wedderburn the merchant (*ante*, p. 117; Br. T. 13).

[3] Alexander Spynie's MS. in the Montrose Charter Room, more fully quoted in Maxwell's *Old Dundee*, pp. 487-88. See also Mark Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*.

[4] I have also a note of a reference to him in the Edinburgh Council Records (orig. record. vol. xvii., p. 233) to the effect that "Mr. Patrick Wedderburn, advocate, being employed by the good town as procurator before the commission of parliament for planting of churches, and seeing he has been painful (the Council) ordain the treasurer to satisfy him honestly for his pains." In this, as occasionally elsewhere, he is called Patrick (*ante*, p. 77, n. 2).

[5] He is wrongly designed "writer" in this entry.

[6] Ultimately he had to act judicially in this matter, 17 June 1671 (S.W. 407).

[7] His admission seems to have been overlooked as he was again admitted 20 July 1675, together with his two sons, Peter and Alexander (D.L.B. 59). His eldest son, John, was admitted 13 June 1671 (*ib.* 57).

[8] A decision and opinion of his, 6 Dec. 1670, 14 March 1671, are referred to in the Dundee Council Books (D.C.B. 116 *a b*).

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The next step in his career was his appointment, 28 Aug. 1660, as clerk to the Privy Council in Scotland and keeper of the signet for life (G.S.R. 114),[1] and soon after he received the honour of knighthood from the lately restored Charles II.,[2] whose cause he had always advocated.[3] He now[4] entered parliament as member for Haddington, which he long continued to represent, both before and after his elevation to the bench. Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford is named as member for Haddington in the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, 1 Jan. 1661,[5] 8 May 1662, 18 June 1663, 2 Aug. 1665, when he is on a committee of taxation, and 9 July 1667, when on a committee of supply (A.P.S. 38, 40, 44, 45).[6] In 1668, June 17, he was appointed a lord of session, with the title of Lord Gosford, and thereupon gave up his post as clerk to the privy council, receiving his discharge 18 June (R.P.C. 62). He continued to sit in parliament for Haddington, and is so named 19 Oct. 1669, when on a commission *re* trade (A.P.S. 46); 22 July 1670 (*ib.* 47); 12 June, 28 Aug. 1672, on a committee for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds (*ib.* 50); and 12 Nov. 1673 (*ib.* 51).[7]

Both as advocate and as judge he was highly distinguished, and his character is finely drawn by Sir George Mackenzie in his *Scottish Lawyers*.[8] "Wedderburnus morum probitate judices clienti conciliabat, dicendique suavitate eos corrumpere potuisset si voluisset; nihil autem ille in facto nisi quod verum, nec in jure nisi quod justum, pathetice urgebat; Ciceronis lectioni semper incumbebat, unde illi dicendi genus uniforme et flexanimum; ex junioribus tamen nullus illum imitare poterat sicut ille Ciceronem; eloquium materiam, actio eloquium decorabat, famaque fugientem prosequebatur." So again in the account given of the Wedderburns in Edward's *History of Angus* (J.W. 107), published about 1678, he is spoken of as "in Scotiæ supremo senatu plurimis jam annis Judex purpuratus, perspicacissimus, et meritissimus." There are at Pitfirrane several letters addressed to Sir Peter by various of his distinguished contemporaries, which clearly show both his influence and the estimation in which he was held. Unfortunately I have not been allowed access to the Pitfirrane repositories, so that I cannot give a full account of the papers there relating either to Sir Peter or his descendants. Among the Blackness papers, however, is a thin MS. containing an account of the family, made (1780) when Sir Peter's descendant, Lord Loughborough, was raised to the peerage, by someone who had the advantage which I have not enjoyed, and who quotes and refers to various documents in the Pitfirrane Charter Chest. These I have the permission of their present owner to make use of here, and I am thus able to give some, at any rate, of these letters.

[1] The sign manual appointing Mr. Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, advocate, clerk of the Privy Council, 28 Aug. 1660, is among a volume of MS Miscellaneous Law Tracts (p. 7) in the Advocates' Library. A similar document seems to be in the Pitfirrane charter chest (Bl. 81). A license to his cousin of Ex-ter Powrie to eat meat in Lent, 12 Feb. 1663, is signed by him as clerk to the Council (S.W. 357), and he is so named 1 Jan. 1661 (A.P.S. 38). Another document so signed by him, 1 Aug. 1661, and relating to Dunstaffnage Castle, is given in *Northern Notes and Queries (Scottish Antiquary)*, vol. i., p. 7. There was also a letter from him, as clerk, to the Dundee Council, 12 Dec. 1667 (D.C.R. 110).

[2] I do not know the exact date. J.W. in both his printed memoir and his MS. gives the date as 1 June 1662, but names no authority, and Gosford is designed Sir Peter 1 Jan. 1661 (A.P.S. 38). Mr. A. H. Millar, in his *Roll of Eminent Burgesses* of Dundee, gives the year as 1660.

[3] J.W. in his MS., quoting *Balfour's Annals*, iii., 279, says that Sir Peter was a steady loyalist and served in the army, being at one time imprisoned by the Presbyterians during the civil war, as on "Friday 21 Feb. 1645" there is an entry (Sessio i. Pomerii) "Mr. Peter Wedderburn decerned free." Later on, 10 July 1663, he got from the Scottish Parliament a ratification of a charter of Lochills in consideration of his constant and untainted loyaltie," as well as of his services as clerk to the privy council (A.P.S. 41).

[4] At this time he is also named in the Edinburgh Council Record (vol. xx) where it is recorded, 3 May 1661, that the Council "appoyntes Thomas Fairholme, treasurer to the College to gratify Sir Peter Wedderburn and Sir John Nisbet for their pains in the business of the College, whereanent thir presents shall be his warrant."

[5] He is a commissioner of excise 29 March (A.P.S. 38).

[6] He and his brother, Sir Alexander, are also there named when made justices of the peace in 1663 (A.P.S. 43).

[7] J.W. notes that a proposal of his, adopted by the parliament, is criticized by Aikman (*Hist. Scot.* iv., 546) as worthy of a lawyer. Persons refusing to serve in the militia being liable by law to have the military quartered upon them in retaliation, many abuses of this billeting arose, and Sir Peter proposed poynding as a substitute. It is difficult (as J.W. observes) to see the ground of Aikman's criticism, as there could be only two punishments, in goods or in person.

[8] See also Sir C. Dalrymple's *History of the Senators of the College of Justice* (1847 ed.) where it is stated that Lord Gosford collected the decisions of the court from 19 June 1668 to the end of July 1677. Thus among the MSS. in the Advocates' Library is the following: "Wedderburn's Practiques, epitomized by Sir Thomas Nicolsone; Decisions, 19 June 1668 to 17 July 1677." There is also a petition signed by him as Lord Gosford 9 June 1679 (S.W. 438).

The first two are apparently extracts only from letters from the Duke of Lauderdale, from which it appears that Sir Peter was concerned in detecting the evil government of the Earl of Middleton in Scotland. They are as follows:—

Whitehall 19 Feb. 1662.

I shall heartily wish the salt masters good luck in their address which is entrusted to the management of the Earl of Middleton. since it cannot miscarry *in so good a hand*. Such pu dick trusts *shall not be envyed by me* whom am *not yet incapacitated* by my most gracious Master and who am. Sir,

Yor affectionate servant, Lauderdaill.

21 Feb. 1662.

Yesterday I recieved yors of the 14th of this month and did immediatly acquaint his Matie with it. I will not anticipate his Maties sense of it. He will in good time make his pleasure known. In the mean time I pray you faill not to send me *under yr hand* the true copies of that Act of Council for stopping the proclamation[1] and send it by the very next post and hereafter in business of consequence send me ever the Extract of such Acts of Importance. This in my opinion will prove of consequence to somebody. I am no Prophet but am yor affectionat friend to serve you, Lauderdaill. P.S. If you did enter in the Council Books the E. of Middleton's letter or any part of it send me an extract of that also.

A third is from the Earl of Rothes, then president of the council in Scotland, and relates to Sir Peter's endeavours to procure the pardon of Messrs. Hamilton, Hutchison and Smith, three ministers of Edinburgh, who had been sentenced by the parliament in Sept. 1662 and arraigned before the Privy Council, for disobedience to their ordinary[2]:—

London, 4 Dec. 1662.

Honoured Sir

I sent away a fleeing Pacquet wt these three gentlemens remission yesterday and in caiss any inconvenience befall it by the way I have given you this advertisement that you may intimat the same to the Councell that iff it come not befor the 12th instant the Councell may prevent any prejudice that may occur therenpon to these gentlemen by granting them a longer time.

You will no question conclude me a horrible Spendthrift when you know that my Money is so neir ane end as that I shall desire you may write to Mr. Wilkie to advance me money as I call for it and as I recieve it I shall take caire that on a week's sight it shall be delivered in Scotland to you or whom ye shall apoint. I shall not be satisfied to have the exchange so cheape as I hade the last for I finde it now runnes higher. I have no Newes and I am sure it is non to tell you I am unchangeably yours

Rothes.

Four others, from Lords Montrose, Salisbury, Tweeddale, and Roxburghe, are given in their order of date. The first is as follows:—

Glasgow Sepr 9th 1673.

My Lord

Besydes the many proofs I have had of yor Lops kindness and favor to me in all my Affairs it was amongst my Mother's last commands to me to depend upon yor advyce in all my concernments which made me to presume to give yor Lop this trouble to have yor assistance and opinion in a particulare of my concern which is lyke to trouble me at this time. I am called for Annuity of the Teinds of my little Fortune by the Lord London for the year 1628 and forward till now and that not onlie for the Lands I now possesse but for all which then belonged to our Family which is lyke to draw deep upon me. This I represented to the Duke of Lauderdale and intreated that he would interpose with his Matie that by his Royall bountie I might be discharged of this incumbrance for the reasons contained in the information herewith sent to yor Lop. By his returne I am desyred to advise what cane be done in Law by the King as the case now stands to cleare me of it and he has promised to endeavour to get it exped and albeit it be now out of Yor Lops way in the Statione you are in to advise cases of that nature yet since the business is befor the Exchequer and not befor the Lords of Councill and Session and that I am confident of Yor Lops good affection to me and my interests I have adventured to entreate for Yor Lps opinion on it in such forme as you would advise me to returne it to the Duke and your favour in this amongst many other kindnesses shall infinitely oblige,

My Lord

Yor Lops humble Servant

Addressed:

"For my Lord Gosford."

Montrose.

That from James, third Earl of Salisbury, comes next. The Earl was heir of line through his mother to the Earldom of Dirleton, near Gosford, and he entrusted the management of his Scotch estates to Sir Peter. He says:—

My Lord

I have received your Letter with an answer to those objections I made and shall now sign the writings very speedily. I thought fit to give you this notice and doe assure you I have hade so long a kuowledge of yr integrity and kindnesse to me and my affairs I must always own you have been my friend and I beg of yor Lop to believe that I am

My Lord

Your faithfull humble Servant

Salisbury.

[1] This act was obtained by the influence of the Earl of Middleton, the King's Lord High Commissioner, and was the cause of his overthrow.

[2] See Crookshank's *Hist. of the Church of Scotland*, i., 131.

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That from John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, relates to some differences which had arisen between him and his brother, William Hay of Drumellier, and which had been referred to the arbitration of Sir Peter Wedderburn, and were settled by him to the satisfaction of both parties. It runs thus:—

Yester. 5 April 1675.

My Lord,

I do most heartily thank your Lop for condescending to be an arbiter for my brother in that affair between him and me. It could have come in no hands more friendlie to us both and with any hope of bringing it to a conclusion which I apprehende will be difficult enough in regard I see differences increas not without unhandsome . . . . on his part. as in the reply he made to my answers to his claim and the inconveniencies of not selling doe likewise grow for I fear some parts of that Land which was settled upon him in satisfaction of the obligement in his mother's contract of marriage may fall wast this year and some of the Tennents prove insolvent there being non to look after them for I have not since Whitsunday 73 the tearme after he came home nor will I again. And at that time I am sure they were as good Tenneuts and as little resting by them as any in the south of Scotland. But he is soe bent upon a desire to overreach me that I doubt he may wrong himself and my advyce being to small purpose to him as affairs stand betwixt us. I inteudit to have waited on your Lop but I am now making hast to Tweedale and shall not have the happiness to see you till my returne but my stay there shall not be long and I am

My Lord

Your Lordship's most humble servant

Tweedale.

The last relates to some other differences between Lord Tweeddale and the Earl of Roxburgh, in which also Sir Peter acted as arbiter. The Earl writes:—

Kelso, 28th May 1675.

My Lord,

I had not the good fortune to see you when I was last at yor House where I resolved to have given you the trouble that I now offer you by this earnestly desyring that you may do me the favour to be present at a meeting which my Lord Tweedaill and I have appointed about my affair with him upon Tuesday next the first of Juue at Edinbr. My Lord the undoubted testimonie of your kyndness to my Family makes me take this freedom which I hope you will pardon from

My Lord,

Your most humble servant.

Roxburghe.

There are also two letters from Sir Peter to Lord Lauderdale among the MSS. in the British Museum.[1] These are as follows:—

May it pleas yor Lop

I did receive but verie latelie yor Lops letter of the 9th of this instant, and humblie [entreat I] yor Lops favor in not quarrelling wth me for my verie long silence, if I had apprehended yor Lop would have construed it as a wth drawing from my dutie and yt service I owe yor Lop, no consideration should have moved me to it; but I may safelie averre that a complyance wth the advyse of some friends more than my owne inclination was the only cause of it. Since yor Lop thinks fit to require ane account of business as formerlie I shall studie to redeim the tyme by a humble obedience wch yor Lop may justlie challenge upon manie accounts, and must regret that my weake endeavours can be no retribution for such ane estimat as yor Lop is pleased to put upon my service.

During the sessions of parliamt the meetings of Councell wer not frequent, and the busness privat and inconsiderable, the moon starre appears when the sunne shines, and since ther has bin but one meeting at Glasgo wher one act was omitted concerning ministers who did not keep the anniversarie thanksgiving or take new presentations and Collation from yr Ordinaries; Ther was a blank Commission signed agt the late Arkinlasse who I hear since is gone beyond sea, I am

My Lord

Yor Lops

Most humble servant,

Pet. Wedderburne.

Gosfoord, 23rd Oct. 1662.

Addressed:— For

The Earle of Lauderdaill

Lord Secretarie for Scotland

Whithall.

Endorsed:—Sr Pet. Wedderburne, 23 October 1662

May it pleas yor Lop/

The Councill wos cald by My Lord Comr to meet on tuysday last, and then the Condition of manie parishes whos churches are vacaut by the late acts and proclamations being considered, letters wer ordered to be wrettin for the two Archbishops yt some course may be taken by ther advyce.

This day they did againe meet and advised a letter to be wrettin by My Lord Chancellr to the King for causing exped the Commission for the borders, robberies increasing verie much, likwise a letter to be wrettin to My Lord Treasurer to show the great prejudice the Kingdom sustains for want of the Exchequr.

[1] Brit. Mus. Additional MSS. (Lauderdale Papers), 23, 117, fol. 100, 112. See also *ib.* 23, 120, fol. 113, for a royal proclamation against sedition and disobedience to ecclesiastical authority, dated and signed by Sir Peter as clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland.

Edinbt 10th Febry
1666

May it pleas ye Lopp

I have sent herewth a Copie of the proclamation agt yt pamphlet wth My Lord Advocats Observations yr on Ther wes producit by My Lord Newburgh the Kings letter concerning Commissions to be granted to privateers by the King and the Duke as Admirall, wch wes ordered to be recorded. Mistris Guthrie and hir daughter wer examined how yt pamphlet came to yr hands, but both of them refused to give ther oath, wherwpon they wer committed to be close prisoners till they be sent to Shetland, one James Graham wes likewise sent for and examined wpon the having off yt pamphlet but he cleared himself I am

My Lord

Ye Lopps

Most humble servant

Pet. Wedderburne

The Minister of Wamphray was imprisoned for revyling and cursing some Ministers coming from the Assemblie at Glasgo, and Sr James Stewart is ordered to be cited to produce his Chaplain for a most seditious sermon. The rest of busness was privat not worth yor Lo^ps trouble, from

Edingh 6th Nov, 1662.

My Lord
Yo^r Lo^ps
Most Humble servant
Pet. Wedderburne.

Addressed :— For
The Earle of Lauderdaill
Lord Secretarie for Scotland
Whithall.

Endorsed :—S. Pet. Wedderburne 6 Nov. 1662.

To these I add a letter from Sir Peter to the Duke of Lauderdale, which is in J.W.'s collection of papers (J.W. 79).[1]

Edinb^r 20 feb^r
1666.

May it pleas yor Lo^p

I have sent hierwith a copie of the proclamation ag^t y^t pamphlet[2] w^t my Lord Advocat's Observations y^on. There was product by My Lord Newburgh the King's letter concerning Commissions to be graunted to probateers by the King and the Duke as Admirall wch was ordered to be recorded. Mistres Guthrie and hir daughter wer examined how y^t pamphlet came to y^r hands, but both of them refused to give ther oath, wherupon they wer committed to be close prisoners, till they be sent to Shetland ; one James Graham wes likewise sent for and examined upon the having of y^t pamphlet but he cleared himself

I am
My Lord
Yo^r Lo^ps
Most humble servant
Pet Wedderburne.

Seal

Thus successful in public life, Sir Peter acquired a considerable amount of property in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.[3] The first sasine in his favour of which I have note is of the lands of Spittalls, co. Edinburgh, dated 23 Aug. 1651, and given to him and his second wife, Agnes Dickson (G.R.S. 26). His most important acquisition, however, was in 1659 when he purchased "the landes of Gosfoorde in Lowthian from Sir Alexander Auchmoutie, laird thereof ; it stood him in about sextie five thousande markes" (Lamont's *Diary*, p. 145). Douglas in his *Baronage* states that he inherited Gosford under the will of his uncle, Sir John (ante, p. 135), but this is an error, though there is no doubt that in the purchase he was assisted by Sir John's generosity. The disposition by Auchmoutie is dated 3 Jan. 1659, and there is a subsequent notarial instrument 28 Jan. (Bl. 81) A great seal charter seems to have been granted, but never to have been "written" to the great seal register, though sasine followed 14 March (*ib.*: G.S.R. 113, note; G.R.S. 30).[4] This property, as we shall see, remained in the possession of his descendants for over a century, when it was sold to the predecessors of the present owner (post, p. 386).

Another property which he acquired was the barony of Innerwick, in the counties of Edinburgh and Renfrew, of which he got two great seal charters in favour of himself and his three sons, John, Peter, and Alexander, on the resignation of the Earl of Salisbury (ante, p. 365) and John Graham of Craigie, 1 July 1670[5] and 13 Jan. 1671 (G.S.R. 123, 125 ; Bl. 81). The lands of Fairne, co. Forfar, were charged in warrandice of Innerwick, 20 Jan. 1671 (F.S. 58), and, after the death of Sir Peter, there was a great seal charter to that effect, 20 Feb. 1680 (G.S.R. 127). A decreet in an action by Sir Peter and his son, John, in connection with the property is registered, 28 Feb. 1674 and there is also a 1678 tack of the Innerwick and Thornetoun coal and salt pans by Sir Peter to Murray of Newton (R.D. 280).[6]

A third property acquired by him was Lochill in the barony of Ballincrieff, co. East Lothian. This he got on a disposition from Walter, Lord Torphichen, 1-6 Aug. 1661 (Bl.

[1] This letter from Sir Peter was bought by J.W. in 1825 at a sale of autograph letters belonging to the then Earl of Lauderdale. It is given in facsimile opposite this page.

[2] The pamphlet (says J.W.) was an "Apologetical relation of the Particular Sufferings of the faithful ministers and professors of the Kirk of Scotland since August 1660." Mrs. Guthrie, named in the letter, was the widow of one of them. See Crookshank's *Sufferings of the Presbyterians from the Restoration to 1688* (vol. i., pp. 170-71), where the daughter is called "the Fair Sophia."

[3] He also had at one time a town house in Edinburgh called Aikman's or Gosford's close on the South side of the High Street. This became the property of his son Alexander (post, chap. iii.), who parted with it in June 1696 (R.D. 289).

[4] In the catalogue of MSS. bequeathed by the late David Laing, LL.D., to the Edinburgh University Library is an "Inventory Book of Sir Peter Wedderburn's rights of the lands of Gosford, Lochill, etc." (Division x., No. 325, p. 24). Both properties involved Sir Peter in litigation (R.D. 175 a 4).

[5] J.W. says this was ratified by the second session of the second parliament of Charles II.

[6] There is also a tack by Sir Peter of Thornetoun Mill 13 Aug. 1671 (R.D. 1-8).

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81 ; R.D. 194 *a*). Two years after, 4 June 1663, he obtained a great seal charter, creating Lochill itself into a separate barony (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 117), a grant which he got ratified[1] by parliament 10 July in the same year (A.P.S. 41), and later in the year, 7 Sept., he settled these lands on himself, his wife, and their heirs, obtaining to that end another great seal charter uniting these lands to the barony of Gosford (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 118).[2]

The lands of Easter Redspittal were another extension of his property. These he got from the Hamiltons of Reidhouse, 6 July 1667 (R.D. 194 *d*), and thereupon obtained a great seal charter uniting them to Gosford, 2 Aug. following, although sasine seems to have been delayed till 24 Nov. 1671 (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 121), perhaps because this purchase seems to have involved Sir Peter in litigation in which there was a decreet, 17 Feb. 1672 (R.A.D. 86). Finally, he got a disposition, 7 April 1670, of certain lands from Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas in favour of himself and his three sons (R.D. 194 *g*) and obtained here also a great seal charter, erecting the lands into the barony of Thornetoun, 11 July 1670 (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 124)—a charter ratified in parliament 22 Aug. following (A.P.S. 49) ; after which, in October, he got sasine of the new barony (G.R.S. 38). He seems also to have acquired the barony of Dunglas itself (G.R.S. 37 ; R.D. 194 *h*), and there is a contract between him and Sir William Ruthven as to the payment by Sir Peter for both baronies, and other documents in regard thereto, 27 Feb.—2 Aug. 1678 (*ib.* 194 *j-m*).

I add below a summary of various references to bonds and other monetary transactions by him,[3] and of some other slight mentions of him as witness, etc.[4]

He is now and again named in connection with his relatives,[5] *e.g.*, 18 Nov. 1665, when he signs, as a curator to the husband, the discharge of David Dickson of Heartrie for the tocher of his wife, Helen Wedderburn (ante, p. 314 ; Bl. 15) ; 27 Feb. 1667, when he witnesses the marriage contract of John Wedderburn of Blackness and Rachel Dunmuir (D.Dec. 36 *d*) ; 21 Nov. 1676, when he makes the agreement (Bl. 43) with his nephew, Blackness, anent the estate of his uncle, Sir John, the doctor, which has been already dealt with (ante, pp. 136, 231). Among the latest references to him are two in 1679, viz., 20 Feb., when he witnesses the marriage contract of his niece, Helen Wedderburn, Lady Heartrie, with her second husband, Miln of Muirtoun (Bl. 16 *a*), and 20 July, the date of the letter

[1] See ante, p. 364, n. 3, where the ratification is quoted.

[2] This last charter included also another part of the mains of Ballincrieff, some of which were called the Standelane, which had been disponed to Sir Peter, 18 Sept., 2 Dec. 1662 (Bl. 81 ; R.D. 194 *b*), and to him and his wife, 25-29 July 1663 (Bl. 81 ; R.D. 194 *c*), by Patrick, Lord Elibank, while still a minor, so that he had to ratify the sale on coming of age, 3 June 1672 (Bl. 81), while other parts of Ballincrieff were got by Sir Peter, 6 July, from the Hamiltons of Reidhouse ; 30 July 1667, from Earl of Ellistown, and 23 Nov. 1672 (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 121 note ; R.D. 194 *e f i*). J.W. says that the great seal charter of 7 Sept. 1663 was ratified by the third session of the first parliament of Charles II. See also *re* Gosford and Lochills, G.R.S. 33 ; R.D. 164, 184.

[3] These are as follows :—1650 June 8, bond to him, advocate, for 5,000 merks (R.D. 138) ; 1656 Feb. 29, he is named in an action as a creditor of Sir James Murray (R.A.D. 70) ; 1659 Feb. 9, decreet in the action referring to an adjudication of Innerleith in favour of Sir Peter (R.A.D. 75) ; 1665 Aug., sasine to him of a charge on Innerleith (G.R.S. 34) ; 1663 May 12, Oct. 14, bond and assignation to him (R.D. 168 *ab*) ; 1664 Dec. 31, 1665 Feb. 3, July, bond to him (R.D. 173, 176) ; 1666 July 6, discharge by him (*ib.* 167) ; 1667 Nov. 19, discharge to him (*ib.* 171) ; 1667 Dec. 19, bond to him (R.P.C. 62 *n*) ; 1668 Feb. 21, March 19, 1669 March 5, bonds to him (R.D. 178 *ab*, 179) ; 1671 Dec. 6, assignation to him (*ib.* 197) ; 1672 Aug. 17, discharge to him by the Earls of Rothes and Wemyss (R.D. 180) ; 1674 June 1, July 2, disposition by him of two charges on Lord Wintoun's barony of Tranent (R.D. 183 *ab*) ; 1676 Sept. 25, bond to him (R.D. 198) ; 1678 Sept. 7, discharge to him by the presbytery of Aberlady (Bl. 81) ; 1679 Feb. 8, decreet in action *v.* him (R.A.D. 99).

[4] Thus 1648 May 18, Oct. 16, and 1649 Sept. 20, he, advocate in Edinburgh, is a witness at Dundee (D.C. 66 ; D.P.B. 474 ; F.S. 21) ; 1654 April 15, there is a decreet arbitral to which he is a party, with discharge and bond, 20 April, 23 May, in connection therewith (R.D. 143, 145 *abc*) ; 1659 Jan. 25, he is named in the *Records of the Marischal College*, Aberdeen (New Spalding Club Publ. ed. by P. J. Anderson, 1889, p. 92) ; 1664 June 1, a witness to the marriage contract of David Lindsay, fiar of Edzell (F.S. 43 ; 1669 Aug. 31, a curator to Ann Gibson, Durie's niece (*Lamont's Fife*, p. 212) ; 1673 June 11 a witness (R.D. 181). He is also often named as witness, etc., to baptisms in the Dundee Parish Register 1650-51 and 1675 ; in that of Edinburgh 1658-79 (Ed.B. n. 1) and in that of Aberlady 1661-75 Ab.P.R. 1, n. 1 *a c d e f g h*). In the first of these registers the occasions are the baptisms of Peter, son of Robert Clephane, 3 Feb. 1650 ; Alison, daughter to Alexander Gibson of Durie, 21 Sept. 1650 ; Anna, daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose of Chesters, clerk to the Privy Council, 14 Aug. 1651 (D.P.Reg. orig. record, n.dd.) ; Peter, son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, 18 Sept. 1652 (Bl. 9 ; D.B. 7) ; and, 23 Sept. 1675, Peter, son of John Wedderburn of Blackness (Bl. 10 ; D.B. 25). His chamberlain, Patrick Leslie, is occasionally named, *e.g.*, D.P.B. 522, 551 ; D.D. 55 ; R.A.D. 125.

[5] And also, I think, 4 July 1653, when he gives in a revocation for his cousin, Helen Wedderburn, relict of Andrew Boyd (ante, p. 118 ; D.B.R. 461), as, though the prefix of "Mr." is there omitted, there is no other Peter to whom I can refer the entry.

SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, KNT.
LORD GOSFORD.
B. 1620? D. 1679.

addressed to him by S. Leonard's College upon his handing over to them the library bequeathed to the college by his uncle, Sir John (ante, p. 137).

He died at Gosford, 11 Nov. 1679,[1] and was no doubt buried in the churchyard of Aberlady, though there is now, owing to neglect of the ground for many years (ante, p. 136, n. 1), no trace of any monument to him there.[2] By his will, dated 5 Oct. 1674, he left a sum of 600 merks to be expended on two silver communion cups for the church of Aberlady,[3] but, as the church had already the four cups given by Sir John (ante, p. 136), the bequest was translated into one for the poor by his son Peter, who paid the interest year by year to the parish (see post, p. 375, and vol. ii., p. 508, n).

There is at Meredith a portrait of him in his judicial robes, which bears a strong family likeness to those of his father and his uncle, Sir John, as may be seen on comparing the reproduction of it opposite with those already given of their portraits. Another larger portrait of him, also in his robes as judge, was put up for sale at Christie's, 3 May 1886, together with certain other pictures "removed from Leslie House by order of the trustees of the late Countess of Rothes, Leslie, Fife," but was bought in. I do not know where it is now. Facsimiles of Sir Peter's signature, 1648 and 1679, will be found opposite pp. 97 and 192 of vol. ii. (Bl. 16 *a*; D.C. 66). He is often named after his death in connection with his children by his second marriage, of whom the eldest son, John, succeeded as his heir and was also his executor (see below).

Sir Peter was thrice married, though both his first and last alliances have entirely escaped the notice of all previous historians of the family. He married

i. At Edinburgh, 1 Feb. 1649, **Christian Gibson** (Ed.M. 3)[4] and by her, who did not long survive, but the date of whose death I have not ascertained, had a son,

James Wedderburn, who was baptized in Edinburgh 30 Sept. 1649 (Ed.B. 1), but died young, as his half brother, John, was his father's heir.

ii. At Edinburgh, 20 Oct. 1653, **Agnes Dickson** (Ed.M. 4), daughter of the late John Dickson of Heartrie, co. Peebles.[5] She is so named with her husband in the sasine of the lands of Spittalls, 23 Aug. 1654 (G.R.S. 26), and again, 29 Nov. 1661, in the discharge of a bond held by her (R.D. 169). I have no record of the date of her death, but it was between Feb. 1665, when her youngest son was born, and June 1677, when her husband remarried. By her Sir Peter had issue five sons and four daughters, of whom an account is given below. After her death he married

iii. At Edinburgh, 15 June 1677, **Elizabeth Goldman**, relict of Robert Chaplane (Ed.M. 7). The date of her death is also not ascertained.

Of the issue of the second of these marriages,[6] the sons were,

1. **John Wedderburn**, afterwards of Gosford. See post, p. 370.
2. **Peter Wedderburn**, afterwards **Sir Peter Wedderburn-Halkett**, Baronet, of Gosford and of Pitfirrane, who succeeded his elder brother, John, and carried on the line of the family. See post, p. 374.
3. **Alexander Wedderburn**, father of Lord Chesterhall, and grandfather of Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on whose death, in 1805, his male line became extinct. See post, chap. iii.

[1] Sir Peter and his eldest son, John, are occasionally mentioned in the papers of the Earl of Haddington. Thus, 1678 Sept. 4, 5, "young Gosford" is named as being at Tyninchane, and 26 May 1679, "My Lord Gosford and his son dyned." (See *Memoirs of the Earls of Haddington*, by Sir W. Fraser, 1889, vol. i., pp. 225, 227, 240, 281).

[2] The Lyon College in Edinburgh has or had a note of the escutcheon for his funeral (H.C.R. I., ii.).

[3] I have no direct record of his will, but its date and this bequest are recorded in a transaction of his son Peter in 1706 (see post, p. 375, n. 2) and both its date and that of its confirmation, 22 June 1682, are given in a decreet in an action by his son, John, as his executor, v. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva (R.A.D. 110).

[4] The James Gibson, advocate, who is a witness to the baptism of Christian Gibson's son, may probably be her father, but her parentage is not otherwise evidenced.

[5] John Dickson of Heartrie was appointed a lord of session 1 Nov. 1642. His parentage is given in a birth-brief (H.C.R. I., ii.*a*), the accuracy of which, however, is doubtful. See note there. Agnes Dickson's two elder sons, John and Peter, are named as mother's kin in the curatory (1681) of Eqlham, daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Priestfield and Dame Jean Dickson, his spouse. (Old Papers in Edinburgh City Chambers, Bundle 181.)

[6] Previous histories credit him with the three elder sons and the youngest daughter only, omitting all mention of the other children, who, no doubt, died young.

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4. **James Wedderburn,** baptized at Aberlady 25 Sept. 1663 (Ab.P.R. 1). Died before 1 July 1670.
5. **George Wedderburn,** baptized at Aberlady 12 Feb. 1665 (Ab.P.R. 2). Died before 1 July 1670.

Neither of these sons are subsequently mentioned, and that both died in infancy is clear from the fact that they are not included in the exhaustive entailing charters of 1 July 1670—8 Dec. 1672 (G.S.R. 123-25; A.P.S. 49; G.R.S. 37; F.S. 58; R.D. 194 *g*), while in the pedigree recorded by Lord Loughborough, 1782 (H.C.R.I. i.), he names his grandfather, Alexander, who was older than these two sons, as the *youngest* (*i.e.*, surviving) son of Sir Peter.

The daughters were,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn,** baptized at Edinburgh, 14 Jan. 1655 (Ed.B. 2). Died young.
2. **Susanna Wedderburn,** baptized at Edinburgh, 27 Jan. 1656 (Ed.B. 3). Died young.
3. **Agnes Wedderburn,** twin with Susanna (*ib.*). She died before 21 Nov. 1658, when her parents gave the same name to another daughter.
4. **Agnes Wedderburn**[1] [1658—1715], baptized at Edinburgh 21 Nov. 1658 (Ed.B. 5). She married at Aberlady, 8 Sept. 1674, *David Haliburton* of Piteur[2] (A.P.R. 17), and a year later got sasine, following on her marriage contract, of a charge on the lands of Haltoun and Newtyle of Kilpurnie (G.R.S. 43). There are other sasines of charges made in her favour July 1682 and 13 Feb. 1685 (G.R.S. 16; F.S. 70);[3] and she is also named 1 May 1685, when Piteur and she alienate part of Baldovie (D.D. 74), and 18 Oct. 1690, the date of a bond to her (R.D. 239). Piteur died before 20 Feb. 1700, as she is then spoken of as his relict (D.C. 89; D.D. 89, 101). After his death she is also named in a decreet on a summons by her *v.* George Haliburton of Edinburgh, 13 Feb. 1701 (R.A.D. 124), and in a bond to her, "Dowager Lady Piteur," 10 April 1705 (R.D. 276).[4] She died in 1715, and was buried in the church of Kettins 29 April in that year.[5] I have not ascertained what issue she had, but there were both sons and daughters. A daughter, Margaret, was baptized at Kettins 14 Nov. 1681 (*Kettins Par. Reg.*); a son James, then of Piteur, is named as granting a discharge to his uncle Sir Peter Wedderburn in 1704 (R.D. 261); and "the heirs male of the body of the late Agnes Wedderburn, relict of David Haliburton of Piteur," are substitutes in the entail of Gosford in 1754 (G.S.R. 140).

John Wedderburn of Gosford[6] [1657-88], eldest surviving son of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, was born early in 1657 and baptized at Edinburgh 26 Feb. in that year, his great uncle, the "phisiciane," being one of the witnesses (Ed.B. 4). He is named either alone or with his brothers, Peter and Alexander, in the various charters, entails, etc., of 1670-72, which have been already dealt with in the account of his father (Bl. 81; G.S.R. 123-25, 127; A.P.S. 49; G.R.S. 37, 39; F.S. 58; R.D. 194 *g*).[7] It is he, I think, who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1671 (S.A.R. 31), and in the same year, 13 June, he was admitted to the freedom of Dundee by his father's privilege, together with his pedagogue, Mr. Andrew Anderson, and two of his servants" (D.L.B. 57).[8]

[1] Synopsis of References :—D.C. 89; D.D. 74, 89, 101; G.S.R. 140; G.R.S. 43, 46; F.S. 70; R.D. 239, 276, R.A.D. 124; Ed.B. 5; Ab.P.R. 17; *Kettins Par. Reg.*

[2] J.W. says that he was the friend of the great Claverhouse and one of those who helped to carry him into the House of Orrat, when he was mortally wounded at Killiecrankie 17 July 1689.

[3] Her husband is erroneously called James in this entry.

[4] See also Dundee Bapt. (orig. record), s. 1700 Sept. 7, when Anne (*sic*) Wedderburn, dowager of Piteur, witnesses the baptism of Anne, daughter of John Hallyburton.

[5] See Kettins *Par. Reg.* (orig. record) :—"1715 April 29. Corps of Dame Agnes Wedderburn, Lady Dowager of Piteur, interred in church, North side of Piteur's desk."

[6] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 455, 460, 463-64, 471, 480, 482; Bl. 10, 16 *a*, 81; S.A.R. 31, 37; D.L.B. 57; G.S.R. 123-25, 127, 140; R.P.C. 69-70; A.P.S. 49, 52-54; R.H 9-10, 15-16, 26; G.R.S. 37, 39, 47-51; F.S. 58, 73; R.D. 194 *g*, 200, 203-6, 208-13, 218-19, 222, 238, 243, 251, 261, 299, 391 435; R.A.D. 93, 102, 107-8, 110-13, 115 118, 122; D.B. 22, 34, 36; Ed.B. 4; Ab.B. 3.

[7] See also decreet in action of his father and him *re* Innerwick, 28 Feb. 1674 (R.A.D. 93).

[8] He is named as a witness to the baptism of Alexander, afterwards second baronet of Blackness, 7 April 1672 (D.B. 33), as well as later to those of John, son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man,

Pedigree of the Wedderburns of Gosford, afterwards Halketts of Pitfirrane, 1616—1898.

1. Christian, dau. of James Gibson; m. 1649, d. circ. 1649-52. = Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, third son of James Wedderburn (ante, p. 199); b. 1616, d. 1679. = 2. Agnes, dau. of John Dickson of Heartrie, m. 1653, d. circ. 1670. = 3: Elizabeth Goldm m, relict of Robert Chaplane, m. 1677; s p.

- James Wedderburn, b. 1649, d. inf.
- John Wedderburn of Gosford, b. 1657, d. 1688.
- Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, or Halkett of Pitfirrane, b. 1659, d. 1746, created a baronet 1697. = Jauet, dau. of Sir Ch. Halkett of Pitfirrane, Bart., m. 1694, d. 1713.
- Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1660 ? d. 1730. = Mary, dau. of James Daes. — George Wedderburn, b. 1665, d. inf. — 4. Agnes, b. 1658, d. 1715, m David Haliburton of Pitcur. →
- James Wedderburn, b. 1663, d. inf.
- 1. Margaret, b. 1655, d. young.
- 2. Susannah } b. 1656,
- 3. Agnes } d. yng.

↓ See post, chap. iii.

- Sir Peter Halkett, second baronet of Gosford, b. 1695, d. 1755. = Lady Emilia Stewart, dau. of Earl of Moray, m. 1738, d. 1781.
  - Sir Peter Halkett, third baronet, d. unm. 1779.
  - Francis Halkett, d. unm. 1760.
  - James Halkett, d. unm. 1755.
- Charles Wedderburn of Gosford, b. 1696, d. 1754. = Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Bart.
  - James Wedderburn, b. 1699, d. inf. — James Wedderburn, b. 1705, d. s.p. circ. 1754.
  - Alexander Wedderburn of S. Germains, b. 1706, d. 1779, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Haliburton of Pitcur, d. 1787 s.p.
  - John Wedderburn, b. 1708, d. yng.
  - Robert Wedderburn, b. 1709, d. 1748. = Rachel, dau. of John Thomson of Charleton, co. Fife, d. 1777.
    - Halket (a dau.), b. 1744, d. young. — Rachel, b. 1745, d. unm.
    - Janet, b. 1747, m. 1783, d. 1828. = George Bruce, of Langlees.
  - 1 Janet, b. 1700, m. Robert Colville of Ochiltree →
  - 2. Agnes, b. 1701, d. unm.
  - 3. Christian, b. 1703, m. James Carstairs-Bruce d. 1741. →
  - 4. Elizabeth, b. 1704, d. yng.
  - 5. Mary, b. 1711, d. young.

- 1. Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Fletcher, Lord Saltoun, m. 1758, d. 1758. = Sir John Wedderburn Halkett of Pitfirrane, 4th baronet of Gosford, b. 1720, d. 1793. = 2. Mary, dau. of Hon. John Hamilton, d. 1803.
  - Elizabeth, b. 1758, m. 1850 Marquis de Lally Tollendal. ↓
  - James Wedderburn, d. 1751 inf.
  - Charles Wedderburn, d. 1755.
- 1. Alice ...(?), m. 1747 ? = Henry Wedderburn of Gosford, b. 1722, d. 1777. = 2. Mary, dau. of John Belsches, of Innermay, m. 1768, d. 1771 s p.
  - 1. Mary, b. 1748, m Sir John Cumming.
  - 2. Jannetta, d. 1753. — 3. Elizabeth d. 1766.
- 3. Alice Tetley, m. 1773, d. 1806. = Peter Wedderburn, b. 1722, d. unm. — James Wedderburn, b. 1725, d. unm. — Charles Wedderburn, d. unm. — Mary, d. 1775. — Elizabeth, b. 1776, m. Capt. James Murray and d. s p. 1806-14.
- 1. Elizabeth, b. 1724, d. unm. — 2. Janet, b. 1726, m. John Erskine of Balgonie, d s.p. — 3 Charlotte, b. 1728, d. unm. — 4. Mary, b. 1729, m Charles Stewart of Annefield. → — 5. Ann, b. 1730, d. unm.

- Sir Charles Halkett, 5th baronet of Gosford, b. 1764, d. 1837 unm.
- Sir Peter Halkett, 6th baronet of Gosford, b. 1765, d. 1839. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Todd, m. 1802, d. 1814.
  - Sir John Halkett, 7th baronet, b. 1805, d. 1847. = Amelia Hood, dau. of Gen. Conway, m. 1831, d. 1880.
  - Jane Margaret, b. 1806, d. 1857, m. Captain R. K. Hill. →
  - Mary Emily Elizabeth, b. 1811, d. 1888, m. 1839 R. H. S. Jackson. →
- John Halkett, b. 1768, d. 1852. ↓ See post, chap. ii. — Henry Halkett, b. 1770-71, d. 1818 unm.
- Sir Alexander Halkett, G.C.H., b. 1776, d. 1851. ↓ See post, chap. ii. — Thomas Halkett, b. 1778 ? d. 1801 unm.
- 1. Margaret, b. 1763, d. 1846 unm. — 2. Mary, b. 1767, d. 1785 unm. — 3. Janet, b. 1769, d. 1785 unm. — 4. Amelia, b. 1770-71, d. 1787 unm.
- 5. Katharine, b. 1773, d. 1789 unm. — 6. Sholto Charlotte, b. 1774, d. 1854; m. (a) 1800, (Sir) James Pringle, and had issue three daus.; (b) 1818, Stewart Boone Inglis s.p. — 7. Helen, b. 1777, d. unm. 1867.

- Sir Peter Halkett, 8th baronet of Gosford, b. 1834. = Eliza Ann, dau. of Capt. R. K. Hill, m. 1856.
- George Halkett, b. 1839, d. 1858.
- Wedderburn Halkett, b. 1844, d. 1853.
- Amelia.
- Katherine, b. 1832, d. 1843.

- Wedderburn Conway Halkett, b. 1857, d. 1885. = Jessie Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Lempriere, m. 1881.
- Adelaide Frances.
- Helen Margaret.
- Katherine Margaret, b. 1861, d. 1867.
- Madeline.
- Mabel.

Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, b. 1882, d. 1886.

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He took part very early in public affairs, being made a privy councillor before he was twenty years of age,[1] and also a member of parliament. He, "younger of Gosford," is named as a commissioner of supply 26 June 1678 (A.P.S. 52), and, though in 1681 his commission for Haddington was rejected (*ib.* 53), he was member in 1685 and was again on a committee of supply 13 May in that year (*ib.* 54). In the same year, 9 Sept., Major Wedderburn of Gosford is ordered to enquire as to the conventicles in his district (Wodrow's *Hist. of the Church*, ed. Burns 1829, iv., 211).

Meanwhile, on his father's death he was retoured heir to him in his various lands, 8 April 1680, and got sasine thereon 20 May (Bl 81; R.H. 9, 15). He was also his executor, and there are several references to transactions of his in that capacity, as well as to his own dealings with the property to which he had succeeded.[2] There are also numerous references to bonds to and by him, *e.g.*, 1680 June 1, Aug. 24 (R.D. 200, 203 note); 1681, Aug. 20, 24, a bond to him by his cousins of Easter Powrie and Kingennie for 5,000 merks, on which interest was continually paid up to 30 Nov. 1687, after which the principal must have been discharged (ante, p. 159; S.W. 455, 460, 471, 480, 482); 1682, Jan. 11, bonds by and to him (R.D. 205 *a b*); March 7, bond by George Wedderburn to him for 3,000 merks (ante, p. 219, R.D. 222); and 1684, July 4, 1685, Feb. 14, bonds to him by Nisbet of Dirleton and Carnegie of Pitarrow (*ib.* 209, 213).

His profession was that of arms, and in it he saw service both in his own country and abroad. There is in the Pitfirrane charter chest, an agreement by him to furnish the King of Denmark with a Scottish regiment "consisting of twelve companies of one hundred men each, exclusive of officers and other necessary attendants, to serve only while peace subsisted" between England and Denmark. "The daily pay of each person is specified. The Colonel's was £1. 13. 4., the captain's 11s. 8d., the private man's 10d., and the other intermediate ranks in proportion. The Danish Embassador at London was to advance five pounds as the enlisting money of each man and twelve days' pay to each officer and soldier on his embarkation" (Bl. 81). The date of this agreement is not given in the document (*ib.*) from which I quote it, but it may have been for this service that Gosford ordered a "saddle of velvet embroidered with gold and silver lace and fringes to the value of £30 sterling" for which he was charged £237. 18. 4. (scots), a charge which he disputed before the Lords, who thought £10 stg. a sufficient sum 10 March 1682 (R.A.D. 107). He went abroad early in 1683 when, 6 Jan., he granted a factory to his brother (R.D. 201, 206). Another such factory to Blackness and George Wedderburn to receive the redemption price of Thornetoun and Innerwick from Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton is dated 26 May 1685 (*ib.* 210), after which he was certainly back in Scotland, as there is an order, 11 Sept., by which "the Lords of the Privy Council, understanding that the troop of horse under Major John Wedderburn of Gosford are conveniently posted in Lanarkshire, continue them there" (R.P.C. 69). Soon after this he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons, a regiment of six troops of fifty men each commanded by Lord Charles Murray, which is named in a "list of his majesty's forces in Scotland, 1685" (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1885, p. 136, *Drummond-Moray* papers), but, on 3 June 1686, for a reason which is not given,

7 Feb. 1681, and John of Blackness and Rachel Dunmuir, 10-11 Oct. 1682 (Bl. 10; D.B. 34, 36). He was also a signatory to the marriage contract of Helen Wedderburn and Thomas Miln of Muirtoun, 20 Feb. 1679 (Bl. 16 *a*), and was one of the curators to John Dickson of Heartrie 8 June 1681 (R.A.D. 102).

[1] See Bl. 81; Foster's *Members of Parliament for Scotland*, p. 354; and Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 163. He continued on the Council till 1686. See Fountainhall's *Diary*, p. 176, where reference is made to two letters from the King read at the Privy Council, 3 June 1686, as to Wedderburn of Gosford, "one for putting him off the Council, and the other taking away his place as Lieut.-Col. to the Dragoons." See above, pp. 372-73.

[2] Thus, 1682 Aug. 7, he grants bonds *re* the coal and saltpans of Innerwick (R.D. 211 *a b*), and makes a disposition of Innerwick and Thornetoun (*ib.* 212); Nov. 17, he again deals with these lands (*ib.* 208); 1684, litigation *re* the coal of Innerwick (S.W. 463-64); Feb. 2, March 22, 29, decreets in actions by or against him as executor (R.A.D. 108, 110-11); 1685 Jan. 3, Feb. 18, decree *v.* him as executor, in which he is wrongly described *Sir* John (*ib.* 112-13); March 13, April 3, disposition by him as heir of his father (R.D. 243); March 25, action by him *re* Innerwick and Thornetoun (R.A.D. 115); May 26, discharge to him (R.D. 299); 1685 Sept., named (G.R.S. 47); Nov., renunciation by him to Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton of an annual-rent of 50,000 merks out of Thornetoun and Innerwick (G.R.S. 48); 1686 June 17, obligation by him (R.D. 251); sasiue to him of an annual rent out of Pitcur (G.R.S. 49); 1686 July, another renunciation by him of an annual rent held by him (R.D. 391); renunciation of a 12,000 merks charge on Thornetoun and Innerwick (G.R.S. 50); 1687, action *v.* him (R.A.D. 118). See also R.D. 391 for a reference in later years (1754) to an annual rent held by him.

was removed from this post by the privy council, pursuant to a letter of the King, dated 22 May in that year (R.P.C. 70).[1]

Early in 1688 he again went abroad, and before doing so, on Feb. 14, both made a will (see below) and granted a factory to his youngest brother, Alexander, to manage his affairs during his absence,[2] with consent of various persons including his cousin, Blackness (R.D. 218). This journey was his last, for he was drowned in shipwreck off Calais, 26 May 1688,[3] presumably when on his way home. There is a portrait at Pitfirrane of a Wedderburn of Gosford by Sir Godfrey Kneller, dated 1688, which is I make no doubt, his portrait. A facsimile of his signature as witness to the marriage contract of his cousin, Helen Wedderburn (Bl. 16 *a*) faces p. 97 of vol. ii.

His will (14 Feb.) is quoted from the original in the Pitfirrane charter chest in the document (Bl. 81) already more than once referred to. It is partly as follows :—"I, John Wedderburne of Gosfoord, being now, God willing, to goe out of this kingdome and resolving to make my later will and testament recomend my soul and bodie to ye good and merciful God and my memorie to ye affection of my kind friends and I do nominate my weel beloved broyr Peter Wedderburne and failzeing him my third broyr Alexander Wedderburne, my only executore, and I nominate my said executore also tutore to David Wedderburn, my natural son." Then follows a bequest of a thousand merks to the poor "among the widows and orphans and decayed tennants of my awine lands."

I have not ascertained where this will was confirmed. It would seem to have been at either Edinburgh or Dunkeld, as in Fountainhall's *Diary*, p. 264, it is recorded, 21 July 1688, that "Wedderburn of Gifford (*sic*) being drowned at Calice, it was doubted where his testament ought to be confirmed, whether at Edinburgh[4] or Dunkeld since at the last diocese his lands and the haill paroch of Aberladie lyes." His brother, Peter, was his executor, and was also retoured heir to him in Oct. 1688. (See post, p. 374.)

His body was apparently recovered, as he is stated (Bl. 81)[5] to have been "buried in his parish church at Aberlady on the 9th of July thereafter, at which mournful occasion a pathetic funeral sermon was preached by the parish minister from the words, 'For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come,' in which his character is thus summed up, 'In his death the King has lost a most faithfull and most usefull subject, his country an eminent patriot, his relations their great glory, his parish and minister their tutelar, the poor their father, and all of us our best friend.'" The following inscription (continues Bl. 81) was engraved on his monument[6] :—

In Joannem Wedderburnem Gosfordii Dominum,
Qui naufragio periit prope littus Calelense
xxvi Maij A.D. MDCLXXXVIII
Occidit heu multis quam multis flebilis at qui
Flebilior nulli quam mihi (væ) misero
Vir Civisque bonus rigidi Sectator honesti
Grande decus Patriæ Lux Columenque suæ
Omnigena Virtute micans Ars quam docet aut Mars
Fautorem deflent Arsque Mavorsque suum.

[His son, **David Wedderburn** [1679—1750 ?], was baptized at Aberlady 22 June 1679 (Ab.P.R. 3). He is, I think, the person of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1693 (S.A.R. 73 and see ante, p. 235, n. 4), and I have no doubt that he is the "Captain David Wedderburn" named as admitted in 1718 as a member of the "Ancient Society of Gardeners in and about Dunfermline."[7] Beyond this, I have no

[1] See also Fountainhall's *Diary*, ii., 172, where, 1686 May 14, "it was reported that General Drummond was to command such members of Parliament as were officers in the armie, such as Man, Wedderburn of Gosford," &c.

[2] He also at this time renounced to Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton yet another (see ante, p. 372, note 2) annual rent of 6,000 merks on Thornetoun and Innerwick (G.R.S. 51).

[3] See Bl. 81. Mr. Millar in his *Burgesses of Dundee* mis-states the year as "1678, during his father's life."

[4] This would be the place, as a rule, for Scotsmen dying abroad. See Fountainhall's *Decisions*, ii., 513, "1688 June 21. It was agitated where Wedderburn of Gosford's testament should be confirmed; whether at Edinburgh as the communis patria of all Scotsmen dying abroad, he being drowned at Calais, or at Dunkeld, within which diocese his lands and the haill parish of Aberlady lie."

[5] Citing copy in Pitfirrane charter chest.

[6] This monument is no longer discoverable, see ante, p. 369.

[7] See a pamphlet entitled "*Laws of the Ancient Society of Gardeners in and about Dunfermline*" (Dunfermline: Printed by W. Clark & Son. *Journal* Office, 1885, pp. 40). This Society seems to have been at once an agricultural and friendly association, presided over by a chancellor. The pamphlet contains a list of members including (1) 1718, Capt. David Wedderburn, who must, I think, be the abovenamed David, as there is no other member of the family of that name at this date; (2) 1718,

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clear account of him. The Pitfirrane papers in all probability would clear up the matter, but I have not, as I have said, had access to them It is possible to speculate as to his identity with a contemporary of his name, but nothing certain can be at present stated. Perhaps he went abroad]

Having never married, John Wedderburn of Gosford was thus succeeded by his immediate younger brother,

Sir Peter Wedderburn [1] afterwards **Halkett** [1659-1746], second son of Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, and Agnes Dickson, and afterwards first baronet of Gosford, was born 1659-60,[2] and is, of course, named with his elder and younger brother in the different entails by his father 1670-71, to which reference has been made in the account of Lord Gosford (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 123 25 ; A.P.S. 49 ; G.R.S. 37, 127 ; F.S. 58 ; R.D. 194 *q*). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1675 (S.A.R. 33), and on July 20 of that year was admitted with his brother, Alexander, to the freedom of Dundee (D.L.B. 59). After this the only references to him for some years are as witness on various occasions,[3] his signature on two of which, 1677 Dec. 22, and 1679 Feb. 20, are given in facsimile opp. pp. 56 and 97 of vol. ii. (S.W. 432 ; Bl. 16 *a*).[4] In 1683 there are two factories, 6 Jan. and 16 Aug., to him by his brother, John, to help in the management of his affairs in his absence (R.D. 204, 205), but later his own duties in the army prevented his so acting. He entered the army as second lieutenant in Captain Ogilvie's company in the Earl of Dumbarton's regiment, 26 March 1686 (Bl. 81) and, 13 April 1687, granted a factory to his brother, Alexander, to manage his affairs while he was absent in England with his regiment (R.D. 219). I do not know how long he continued in the army after the death of his elder brother, but that he did so for a time is clear from his getting his commission as captain of grenadiers in the same regiment, 20 Sept. 1688 (Bl. 81), owing to which, no doubt, he at once, 28 Sept., granted factories to his brother, Alexander, to manage his affairs, and to his chamberlain to uplift his rents (R.D. 224, 225).

He was served heir to his father, Sir Peter, and to his brother John, both generally and specially, in various lands, 11-21 Oct. 1688 (Bl. 81 ; R.H. 10, 16-17, 25-26),[5] and must, I think, have left the army within a year or two, as from 1690 on his name occurs in civil matters, *e.g.*, as a member of the Scottish parliament. Thus, 7 June 1690, he is named as a commissioner of supply (A.P.S. 57),[6] and, 10 Dec. 1692, he was chosen chancellor of assize on the trial, for manslaughter, of Captain John Wallace.[7] In 1697, by patent dated at Kensington 31 Dec., he was created a baronet[8] of Nova Scotia by William of Orange,

Capt. Peter Halket (who is, of course, the eldest son of the first baronet of Gosford) ; (3) 1719, Captain Charles Wedderburn (afterwards of Gosford, post, p. 381) ; (4) 1719, Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane (*i.e.*, the first baronet of Gosford) ; (5) 1724, Mr. Peter Wedderburn, advocate (afterwards Lord Chesterhall, post, chap. iii.); (6) 1731, Captain Peter Halket, chancellor (identical with (2) admitted in 1718) ; and (7) Robert Wedderburn, merchant in Dunfermline (post, p. 377).

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 432 ; Bl. 16 *a*, 81 ; S.A.R. 33 ; D.L.B. 59 ; D.Dec. 31 ; G.S.R. 123-25, 127, 130, 139-40, 145 ; A.P.S. 49, 57, 60, 61 ; R.H. 10, 16, 17, 25-26, 34 ; G.R.S. 37, 43, 52, 53, 58, 60 ; F.S. 58, 73 ; R.D. 181, 194 *g*, 204, 206, 219, 224-25, 233, 250, 261, 273, 311 *ab*, 351, 358, 360, 363 *a*, 372, 375, 391, 435, 455 ; R.A.D. 120, 122, 163, 171 ; D.B. 25, 57 ; Ab.P.R. 1 n. 1 *c-k*, 4-15, 18 n. See also *Dunfermline Parish Register*, orig. record, and the preceding note.

[2] The exact year of his birth is not quite fixed. The *Scots' Magazine* for 1746 (p. 150) has an entry of his death, "20 March. At Pitfirrane, aged 87, Sir Peter Halket-Wedderburn of Pitfirren and Gosford." This is a contemporary record and is therefore more likely to be correct than the Pitfirrane tablet in Dunfermline Abbey (post, p. 391) which says that he "died 1745, aged 85." The entry of his death in the *Dunfermline Parish Register* (orig. record), however, differs by a day as it says "Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane, Bart, died 21 March 1746."

[3] *e.g.*, 1674 Oct. 8, to the sasine in favour of his sister Agnes on her marriage (G.R.S. 43) ; 1675 Sept. 2, to the baptism at Dundee of Peter, son of his cousin, John of Blackness (D.B. 25), and Sept. 26, to a baptism at Aberlady (Ab.P.R. 1 n. 1 *h*).

[4] It is probable that he was also educated, together with his brother Alexander, at Leyden, as there are a Peter and Alexander, both designed "Scotus," entered there 26 March 1680. (See *Index of English-speaking Students at Leyden*, already cited, ante, p. 249, n. 3).

[5] See also a sasine to him of an annual-rent out of Piteur on precept of clare constat as heir to John, (F.S. 73); a decreet on a bill by him *re* a bond of John, 31 Jan. 1696 (R.A.D. 122) ; a discharge by him as John's heir and executor to Viscount Stormonth, 18 May 1697 (R.D. 238) ; and another by James Halyburton of Piteur to him as John's heir, of a 1686 bond (R.D. 261).

[6] Meanwhile he is named, Nov. 1688, in a renunciation to one of his servitors (G.R.S. 52), and, April 1690, in a sasine to himself of an annual-rent (*ib.* 53). See also 21 July 1691, when there is an action *r.* him and Nisbet of Dirleton *re* the writs of Dunglas (R.A.D. 120).

[7] See *History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland*, by the Rev. C. Rogers, Edin., Grampian Club 1882. pp. 113-14.

[8] J.W. has erroneously given the remainder as to "heirs male," in which case an interesting result would have followed, viz., that the present baronet of Blackness and Balindean would have been also heir presumptive to the baronetcy of Gosford.

with remainder to the heirs male of his body (Bl. 81 ; G.S.R. 133). He is again mentioned in the "Acts of the Parliaments," 24 May 1703, when called as a witness *re* the Haddington election (A.P.S. 60), and 5 Aug. 1704 as a commissioner of supply (*ib.* 61).[1]

In 1706, March 14, he carried out the spirit of the bequests of his father and his brother, John, to the parish and poor of Aberlady, by a disposition, subsequently registered at Haddington in 1771, under which he, after reciting their wills, bound himself to pay the interest of 600 merks to the poor of the parish, and that of 1,000 merks to the widows, orphans, and decayed tenants of Gosford.[2]

I shall deal below with his marriage and the settlements of his and his wife's estates which followed on it, apart from which there are few references to him during the long period of 1706-46.[3] He is described by Douglas in his *Baronage* as a "well-accomplished gentleman," on what special grounds does not appear. His portrait and that of his wife are at Pitfirrane, and there is another portrait of him, by Kneller, in the possession of the descendants of his daughter, Christian (see below), as well as one by Allan Ramsay in that of his descendant, Colonel Jackson (post, p. 390).

[1] Mr. Joseph Foster, in his *Members of Parliament for Scotland*, says he sat for Dunfermline 1705-8, and Mr. Millar, in his *Roll of Eminent Burgesses*, also says he sat for Dunfermline in the last Scottish Parliament, 1707-8.

[2] This disposition is as follows :—"At Haddington 1st August 1771 Compeared John Craw procurator and gave in the obligation underwritten whereof the tenor follows viz : Be it known to all men by these presents me Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirran alias Wedderburn of Gosfoord, Forasmuch as the deceast Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord one of the senators of the College of Justice my father by his later will dated the fifth day of October one thousand six hundred and seventy four years did nominate the deceast John Wedderburn his eldest son his sole executor and universall legator to his whole moveable estate, and in the said later will did leave in legacy the sum of 600 merks scots to be bestowed on two silver cups for the communion to the parochine of Aberlady, as also the said deceased John Wedderburn of Gosfoord my brother by his later will dated the fourteenth day of February sixteen hundred and eighty eight did nominate me to be his only executor and universall legator and intromitter with his goods gear debts sums of money and movable estates and did therein will and ordain me to give out and secure upon bond the sum of one thousand merks scots whereof the annual-rent to be payable from time to time to the widows and orphans and decayed tenants of his own lands in the parish of Aberlady and if the poor in the lands did not exhaust the rent thereof that the superplus should be applyed from time to time for the relief of the other poor in that parish and seeing the church of Aberlady was other ways provided with communion cups than by the foresaid six hundred merks left by my father for that end and that hitherto my deceast brother and I have paid the annual-rent thereof yearly to the poor of the said parish and that I since my brother's death have also paid the yearly annual-rent of the foresaid other sum of 1000 merks to the poor of the said parish of Aberlady and am willing and consent to grant the obligation aftermentioned for a further security of the yearly annual-rents of the said two sums in the termes after expresst. Therefore witt ye me to be bound and obliged as I by this presents bind and oblige me my heirs and successors whatsoever to the minister and kirk-session of Aberlady for the time and their successors foresaid That I shall make yearly payment to them of the ordinary annual-rent of the said sum of 600 merks providing the samen be applyed and given by them for the relief and use of such of the poor in the parish of Aberlady as I and my successors shall appoint, as also that I shall make yearly payment of the ordinary annual-rent of the said other sum of 1000 merks to the widows and orphans and decayed tenants of my own lands in the parish of Aberlady and if the poor in these lands do not exhaust the yearly annual-rent thereof that the superplus of the samen shall be applyed from time to time for the relief of the poor in the parish of Aberlady beginning the first year's payment of the annual-rent of the foresaid two sums this instant year one thousand seven hundred and six and so furth yearly in all time hereafter and that under the penalty of ten pound scots of liquidate expence for each year's faillie and attour performance consenting thir presents be insert and registered in any Judge's books competent that letters of horning on six days and others needfull may pass hereupon and constitute John Craw my procurator etc. In witness whereof thir presents are written by William Brown writer in Edinburgh and subscribed with my hand at Edinburgh the fourteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and six years before these witnesses :—Geo : Gibson, servant to the said William Brown, and David Ramage my servant. Pet. Halket (signed) David Ramage witness, Geo : Gibson witness" (*Records of the Sheriff Court of Haddington* : Register of Deeds and Protests, 1763-72, p. 2012). See also Bl. 31).

J.W. in his MS. erroneously says that Lord Gosford left 1600 merks to the parish of Aberlady to be distributed among backgone tenants and others on the lands of Gosford, and adds that this was "within these few years the only mortifyed money then belonging to the parish or applicable to the relief of the poor, independent of that afforded by the kirk-session. This charity of the Gosford family to the poor of Aberlady is referred to in the parish register 1757-82 (Ab.P.R. 18 n).

[3] For these and other slight references to him see 1696 Oct. 19, curatory raised by Robert and John, sons of James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, *v.* John Wedderburn of Blackness, Peter Wedderburn of Gosford and others (D.Dec. 31) ; 1698 Sept. 23, 1699 Dec. 4, 14, 1706 March, witnesses baptisms at Aberlady (Ab.P.R. 1 n. 1) ; 1701 June 18, consents to a factory by his brother, Alexander, to his wife, Mary Daes (R.D. 250) ; 1705 Jan. 17, contract by him for the sale of the crops of Gosford (*ib.* 273) ; 1706 June 28, witness to the baptism at Dundee of Peter, son of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson (ante, p. 223 ; B.D. 57) ; 1726 Dec, protested bill due by Ramsay and Begbie to Sir Peter Halket of Gosford (*Reg. Deeds*, Sheriff Court, Haddington s.d.).

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He died at Pitfirrane, 20-21 March 1746 (ante, p. 374, n. 2), and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey (post, p. 391). After his death he is often named in connection with the entail of his estates, which gave rise, as we shall see, to a prolonged litigation.

He had married in about 1694 **Janet Halkett**, eldest daughter to Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane, baronet, and sister to Sir James Halkett, on whose death s.p. in 1705, she succeeded to Pitfirrane,[1] being served heiress to both her father and her brother, 26 June and 14 Aug. (*Dec. Ind. Ret* 1700-10), and obtaining sasine of the estate 27 Oct. in that year, and 29 Oct. 1706 (G.R.S. 58, 60). In consequence of her succession her husband assumed the name of Halkett, while he and she both executed elaborate entails of Gosford and Pitfirrane, both dated 9 Sept. 1706 (Bl. 81), by which Pitfirrane was entailed on their eldest son and his issue, while Gosford was settled on their second son and his issue. By these settlements, which are recited in the great seal charter of Gosford in 1753 (G.S.R. 140), the heir in possession of Pitfirrane was bound to bear the name and arms of Halkett, while the successor to Gosford was to retain those of Wedderburn, the object being to keep both estates separate and distinct. In event of the two estates ever devolving on one heir, it was provided that he should at once denude himself of one of them in favour of the next junior branch of his family, a clause which became of much importance, as the event actually occurred (post, pp. 386-87).

By Janet Halkett, who predeceased her husband in 1713 and whose son Peter was retoured heir of tailzie to her 27 Feb. 1718 (R.H. 34 and see R.D. 358), Sir Peter had issue seven sons and five daughters. The sons were,

1. **Peter Wedderburn-Halkett**, afterwards second baronet of Gosford, who succeeded to Pitfirrane, but whose line failed with his sons. See post, p. 379.
2. **Charles Wedderburn**, who succeeded to Gosford, and whose eldest son, John, ultimately succeeded to Pitfirrane, and as fourth baronet of Gosford. See post, p. 381.
3. **James Wedderburn**, born and baptized at Aberlady, 20 Feb. 1699 (Ab.P.R. 6), but died before 27 July 1705, when his parents gave the same name to another son.
4. **James Wedderburn** [1705-54], born at Gosford 26 July and baptized at Aberlady 27 July 1705 (Ab.P.R. 11). He went into commerce and was at one time at Amsterdam in partnership with one James Yeaman, but afterwards emigrated to South Carolina (R.D. 363 *ab*) where he was appointed clerk of the Common Pleas, 8 May 1733 (H.C.R. I, ii.*b*, 3). I have not ascertained if he married, but in any case he died s.p. shortly before 10 Dec. 1754,[2] the fact of his being "lately deceased without children" being expressly recorded in the Great Seal Charter of Gosford of that date (G.S.R. 140).[3] His younger brother, Alexander, thus represented the second line of the family in the lawsuit of 1761 (post, p. 387).
5. **Alexander Wedderburn**[4] [1706-79], afterwards of S. Germain's, co. East Lothian, born at Gosford 12 Dec. 1706 and baptized at Aberlady the next day (Ab.P.R. 12).[5]

   In 1750, Nov. 23, he bought from James Campbell for £6,688 sterling the estate of S. Germain's, in the parish of Tranent, with parts of Aldingstone and Chesterhall (R.D. 372), of which he obtained a Great Seal Charter 12 Feb. 1751 (G.S.R. 139).[6] Here he long resided, without, it seems, following any profession. The references to him are not either numerous or important between 1756-76. They relate mostly to occasions when he acted in the affairs of members of his family,[7] and to his part in the family law suit about the succession to Gosford and Pitfirrane (post, p. 387).

[1] See Douglas' *Baronage*, s. Halkett of Pitfirrane. Subsequently, in 1706, she obtained from Queen Anne a renewal, ratified by Parliament in the following year (c. 43) of the privilege, long enjoyed by the family of Pitfirrane, of exporting their coals to foreign parts free of all duty; a privilege enjoyed until 1788, when it was sold to the Government for £40,000 stg. (See *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, xi., 469, and Playfair's *Baronetage of Scotland*, London 1821, s. Halkett, vol. iii., p. lxv., *seqq.*)

[2] He was living 28 July 1752, when his brother Alexander is thus correctly termed fourth (surviving) son of their father (R.D. 375, and cp. *ib.* 360, 372; and G.S.R. 139).

[3] Neither Douglas in his *Baronage* nor J.W. made any mention of these, the third and fourth sons of Sir Peter.

[4] Synopsis of References:—Bl. 61; G.S.R. 139; R.D. 360, 372, 375, 384, 420, 424, 427-28, 430, 433, 435-37, 439-40, 442, 453; Ed.T. 13; L.W. 3.

[5] He is also named 19 May 1746 as granting a factory to his agent to uplift his annual rents (R.D. 260).

[6] Another document relating to the purchase is dated 28 July 1752 (R.D. 375).

[7] He is named as one of the factors for his nephew, John of Gosford, 13 Sept. 1756 (R.D. 384), in which capacity he grants a tack of Spital, 3-5 March 1759 (R.D. 427); as witness to a bond of provision by his nephew, Henry, 2 Feb. 1763 (R.D. 437); and also to the marriage contract of James Wedderburn of Inveresk (ante, p. 305), 7 March 1774 (R.D. 453). He was factor for his nephew, Henry, in regard to a transaction of his, 25 March 1774 (R.D. 420), and later on, 19 Jan. 1776, was one of his attorneys

PITFIKRANE

In 1776 he published a pamphlet entitled, "Essay upon the question what proportion of the product of arable land ought to be paid as rent to the landlord" (Edin, 4to, 1776),[1] which looks as if he took some interest in economical questions, although it would seem that he was not very successful with their practical side, as his affairs evidently became involved towards the close of his life. There are bonds by and letters of relief to him in respect of considerable sums between 1774 and 1778 (R.D. 428 *a b*, 430), in the last of which years, 16 Oct., he disponed S. Germain's to his nephew Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett, his cousin Alexander Wedderburn, then Attorney-General in England, and others, in trust for himself and his wife subject to his debts (R.D. 436), which amounted to nearly £14,000 (*ib.* 433). This trust continued after his death, as March-May 1780 the trustees appoint an agent to manage it (*ib.* 439), and S. Germain's would seem not to have been sold till May 1782 (*ib.* 442).

He died s.p. at S. Germain's 11 Dec. 1779 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 616; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 685). His will was confirmed at Edinburgh 9 June 1780, being given up by one of his creditors as executor decerned. The confirmation recites the date of his death, and names his widow and the two daughters of his brother Robert as his nearest of kin (Ed.T. 13).[2]

He had married his cousin **Elizabeth Haliburton**,[3] who survived him some years[4] and died at Edinburgh 24 Sept. 1787 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 935; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 468).

6. **John Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 9 April 1708 and baptized at Aberlady on the same day (Ab.P.R. 13). I have no other mention of him, and probably he died in infancy. That he died without issue in the lifetime of his brother Alexander is clear from the fact that the daughters of his younger brother Robert were Alexander's nearest of kin (*ut sup.*).

7. **Robert Wedderburn**,[5] [1709—1748], born at Gosford 10 Dec. 1709, and baptized at Aberlady on the same day (Ab.P.R. 14). J.W. in his MS. describes him as "a captain of Infantry in the Government service, who was present at the battle of Gladsmuir, and appears, with his elder brother, to have been the only member of his family out on the wrong side. Captain Wedderburn (he adds) is mentioned as instrumental in preventing the capture of Brigadier Fowke by King James' troops. No after mention occurs of him in a military capacity, and it is not clear whether he served in the Regulars or was only a volunteer." I much doubt, however, the accuracy of this account, though as J.W. got a good deal of information as to this branch of the family from Robert's great nephew, John Halkett (post p. 392), there may be some truth in it. But J.W. gives no authority for the statement that Robert was out in the '45 and the Captain Wedderburn of the Brigadier Fowke incident, which is cited from Charles' *History* (J.W. 110*a*) is more probably his eldest brother, who was unquestionably so engaged. Douglas, in his *Baronage*, which is of value for late times, makes no reference to any military rank in his mention of "Robert Wedderburn, Esq.," and J.W. does not seem to have been aware of the undoubted fact that Robert was a merchant in Dunfermline, and is almost always so designed in various references[6] to his commercial transactions, which form most of what we know about him.

for the sale of Gosford, 19 Jan. 1776 (R.D. 424), and also guardian to his daughter, Elizabeth (L.W. 3). A letter from Alexander of St. Germain's to Sir John of Balindean on the death of his first wife, 20 April 1775, is among the Blackness papers (Bl. 61).

There is also among the papers in the Sheriff Court of Haddington a grant, 19 June 1761, by the Earl of Hopetoun to Alexander Wedderburn of S. Germain's and William Law of Elphingstonn of the stipend of the parish while vacant to be used by them for the repair of the kirk and school. See entry in minute book 1702-82 and original grant among the writs there preserved.

[1] Copy in British Museum. Press mark 713 g 16.

[2] I do not know where he was buried. The minister of Tranent writes me that there is no monument to him there, but thinks there was a Wedderburn burying ground at Gladsmuir.

[3] Douglas says that she was a daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur, which may be correct; J.W. that she was daughter to David Haliburton and Agnes Wedderburn (ante, p. 370), which is hardly possible.

[4] She is named, 20 Nov. 1781, as granting a factory to uplift an annuity due to her (R.D. 440).

[5] Synopsis of References:—J.W. 81; G.R.S. 74; R.D. 332, 347, 351-52, 357, 366-67, 369, 380, 382, 386, 400; R.A.D. 173, 178, 184; Ed.T. 10, 13; S.A.T. 14, 16; Ed.B. 40, 41, 43; Ab.P.R. 14. And see ante, p. 373, n 7.

[6] See five bills protested by him *v.* different persons 1735-44 (R.D. 332 *a b*, 347, 357, 369); a decreet on summons by him, 5 Feb. 1743 (R.A.D. 173); a disposition of an annual-rent by him, 20 June 1746 (R.D. 400), and also a bill protested by Mr. Robert Wedderburn (not designed) *v.* the Countess of Kilmarnock, 17 Feb. 1747 (R.D. 366). There is also a disposition to him of an annual rent 6 Jan.

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He died, probably at Dunfermline, 21 Aug. 1748 a date recorded in the confirmation of his will, which was given up by his widow at S. Andrew's 19 Oct. in that year (S.A.T. 14). A later confirmation of his will "ad omissa" is dated 30 June 1752 (*ib.* 15), and refers to a bond by him, his father and brother Charles to Allan Ramsay, painter, in London, for 2,000 merks.[1]

After his death, he is occasionally named in regard to the administration of his affairs, which seem to have been somewhat involved (See R.D. 379, 382 *ab*, 383, 386, R.A.D. 177-78). His widow, his two only surviving children, and their trustee or agent, David Adie, writer in Edinburgh, are often named in connection with the matter from 1752 to 1757,[2] when they resigned to the owner, Colonel Forbes of Pitteucrieff, the lands of Balridge and Blackburn in the parish of Dunfermline (G.R.S. 74), of which Robert had had a tack, and where he may have resided (R.D. 379; R.A.D. 178).

He had married, at what place or date I have not ascertained, but the year was probably about 1743, **Rachel Thomson**, daughter of John Thomson of Charleton, co. Fife. She is named in her husband's life 22, 23 May 1744, when she grants to her brother Alexander, "second son of the late Mr. John Thomson of Charleton, her father," a discharge for a sum of 15,000 merks due to her under a (1733) bond of provision (R.D. 352), and again 3 Nov. in the same year, when she grants a similar discharge to her brother, John of Charleton, for 3,000 merks due under another (1738) bond (R.D. 380). After her husband's death she is often named as his relict in connection with his affairs (*ut sup.*). She died at Torryburn, co. Fife, 5 Dec. 1777 (*Scots' Mag.* p. 678), and many years later, 7 May 1799, her will was given up by her two daughters and (10 May) duly confirmed (S.A.T. 16).

By her Robert Wedderburn had issue three daughters,

1. **Halket Wedderburn**, born and baptized at Edinburgh 1 June 1744 (Ed.B. 40). She died in infancy, her sisters being designed their father's "only children" in 1752-57 (R.D. 379; R.A.D. 177-78).
2. **Rachel Wedderburn**, born at Edinburgh 31 March 1745, and there baptized on the day following (Ed.B. 41). She was living in 1799, when she and her sister gave up their mother's will, and also in 1780, when they are named as nieces and nearest of kin to their uncle Alexander of S. Germain's (Ed.T. 13). A bond of theirs for £5,000 sterling, dated 24 Dec. 1779, is also named in a decreet of March 1780 (R.A.D. 184). Rachel died unmarried (J.W. 81*a*), but where or at what date I have not ascertained.
3. **Janet Wedderburn**, born at Edinburgh 13 Feb. 1747 and there baptized on the next day (Ed.B. 43). She married at Torryburn 21 April 1783, *George Bruce* of Langlees near Melrose (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 222), and died in Edinburgh 10 Dec. 1828 (*Dundee Advertiser* 25 Dec. 1828), having had issue two sons, both of whom, together with their father, were living in 1819 (J.W. 81*a*).

The daughters of Sir Peter Wedderburn and Janet Halkett were

1. **Janet Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 25 May 1700 and baptized in Aberlady two days later (Ab.P.R. 7). She married *Robert Colvile* of Ochiltree and is named as his wife in a sasine to her of some lands in the barony of Crombie, 23 April 1729 (G.R.S. 65). She died before 10 Dec. 1754, the date of the Great Seal contract of Gosford in which the heirs of the body of *the late* Janet Wedderburn are named as substitutes in the succession (G.S.R. 140 n.). She had issue (says J.W.) three sons, Philip, John and Robert, of whom the last was born and baptized at Edinburgh 29 June 1728 (Ed.B. 34).[3]
2. **Agnes Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 25 Sept. 1701 and baptized at Aberlady the same day (Ab.P.R. 8). She was living in 1754, being named in the Gosford

1743 (R.D. 351), and a factory to him by his brother Charles, to uplift the rents of Gosford and Balmule, 12 Nov. 1746 (R.D. 367). He may be the "Mr. Wedderburn" not otherwise described, who is one of the tacksmen of the Dunfermline "green" 19 May 1733, and pays £6 for the crop and gear (*Dunf. Council Records*).

[1] Another bond by him and his brother Charles to one William Clifton, 14 Nov. 1747, is referred to in the confirmation of Charles' will, 15 Sept. 1756 (Ed.T. 10).

[2] See G.S.R. 74; R.D. 399, 382 *a b*, 383, 386; R.A.D. 177-78.

[3] The statement of William Playfair in his *Baronetage of Scotland* that she had two sons, of whom the elder, Peter, m. Isobel, daughter of — Aiton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, would thus seem to be erroneous.

entail of that year (*ut sup.*).[1] J.W., who in his printed volume miscalls her Anne, says that she died unmarried.

3. **Christian Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 20 Jan. 1703 and baptized at Aberlady on the next day (Ab.P.R. 9). She married *James Carstairs*, eldest son of Sir John Carstairs, late of Kilconquhar, and is named as his wife, 15 April 1736, in a sasine to her of an annuity charged on the estate of Kinross (G.R.S. 67) to which her husband succeeded in right of his mother, Ann Bruce (daughter and heiress of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, Bart.), whose name he therefore adopted in addition to his patronymic. Christian Wedderburn died 18 Nov. 1741 and is thus named as deceased in the Gosford entail of 1754 (G.S.R. 140 n.). There are two portraits, both by Allan Ramsay, of James Carstairs-Bruce and his wife, Christian Wedderburn, in possession of their descendant, Mr. Rollo (Rodney Lodge, Perth). That of Christian is of a fair lady with small features, in a white gown and head dress, while her husband is in armour, in allusion, it may be to his having fought for the Stuarts in the '45. By James Carstairs-Bruce, who was born in 1694 and died at Kinross House 5-6 Aug. 1768, Christian Wedderburn had a numerous family of six sons and six daughters, of whom the youngest son, James Bruce-Carstairs (born 19 May 1740, died 17 Oct. 1784) alone survived her, and by his wife, Marie Guillard (who died 18 Dec. 1824), had issue three sons, 1, James Carstairs-Bruce, married the Hon Elizabeth Cecilia Rollo (daughter of James, seventh Lord Rollo) and died s.p. 12 March 1835; 2, Peter Carstairs-Bruce, born 17 Feb. 1779, puisne judge at Chittor, died there 2 Sept. 1821; and 3, William Carstairs-Bruce, lieutenant in the Madras Native Army, who died at Malacca 13 Aug. 1816.[2]
4. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 26 March 1704 and baptized at Aberlady the same day (Ab.P.R. 10). She, no doubt, died before 9 Sept. 1706, the date of her parents' entails of Gosford and Pitfirrane (*ut sup.*) in which only her three elder sisters are named.
5. **Mary Wedderburn**, born at Gosford 27 Nov. 1711 and baptized at Aberlady the next day (Ab.P.R. 16). There is no subsequent reference to her *e.g.*, in the Gosford entail of 1754 (G.S.R. 140 n.) and no doubt she died young.

Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane [1695—1755],[3] second baronet of Gosford,[4] eldest son of Sir Peter Wedderburn and Janet Halkett, was born at Gosford 21 June 1695 and there baptized on the next day (Ab.P.R. 4).[5] In 1718 Feb. 17, he was retoured heir of tailzie and provision general to his mother (R.H. 34), and is referred to as such in a disposition by his father to his second son Charles, 27 Oct. 1725 (R.D. 358). He succeeded his father on his death in 1746.

He was in parliament for Dunfermline in 1734, and later, in 1739, for Inverkeithing (*Scots' Mag.*, 1739, p. 584).[6] His career, however, was chiefly military. Having early entered the army he became a Major in the Scots Fusiliers (*Scots' Mag.*, *ut sup.*) in 1739, and after two years was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, first of Houghton's and then of

[1] Playfair (*Baronetage of Scotland*) also miscalls her Anne.

[2] The details and dates of Christian Wedderburn's descendants have been kindly supplied to me by Mr. Rollo, and are taken from a family Bible which belonged to Christian Wedderburn's father-in-law, and later to her daughter Christian. This record, however, inaccurately gives the year of Christian Wedderburn's birth as 1704. The account of her children given in Douglas *Baronage* is accurate as far as it goes, but gives no dates and omits all mention of her third, fourth, and fifth sons. Her five eldest sons were :—1, John, b. 3 Feb. 1721, "died abroad unmarried" (Douglas); 2, Peter, b. 5 June 1736, killed in battle at Patna 1 July 1763, "a youth of great hopes and spirit, and a brave officer who performed many gallant actions in the East Indies" (Douglas); 3, William, b. 5 April 1730, d. 1744 on board the *Hastingfield*, bound from China; 4, James, b. 2 April 1735, d. 28 March 1740: 5, Alexander, b. 14 Dec. 1737, d. 18 March 1740; and 6, James (see above) The six daughters of James Carstairs-Bruce and his wife were :—1, Grizel, b. 11 June 1723; 2, Janet, b. 23 Sept. 1724, d. 29 March 1778; 3, Anne, b. 1 Dec. 1727; 4, Charlotte, b. 14 Dec. 1728, d. 21 Jan. 1789; 5, Christian, b. 21 Feb. 1733, d. 13 Aug. 1811; and 6, Agnes, b. 5 Sept. 1736.

[3] Synopsis of References :—J.W. 79. 110; G.S.R. 140, 145; R.H. 34, 38, 41; G.R.S. 70; R.D. 358, 379, 383, 408, 414, 421, 435; R.A.D. 177-78; S.A.T. 16; D.B. 57; Ab.P.R. 4. See also ante, p. n.

[4] This is the correct designation, the baronetcy being his father's, although the estate of Pitfirrane was his mother's.

[5] "Peter Wedderburn of Gosford," named 28 June 1706 as a godfather to Peter, son of Alexander Wedderburn and Grissell Watson, would seem, from the omission of the prefix "Sir," to be he and not his father (ante, p. 223; D.B. 57).

[6] In Joseph Foster's *Members of Parliament for Scotland*, he is said to have sat for the Stirling Burghs 1734-41.

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Lee's regiment. In 1748 he was again preferred and in 1751 on Lee's death (9 March) became Colonel of his regiment (*Scots' Mag.*, 1741, pp. 47, 95, and *Gent. Mag.*, 1741, p. 51, 1748, p. 573 and 1751, p. 141). It was as a Captain in Lee's regiment that he was present at the battle of Gladsmuir, when General Sir John Cope was defeated by Prince Charles, 21 Sept. 1745. "Sir Peter Halket, a captain in Lee's regiment, acted a distinguished part on this occasion, for after the rout he kept his company together, and getting behind a ditch in Tranent Meadow he kept firing away on the rebels till they were glad to let him surrender on terms" (*Autobiography of Alexander Carlyle*, p. 144).[1] Being thus taken prisoner by the Prince's forces, he was, with many other government officers similarly situated, liberated on parole not to bear arms against King James for the next eighteen months.[2] Upon this, Cumberland, on quitting Edinburgh for the North, issued a circular letter, addressed to all those officers, to absolve them from their obligations, declaring that they could not be bound by oaths given to rebels and adding that unless they immediately joined their respective regiments he would punish their disobedience by giving their commissions to others. Out of the whole number so addressed but five had the honour to refuse compliance with such a demand, viz., Sir Peter Halkett, Mr. Ross (son to Lord Ross), Captain Lucy Scott, and Lieutenants Farquharson and Cumming, who replied that Cumberland was "master of their commissions but not of their probity and honour"—a reply afterwards approved by the existing government.[3]

In 1754 Sir Peter embarked for America in command of the 44th regiment of foot and acted on all occasions with distinguished gallantry, but unfortunately, accompanying General Braddock's disastrous expedition against Fort du Quêsne on the banks of the river Monogabela, he fell with that officer and his own son, James Halkett (see post, p. 381), on 9 July 1755 in the defeat by the Indians. "Sir Peter Halkett,"[4] says a contemporary account, "was killed on the spot" (*Gent. Mag.*, 1755, p. 376). "The place," says J.W, "is marked by a remarkable tree and was pointed out to Major Francis Halkett when in America in 1756-57 by an Indian who had been in the action. By the aid of a party of the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) the remains were recovered and interred where they had fallen, wrapped in a highland plaid."[5]

Sir Peter had married before 1738,[6] **Lady Æmilia Stewart**, second daughter to Francis, seventh Earl of Moray, by the Hon. Jean Elphingstone, second daughter to John, fourth Lord Balmerino (whose son was executed in 1746), and by her,[7] who died at Inveresk, co Midlothian, 18 May 1781,[8] had issue three sons,

1. **Sir Peter Halkett** [17—-79][9] of Pitfirrane, third baronet of Gosford. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1755 on the death of his father, but owing to the weakness of his mind from his birth, his father had, by a settlement dated 14 Oct. 1751 (J.W. 80), settled the estate of Pitfirrane on his second and third sons, after the death of whom, their cousin, John Wedderburn (post, p. 386), became heir to both title and estate. On 20 Feb. 1761 Sir Peter was found "incompos mentis" by inquest, whereupon a commission under the Great Seal was issued to John Wedderburn to be his curator, a position which he held till the death of the baronet in 1779 (R.D. 408, 414, 421), when he succeeded to the title, having already, as we shall see, been divested of Gosford and taken possession of Pitfirrane, in view of the certainty of his succession by reason of Sir Peter's condition. (See R.D. 435 and post, pp. 386-87.)

[1] See also J.W. 110*a*, and ante p. 377, as to another mention of Captain Wedderburn or Halkett on this occasion. He was not, of course, Sir Peter till after 1745.

[2] So many, however, showed themselves devoid of honour that those captured at Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746, were compelled to add their oaths to their paroles.

[3] See Chevalier Johnstones *Memoirs*, pp. 126-27, and Charles' *Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 567.

[4] He is named as Lt.-Col. Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane in a sasine to him of an @-rent of £13,000 furth of Balmerino and Restalrig, 25 Feb. 1746 (G.R.S. 70), and is also mentioned, 8 Feb., 14 June 1752 (R.A.D. 177-78) and 1753-57, in connection with the affairs of his brother Robert (R.D. 379). See also the 1754 entail of Gosford (G.S.R 140).

[5] A full and graphic account of the discovery and identification of the remains of Sir Peter and his son, James, by Major Francis Halkett is given in the Dinwiddie Papers, vol. i., p. 467, published in 1883 by the Virginia Historical Society, U.S.A., in vol iii. of their Collections.

[6] I have not ascertained either place or exact date. Their postnuptial marriage contract, dated 15 Feb. 1738, is quoted in a later document (J.W. 80).

[7] She is named as factrix for her son Francis, April-May 1757 (R.D. 383).

[8] So *Scots' Mag.* 1781, but *Gent. Mag.* 1781, p. 294, and *Annual Reg.*, vol. xxiv., p. 212, say that she died "27 June 1781 at Inverness."

[9] I have not ascertained the date or place of the birth of Sir Peter, or either of his brothers.

2. **Francis Halkett** [17—-60] entered the army, being gazetted captain in Halkett's foot in 1751 (*Scot's Mag.*, p. 262) and later Major in the Black Watch. He is named in a discharge by his mother, as his factrix, in 1757 (R.D. 383) and was retoured heir to his father 20 June 1759 (J.W. 80; R.H. 38). After the death of his father in 1755 he was designed "of Pitfirrane," having succeeded thereto by reason of his elder brother's state, under his father's settlement of 1751.

   He died unmarried at Naples 11 Nov. 1760 (J.W. 80; R.H. 41) and, the failure of the male line of his father being thus certain, was succeeded by his cousin, John Wedderburn of Gosford, who was retoured heir of tailzie and provision general to him 11 Oct. 1770 (R.H. 41).

3. **James Halkett** [17—-55] was in the army and fell with his father at Fort du Quêsne in 1755. This seems to be quite clear (see inscription in Dunfermline Abbey, post, p. 391), though, oddly enough, a different year—1758—is given for his death in the Court of Session papers printed in the family law suit in 1761 (J.W. 80), in which it is stated that "James died in 1758," and again that "Major (Francis) Halkett died at Naples 11 Nov. last (1760) and his younger brother, James, two years before, both of them unmarried."

Upon the death, therefore, of Major Halkett in 1760, the line of the second baronet became extinct but for the life of Sir Peter, on whose death it was clear that the representation of the first baronet would devolve upon the issue of his grandfather's second son, Charles Wedderburn of Gosford,[1] to whom, therefore, we now return.

Charles Wedderburn of Gosford [1696—1753-4],[2] second son of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford and Janet Halkett, was born at Gosford 29 May 1696 and baptized at Aberlady the next day (Ab.P.R. 5). The estate of Gosford was settled on him by his father's entail of 1706 (Bl. 81) which is referred to in a subsequent disposition to him by Sir Peter, 27 Oct. 1725 (R.D. 358). He is named in a discharge of 1731 (*ib.* 155) and in two decrees of 1741 and 1742 (R.A.D. 168, 171), always as his father's second son.

Upon his father's death he at once succeeded to his properties and is thereafter designed "of Gosford," *e.g.*, in a decreet dated 4 Nov. 1746 (R.A.D. 175); in a factory by him to his brother Robert to uplift the rents of Gosford and Balmule, 12 Nov. 1746 (R.D. 367); in a similar factory by him to his eldest son John, 24 Oct. 1748 (*ib.* 371); a renunciation to him of a charge on Balmule 15 Nov. following (G.R.S. 71); and a tack by him of Lochills, 1 May 1753 (R.D. 448).

He died at Gosford in 1753-54, his eldest son, John, being retoured heir male of line, tailzie and provision general to him 20 June 1754 (R.H. 36). His will was also given up by his son John, who was his executor, and confirmed at Edinburgh 15 Sept. 1756 (Ed.T. 10), the confirmation giving the place of his death but mis-stating the year as 1755.[3]

[1] Among the miscellaneous papers in the municipal archives of Edinburgh are the following letter and extract of retour, copies of which have been sent to me by the Rev. Walter Macleod.

Letter.—"Sir, I empower and desire you to get me served before any competent court, or rather the magistrates of Edinburgh as heir male and of line and likewise as heir of tailie and provision in the estate of Gosfoord to Charles Wedderburn of Gosfoord my father now deceast, and retour my service to the Chancery, for doing which and all other solemnities necessary, I hereby give you my warrant. I am, sir, your most obed^{t} serv^{t}. John Wedderburn. Kinross, 10 June 1754. To Mr John M^{c}farlane, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh.

Extract of Retour.—"Qui jurati dicunt quod quondam Carolus Wedderburn de Gosfoord filius legitimus natu secundus demortui domini Petri Halket de Pitfirren alias Wedderburn de Gosfoord pater Joannis Wedderburn nunc de Gosfoord latoris præsentium obiit ad fidem et pacem S.D.N regis Et quod dictus Joannes Wedderburn est legitimus et propinquior hæres masculus lineæ et talliæ et provisionis ejusdem quondam Caroli Wedderburn sui patris secundum et in termonis dispositionis et obligationis talliæ de data 9no Septembris A.D. 1706 et recordatæ in Libris Sessionis 1° mensis Maii A.D. 1753 concessæ per dictum dominum Petrum Wedderburn de Gosfoord per quamquidem obligavit seipsum ejusque heredes etc^{a} facere debite et legitime resignationem status aliorumque inibi mentionatorum cum pertinentiis in manibus ejus immediatorum superiorum ejusdem in favores proque nova infeofamenta eorumdem danda et concedenda seipso in vitali redtu et dicto Carolo Wedderburn ejus filio legitimo secundo procreato ex maritagio inter illum et dominam Jonetam Halket ejus sponsam in feodo hereditabusque masculis ex corpore dicti Caroli Wedderburn legitime procreandis quibus deficientibus aliis heredibus particulariter inibi mentionatis sed eum et sub provisionibus conditionibus et irritanciis inibi narratis. Et quod est legitime ætatis," etc.

[2] Synopsis of References:—J.W. 80; G.S.R. 140, 145; R.H. 36; G.R.S. 71; R.D. 351, 358, 367, 371, 376 n, 379, 382, 393, 403, 420, 435, 437, 448, 455; R.A.D. 168, 171, 175; Ed.T. 10; Ab.P.R. 5. See also ante, p. 373, n. 7. He is also, I think, the Mr. Wedderburn named as agreeing to sell the coals of Balmule, 13 Sept. 1735 (*Dunfermline Council Records*).

[3] He is referred to after his death in his son's great seal charter of Gosford, 10 Dec. 1754 (G.S.R. 140), as well as on other occasions connected with him and his other children. See below (J.W. 80; G.S.R. 145; R.D. 382, 393, 403, 420, 435, 437).

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He married, when or where I have not ascertained, but probably about 1719, his first cousin, **Mary Wardlaw**, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, co. Fife, Bart. (by Elizabeth,[1] second daughter of the late Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane, Bart.), and by her, who survived him and was living 18 Jan. 1768 (R.D. 435)[2] but the date of whose death I have not ascertained, had issue five sons and three daughters.[3] The sons were,

1. **John Wedderburn**, thereafter of Gosford, who later succeeded to the baronetcy and to Pitfirrane as **Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett** of Pitfirrane, fourth baronet of Gosford. See post, p. 386.
2. **Henry Wedderburn**, who succeeded to Gosford when his elder brother came into possession of Pitfirrane. See post, p. 383.
3. **Peter Wedderburn** [1722-17—(?)], baptized at Dunfermline in November 1722[4] (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*, orig. record). He is said to have entered the Dutch army and died young. Thus he is not named as a defender in the law suit of 1761 (post, p. 387).
4. **James Wedderburn** [1725-17—], baptized at Dunfermline 19 July 1725 (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). The account hitherto given of him has been that he entered the East India Company's military service in Bengal, and was one of those who perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756.[5] But, although this statement is made by J.W. in his MS. on the authority of John Halkett (nephew to James, post, p. 392), its accuracy is very doubtful. For in the "Genealogical Account" of 1780 (Bl. 81) he is described simply as "an officer in the army, died unmarried," while his younger brother Charles is said to have died in the Black Hole. Further there is a contract of 1768 (R.D. 435) by which Henry Wedderburn, afterwards of Gosford, agrees that in event of his right to the succession to Gosford being decided in his favour by the House of Lords, he will pay a certain annuity to his brother, Ensign James Wedderburn (*ib.*), from which it is clear that so far from dying in 1756, James Wedderburn was still alive in 1758. To this we must add the fact that administration of his estate was granted 12 April 1771 to his brother John,[6] as next of kin (H.C.R. I., ii., b. 7).[7] Yet another difficulty, however, arises in the fact that the above contract and this administration speak of him, the former as "ensign" and the latter as "late of Heath, co. York, ensign belonging to Sir William Pepperel's regiment of foot,"[8] according to which he was an ensign at forty-two and forty-five years of age. The difficulty is that it is clear that Charles Wedderburn had a son, James, born in 1725 (who is said to have died in India, 20 June 1756) and also a son of that name who was an ensign both in 1758 and also at his death, apparently at Heath, co. York in about 1770.[9] Possibly there are papers at Pitfirrane which would clear up the difficulty. That he died unmarried is, however, clear from the statement to that effect of his nephew, John (J.W. 81)

[1] And thus sister to Gosford's mother, Janet Halkett.

[2] Thus, in the mortcloth dues of Aberlady (Ab.P.R. 18) her eldest son's first wife, who was buried 21 Dec. 1758, is then described as Mrs. Wedderburn, junior.

[3] The following extracts from the Dunfermline Parish register (1720-40) as to Gosford's children reached me after the completion of vol. ii. of this work, and are therefore given here:—
1720. August. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, second son to Sir Peter Halket of Pitferran had a man child born to him of his wife, Mrs. Mary Wardlaw, upon the sixth day and baptised the said day called John; Sir Peter Halket of Pitferran, Mr. Robert Lindsay of Kavil, Mr. Alexander Bayne of Rerus.
1721. July. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a man child born to him of his wife Mary Wardlaw upon the 19th and baptised said day called Henry; witnesses, Robert Lindsay of Kavil, etc.
1722. November. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Peter.
1724. May 12-13. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Elizabeth.
1725. July 19. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called James.
1726. Novr. 22. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Jannet.
1728. January 7-8. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Charlot.
1729. October 12-13. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Mary.
1730. October 17. Mr. Charles Wedderburn, etc. (ut sup.), had a child called Ann.

[4] Playfair, in the *Baronetage of Scotland* erroneously places him as fourth son.

[5] See J.W. 81 *c* referring to the *Annual Register* of 1756 (?) and also the *East Indian Military Calendar*, vol. ii., p. 24 *n*, where he is named among the lieutenants and ensigns who so perished.

[6] "John Halkett, Esqr.," as he had not yet succeeded to the baronetage, though he had adopted the name of Halkett.

[7] It may be also noted that in Douglas' *Baronage*, which was written 1760-70, though its publication was posthumous in 1798, no mention is made of the death of this "James, an officer in the army."

[8] But for this I should have been inclined to identify him with the "— Wedderburn, to be an ensign in the Earl of Rothes' regiment," 1740 (*Scots' Mag.* 1740, p. 337), and the "Lieutenant Wedderburn from Irish half-pay to be *captain* in Maj.-Gen. Boxland's Southampton Regiment," 1755 (*ib.* 1755, p. 417).

[9] A possible solution is that Gosford had two sons called James, (*a*) one born in 1725, who d. young, and (*b*) another born much later, who died in about 1770.

5. **Charles Wedderburn** [17—-1756]. I have no note of his birth or baptism. Douglas and J.W., the latter again on the authority of John Halkett, give no note of his career but say that he died unmarried, and this is, no doubt, so, and Playfair also, less precisely, says that he died s.p.[1] In the "Genealogical Account" (Bl. 81) of about 1780 it is Charles who is described as "an officer in the service of the East India Company, died with many others in the prison called the Black Hole of Calcutta," and this is, I think, the fact. See above s. his brother James. In the list of the victims of the Black Hole, given in Busteed's *Echoes from Old Calcutta* (1897), p. 333, Charles Wedderburn is named among the ensigns.[2]

Of the daughters, all of whom were baptized at Dunfermline (ante, p. 382, n. 3),

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn** was baptized 12-13 May 1724, and died unmarried.
2. **Janet Wedderburn** was baptized 22 Nov. 1726. She married *John Erskine* of Balgonie, advocate, who made a bond of provision charging Balgonie and Thrask with an annuity in her favour, 23 June 1759 (R.D. 403), but died between then and 10 April 1767, when she is spoken of his relict in a sasine to her of this annuity (G.R.S. 78). She had no issue. I have not ascertained the date of her death.
3. **Charlotte Wedderburn** was baptized 7-8 Jan. 1728, and died unmarried.
4. **Mary Wedderburn** was baptized 12-13 Oct. 1729. She married *Charles Stewart* of Annefield, Lt.-Col. in the 63rd Foot (eldest son of John Stewart of Blairhall and Lady Anne Stewart, sister of Lady Aemilia Halkett of Pitfirrane, ante, p. 380), by whom she had two sons, Francis, born 7 Dec. 1770, and James, born 13 Jan. 1773, both baptized in South Leith (S.L.B. 4, 5), and apparently other issue, as Douglas (*Baronage*, p. 244, s. Bruce of Blairhall) gives three sons, John, Charles, and Henry, and a daughter, Mary. I have not ascertained the date of Mrs. Stewart's death.
5. **Ann Wedderburn**, baptized 17 Oct. 1730, and died unmarried.[3]

I have now to give an account of Henry Wedderburn of Gosford, second son to Charles Wedderburn of Gosford and Mary Wardlaw, who succeeded to Gosford when, owing to the mental condition of his cousin, Sir Peter, it was clear that Pitfirrane would become the inheritance of Henry's elder brother, John. It was from his daughter and heiress, Mary Wedderburn, Lady Cumming, that Gosford passed by sale to the Charteris family in 1784 (see below) who now possess it, so that the account of Henry and his issue not only disposes of that estate as a family possession, but leaves the sole representation of the first baronet of Gosford in the person of Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett, the fourth baronet, to whom, after my account of Henry, I shall thus return (post, p. 386).

Henry Wedderburn [1722-77],[4] afterwards of Gosford (second son to Charles Wedderburn of Gosford and Mary Wardlaw), was baptized at Dunfermline 19 July 1722. He was bred to the sea,[5] and settled at Bengal as a free mariner soon after 1740. Upon the war with Suraja Dowlah in 1757 he was appointed lieutenant and captain of the Grenadier Company of Militia, and in reward for his then services was in 1758 promoted by the local Government to the situation of Master Attendant of Marine, a post of considerable importance, which he did not, however, hold it long as, the rupture with the Dutch soon following, his services were accepted by Colonel Ford, who left him, on the army advancing to Chandenagur, in command of the forts of Janna and Tobehannach, while in the engagement terminated by the capture of the Dutch vessels, Wedderburn served on board of Captain Wilson's ship.

[1] He is thus not to be identified with another and later Charles Wedderburn, in the Indian army, cornet 13 Oct. 1766, captain 4 April 1773, died at Bengal 1 Jan. 1778 (List of Officers in the Indian Army, *Longmans* 1838), administration to whose estate, however, was granted to his father, Charles Wedderburn, as next-of-kin, 6 April 1778 (*Ind. Off. Bengal Administrations*, No. 12969), a further proof of his distinction from the above Charles, whose father, Gosford, was long since dead in 1778. I have not been able to identify this Charles Wedderburn who died 1778.

[2] In some other accounts the Christian name is not given, *e.g.*, *Scots Mag.* 1757, p. 254, while in others, again, Wedderburn is omitted altogether, as, for example, in that of J.S. Hodwell, a survivor, in 1758, and Orme's *Military Transactions in Indostan*, published in 1763. John Halkett refers J.W. to the *Annual Register*, but I can find no such publication before 1758.

[3] Quere? Is she the person of her name who died and was buried at Dundee 4 Dec. 1795 (S.M.D. 68).

[4] Synopsis of References:—J.W. 50, 80, 81, 83; G.S.R. 115; R.D. 405, 409, 424, 429, 435, 437, 443, 446; R.A.D. 185; Ed.M. 28; L.W. 3, 8, 12, 13.

[5] The following facts of his career are taken from the petition to the Court of Directors mentioned below, a copy of which was formerly at Pearse, while another is among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 83).

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He then joined the army and remained with it as a volunteer until the hostilities were over, when he returned to the merchant service as captain of one of Henry Vansittart's traders.

On advice of the intended destination of a squadron, under Admiral Keppell, against Mauritius and Bourbon, he went on service with stores and provisions for the fleet; but on this scheme being abandoned, returned to Bombay to refit after examining the harbour of Mauritius. He sent information as to the harbour and the state of the French force to Admiral Cornish in July 1762, when Cornish was preparing for his expedition to Manilla, and he also dispatched provisions to the squadron at Madras, whither he sailed with ammunition and reinforcements for the garrison. On his passage he gave chase to a French vessel of far superior force, and after landing the troops at Jellicherry, proceeded to Bombay. The Governor and Council there, who had received intelligence of a French squadron in Ballasore roads, permitted him to fit out an armed ship to watch the French movements and to protect the trade, and he was so fortunate as to save from the enemy the Company's ship "Boscawen" and several country vessels.

In 1763 he succeeded, as we shall see, to the estate of Gosford, on his elder brother, John, virtually coming into possession of Pitfirrane, but does not seem to have come home, for on the declaration of war with Cossim Ally Carna in June of that year he offered to raise a company of volunteers, composed of seamen, officers, and commanders of ships, and this being the only offer of the kind made, the Governor and Council expressed their acceptance of it in terms of strong approbation. Within eight days the company went to join the army, then marching to Woodamilla, under Major Adams. After the defeat of Cossim Ally and the fall of Patna in August, Captain Wedderburn was ordered back to Calcutta, but on the subsequent meeting of the troops beside the Carumassa and their retreat to Patna he returned to that city and continued on service till Lord Clive concluded peace in 1765.

His services being strongly pressed on the Court of Directors by a memorial from himself and by letters from those under whom he had served, he was at length, in 1769, restored to the office of Master Intendant of Marine, a post which he held until his death.

I have already explained briefly (ante, pp. 376, 383) how his succession to Gosford arose, and shall give a more detailed account of the lawsuit in regard to his succession when I come to deal with his brother, Sir John. Although he did not return home immediately upon his succession, he did so before 1767, in which year, 13 May, he is described as "late of Bengal" (R.D. 405), while in the following year, 18 Jan. 1768, he entered into an elaborate contract with his brother as to the terms on which, in event of the House of Lords deciding in his favour, he would take possession of Gosford (R.D. 435), and executed a bond of provision 2 Feb. 1768 in favour of his daughter Mary, then "his only child" (*ib.* 437). In this year, too, he married at Edinburgh his second wife (see below), and at once returned to Calcutta as appears from a bond by him dated there 1 Oct. 1769 (R.D. 446). Upon the decision of the House of Lords being in his favour, 19 March 1770 (post, p. 387), he got a great seal charter of Gosford, 6 Aug. 1771 (G.S.R. 145), but did not return home, a factory by him to his uncle of S. Germain's (ante, p. 376) to deal with a bond for £1,000 granted him by Belsches of Innermay being dated 25 March 1774 (R.D. 420). A year before his death he was endeavouring to sell Gosford, and granted another factory dated at Fort William, Calcutta, 19 Jan. 1776, to his uncle of S. Germain's, to effect a sale (*ib.* 424), but nothing was done until after his death, which occurred at Calcutta, 17 Nov. 1777 (*Scots' Mag.* 1778, p. 221).

By his will, dated 13 May 1777, proved in London 3 May 1780 (L.W. 3), and describing him as "of Calcutta and ffort William in Bengal," he bequeaths certain jewels to his wife, Alice, at present in Calcutta, and the rest of his property equally between her and his daughter, Elizabeth, then under age, to whom Alexander Wedderburn of S. Germain's is named a guardian. In event of both his wife and his said daughter predeceasing him, his property goes to Mary, wife of Col. John Cumming, "now on their way home from India."

He was thrice married, viz.:—

i. Probably about 1747 to **Alice** —— (whose surname I have not ascertained)[1] and by

[1] "Many fruitless attempts (says J.W. in his MS.) have been made to discover this lady's name. The late Wedderburn of Pearsie did not mind it, though he and Henry Wedderburn had been intimate in India. John Halkett also, nephew to Henry, did not know it." Her Christian name is given in the baptismal register of her daughter, Mary, and there are probably papers at Pitfirrane which would give her surname.

her, who was living in 1766 (the date of the birth of her daughter, Elizabeth) but died before 1768, had issue two sons and three daughters,

1. **James Wedderburn**, "son of Captain Wedderburn, buried at Calcutta" 13 Oct. 1751 (*Ind. Off.* Bengal Burials, i., 378).
2. **Charles Wedderburn**, "infant, buried at Calcutta" 16 July 1755 (*ib.* ii., 3).

and

1. **Mary Wedderburn**, who, alone of her mother's children, survived, and succeeded to Gosford. See post, p. 386.
2. **Jannetta Wedderburn**, "daughter of Captain Wedderburn," buried at Calcutta 21 April 1753 (*ib.* i., 388).
3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, "daughter of Captain Henry Wedderburn," baptized at Fort William, Bengal 20 Aug. 1766 (*ib.* Bengal Bapt., ii., 135), but died before 1768, when her sister Mary is called her father's "only child" (R.D. 437).

ii. At Edinburgh, 31 Jan. 1768, to **Mary Belsches** (Ed.M. 28), daughter of John Belsches of Innermay, co. Perth,[1] but by her, who died at Calcutta in July 1771 and was buried there July 28 (*Scots' Mag.*, 1771, p. 165; *Ind. Off.* Bengal Burials, ii., 206), had no issue.[2]

iii. At Calcutta, 4 March 1773, to **Alice Tetley** (*Ind. Off.* Bengal Marr., ii., 223),[3] and by her, who survived him, but died before 1806,[4] had issue two daughters,

1. **Mary Wedderburn**, "a child," buried in Bengal 3 April 1775 (*ib.* ii. 254).[5]
2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, "daughter of Mr. Henry Wedderburn, Master-Attendant in the Honourable Company's service, and Alice, his wife, "baptized at Calcutta 12 March 1776 (*ib.* ii., 263). She is named in her father's will of 1777 (L.W. 3), and also with her half sister, Mary, as one of his heirs portioners, in a decreet of 4 Aug. 1780 (R.A.D. 185). She married *Captain James Murray*,[6] but had no issue. She died before 17 April 1814, when her husband got, in London, administration (L.W. 13) of her estate, in which she is described as "late of Harrow Weald, co. Middlesex, but thereafter at Havre in Grace in France."

Henry Wedderburn, of Gosford, was thus succeeded in Gosford under the entail, which excluded heirs portioners, by his eldest daughter and the only surviving child of his first marriage,

[1] She is described in the register as "now in Iron Kirk parish."

[2] She is said to have died in child-bed, so that it would appear that the child died either at its birth or soon after.

[3] The following letter among the Warren Hastings MSS. in the British Museum (29161, f. 130), and addressed to Mrs. Hastings, is, no doubt, from Mrs. Wedderburn, who was in England after her husband's death:—

Dear Madam, I was favored with your kind and obliging Letter of the 8th Feb. 1783. Your approbation of the things sent out by Captain Gore must be truly flattering to me, as your taste and judgment has long been the admiration of every polite circle in Calcutta.

For the good of my country and as a well wisher to the India Company I should be happy to hear that the Governor had been prevailed upon to continue in the Chair, but on account of your declining health, I must heartily wish he may speedily return to Europe. If this should take place and I can be of the least use to you previous to your arrival or at any time, I beg you will not hesitate. I make no doubt you have many friends to offer their services, but none I may venture to say with more sincerity than myself or that will be happier upon every occasion or shew their gratitude to yourself and Mr. Hastings.

To describe the various dresses of the Ladies I must leave to an abler Pen than mine; it seems they breathe nothing but fashion and elegance and are grown so young as not only to appear in their Sashes but their Shifts [on the opposite page is a note, "A dress called Chemise a la Reine."]

I hope the Governor enjoys good Health, to whom I beg you will do me the favor to make my respectful Compliments.

With best Wishes for the recovery of your health and that every good may attend you, I am,/ dear madam,/ y^{r} most Obliged and / Obedient Humble / Servt / A. Wedderburn.

Turnham Green, 11 Novr. 1783.

Docketed:—Mrs. Wedderburn, Turnham Green, 11 Nov. 1783.

[4] Administration of her estate was granted to India to her daughter 9 Jan. 1806 (*Ind. Off. Bengal Wills*, No. 11600), while her will, dated 21 May 1799, was proved in London, also in 1806 (L.W. 8, 12). It describes her as a widow, late of Upper Seymour Street and now embarking for Bengal. She leaves all to her daughter, Elizabeth, whom failing to her brother, Captain James Tetley, and her sister, Elizabeth Carrick, widow. Administration of her goods was also granted 17 Oct. 1814 to her son-in-law, Captain Murray, and describes her as formerly of Hatton Garden, then of Windsor, then of Upper Seymour Street, and late of Seelut Gunge, East Indies" (L.W. 12).

[5] I assume this to be their daughter, though the entry does not give her pareutage.

[6] J.W. says that the ring engraved "P.W. 1571" (post, Part v., chap. ii.), given to him by Wedderburn of Pearsie, had been received by Pearsie from this James Murray, who is said to have been a nephew of John, Duke of Athole.

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Mary Wedderburn [1748-—], who was baptized at Calcutta 27 June 1748.[1] She is named as her father's only child in his bond of provision to her 2 Feb. 1768 (R.D. 437), and is also mentioned in his will of 1777, as then on her way home from India with her husband. After her father's death she sold Gosford in order to pay his debts (J.W. 81), and for that purpose granted a commission to an Edinburgh agent, 30 Sept. 1778 (R.D. 429). Among the creditors was her uncle Sir John, who got a decreet against her and her sister for £15,000 stg. due by their father (R.A.D. 185). Gosford was sold at a judicial sale to Alexander Farquharson, an Edinburgh accountant, from whom it was purchased in 1784 by Francis, fifth Earl of Wemyss, in whose family it has since remained, "adorned (says J.W. in his MS) with an extensive mansion erected on a less favourable spot than that where the former dwelling stood.[2] The lands and barony of Innerwick and Thorntoun were also sold in 1782 (R.D. 443).

Mary Wedderburn married between 2 Feb. 1768, when she is not named as married (R.D. 437), and 13 May 1777, when she is so named (L.W. 3), Lt.-Col. *Sir John Cumming*, in the service of the East India Company. I have not ascertained the date of either his or her death, but there was issue of the marriage, according to J.W.'s MS., on the authority of John Halkett (J.W. 81½), three sons and three daughters, of whom the former were, 1, Henry, married Miss Latour and had issue; 2, Alexander, d. unm.; 3, John Peter, wrecked off the coast of Italy, Dec. 1828, unm.; while the daughters were, 1, Mary, married Arthur Forbes of Culloden, and d.s.p. 18 Jan. 1838; 2, Caroline, married James Dewar and had issue; and 3, Janet, married Francis Dundas, second son to Robert Dundas of Armiston and brother of Philip Dundas, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean (ante, p 293).

I now return to Henry Wedderburn's eldest brother, who became, as I have said, the sole representative in male line of the first baronet of Gosford. He was

Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett [1720-93],[3] fourth baronet of Gosford, who succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin, Sir Peter, and who had already in 1763 entered into possession of Pitfirrane, during Sir Peter's life. He was born at Pitfirrane and baptized at Dunfermline, in Aug. 1720 (ante, p. 382, n. 3), and is, I think, the person of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1738 (S.A.R. 41). He then entered the army, and was a lieutenant in Sir John Bruce's regiment in 1748, being so described in a factory, 14 Oct., to him by his father to uplift the rents of Gosford (R.D. 371), but by 19 March 1752 was a captain in General Halket's regiment (R.D. 376).[4] He succeeded to Gosford on his father's death, being retoured heir to him 20 June 1754 (R.H. 36), and is thereafter so designed, *e.g.*, in a factory by him to his agent to collect the Gosford rents, etc., 12 Nov. 1754 (R.D. 391).[5] He got a great seal charter of the property, 10 Dec. 1754 (G.S.R. 140), and in the following year disponed Ballincrieff to Patrick, Lord Elibank, 10 May 1755 (R.D. 393). He was, no doubt, a good deal away at this time with his regiment, and thus granted a commission to his uncle Alexander and another to manage his affairs during his absence, 13 Sept. 1756 (R.D. 384), and though he was home early in 1758, the date of his first marriage (see below), we find his commissioner granting a tack of Spital on his behalf 3-5 March 1759 (R.D. 427). In 1762 he acquired the estate of Balmule in the parish of Dunfermline by disposition dated Feb. 15 (R.D. 297), and confirmed by great seal charter, Feb. 23 (G.S.R. 141), on which sasine followed March 24 (G.R.S. 76). There is an agreement, 18-19 July 1763, made by him as proprietor of Balmule and curator to his cousin, Sir Peter, with Chalmers of Luscar as to the coal of Balmule (R.D. 414, 421), a property which was no doubt acquired in view of the certainty of Gosford's succession to Pitfirrane, to which allusion has already been made.

By the 1706 entails of Gosford and Pitfirrane it was provided that the two estates should never be possessed by one member of the family, and that in event of it ever happening that the one estate should fall by inheritance to the owner of the other, such

[1] See *Ind. Off.* Beng. Bapt., i., 342, which describes her as "Mary, daughter of Captain Henry Wedderburn and Alice, his wife."

[2] See letter, Edin. 1 Sept. 1824, from John Russell, Lord Wemyss' agent, among J.W.'s papers in my possession.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 674-75; J.W. 80, 82; S.A.R. 41; G.S.R. 140, 141, 145; R.H. 36, 41, 43, 44; G.R.S. 76; R.D. 371, 376, 382, 384, 391, 393, 397, 406, 408, 414, 418, 421, 427, 433, 435-36, 441-43; R.A.D. 185; Ed.M. 26, 27, 29, 30; Ed.B. 36, 37; Ab.P.R. 18n; Ed.T. 10, 14.

[4] His christian name is wrongly given as Peter in this entry.

[5] He was also executor to his father's will in 1756 (Ed.T. 10), and so acted in 1757 (R.D. 382). The Gosford charities are referred to as being kept up in his life (ante, p. 375, n. 2, and Ab.P.R. 18n).

owner was to be bound to denude himself of one of the two properties in favour of the next heir of entail. In 1753-54 John Wedderburn had succeeded to Gosford, but when in 1760 his cousin, Francis Halkett of Pitfirrane, died, the only life between him and the succession to Pitfirrane was that of Sir Peter, the condition of whose mind was incurable. John Wedderburn was at once appointed curator to Sir Peter, and practically then entered into possession of Pitfirrane,[1] and the question thus arose whether, having regard to the spirit of the 1706 entails, and also to a 1751 entail by the second baronet, John ought not to at once give up Gosford to his younger brother, Henry. The "law papers" in the suit 1761-62 are among J.W.'s papers (J.W. 80), and the material extracts from them are given in vol. ii. of this work. J.W. says that the Court of Session decided in favour of Henry, but this cannot be so, as when the case went up to the Lords in 1770, it was Henry and his uncle, Alexander, who were the appellants,[2] and John is still designed of Gosford, as he is also in 1769 (R.D. 406, 408, 418). There is also a contract, 18 Jan. 1768, between John and his brother as to the terms on which Gosford is to be relinquished, if Henry's appeal succeeds (R D. 435). I have no note of the judgment of the House of Lords, but it was in favour of Henry, and thus soon after it we find John spoken of as "Wedderburn of Gosford or Halkett of Pitfirrane, *e.g.*, 6 Aug 1770 (R.D. 441), while in his retour as heir of tailzie and provision general to his cousin Francis, 11 Oct. 1770, he is termed "John Halkett, once Wedderburn" (R.H. 41), and after the great seal charter of Gosford to Henry, 6 Aug. 1771 (G.S.R. 145), John is always called Halkett or Wedderburn-Halkett of Pitfirrane. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of Sir Peter in 1779.[3]

There are three references to him in the later years of his life, *e.g.*, 4 Aug 1780, when he gets a decree *v.* the daughters of his late brother Henry (R.A.D. 185); 1782, when he is named *re* the affairs of his niece, Lady Cumming (R.D. 443), and 21 Sept., 27 Oct. 1787 when he writes to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn (*ante*, p. 178) as to the enrolment of "my two sons" as burgesses of Cupar and as to the education of his son, John Halkett (S.W. 674-75).

He died at Pitfirrane 7 Aug. 1793 (R.H. 43; *Gent. Mag.* p. 773; *Scots' Mag.* p. 414; *Europ. Mag.* p. 159), and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey. His portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is at Pitfirrane, as also is a picture of him, his second wife, and his fourteen children, all engaged in dancing a reel, painted by David Allen in 1777-81.[4]

Sir John Wedderburn or Halkett was twice married; i. At Brunstain House, near Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1758, to **Elizabeth Fletcher**[5] (Ed.M. 26; *Scots' Mag.* p. 50), youngest daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Milton, a senator of the College

[1] Thus in the Dunfermline Council Records :—1763. Aug. 17. "The Council appoint Provost Turnbull and others to wait upon Capt. John Wedderburn and Capt. Archibald Grant for the purpose of feuing from each of them a coal fold at their respective piers of Lymkilns."

[2] The case, having gone to the House of Lords, was heard 19 March 1770. The Appellants were "Henry Wedderburn, second son of Charles Wedderburn of Gosford, deceased, and Alexander Wedderburn of St. Germain's"; and the Respondents, "Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirrane, Bart., Alexander Hart, his curator *ad litem*, and John Wedderburn of Gosford." The two "cases" on either side are still extant (copies in the Inner Temple Library). They recite (1) the entail of Sept. 9 1706 on Peter, Charles and James, the three sons of Sir Peter and Lady Wedderburn-Halkett, successively, whom failing, on "their three daughters" Janet, Agnes and Christian. (2) The marriage in his father's lifetime of Peter with Lady Æmilia Stewart and the issue of that marriage, Peter (the third baronet), Francis, who d. unm. in 1760, and James, who (it is stated) died in 1758. (3) The Respondents' "case" begins thus: "Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart., married Janet Halket, heiress of Pitfirrane, and had issue by her four sons, Peter, after Sir Peter Halket, Charles, father of the respondent John and the Appellant Henry, James now dead without issue, and 4thly the appellant Alexander" (See also the printed journals of the House of Lords, 9 and 10 Geo. III., vol. xxxii., pp. 174 *b*, 179 *a*, 399 *b*, 400 *b*, 432 *b*).

[3] Thus the reference to him as Sir John in the trust disposition of his uncle Alexander to him and others in 1778 is either inaccurate or refers to the date of registration, 1780 (R.D. 436). See also as to this trusteeship, R.D. 433, 442.

[4] His youngest son Thomas was not born till after the picture was nearly finished, but was painted in by the artist, and lies an infant in long clothes on his mother's knee.

[5] She is often named in the autobiography of Alexander Carlyle, who calls her (pp. 259, 261), "one of the first females in point of understanding as well as heart that ever fell in my way to be intimately acquainted with." So again he writes (p. 330), "Early in the year 1758 my favourite in the house of Brunstane changed her name, for on the 6th of February she was married to Captain John Wedderburn of Gosford, much to the satisfaction of Lord Milton and all her friends, as he was a man of superior character, had then a good fortune and the prospect of a better, which was fulfilled not long afterwards when he succeeded to the title and estate of Pitferran by the name of Sir John Halkett. As I was frequently at Brunstane about this time, I became the confidant of both the

Part IV. Chap. I. of Justiec and afterwards Lord Justice Clerk and Keeper of H.M. signet for Scotland, and by her, who died 16 Dec. 1758[1] and was buried at Aberlady Dec. 21 (Ab.P.R. 18),[2] had issue one daughter.

Elizabeth Charlotte Wedderburn or **Halkett**, born 12 Dec. 1758,[3] and died 6 Feb. 1850.[4] She married, in 1779, the *Marquis de Lally Tollendal*,[5] Peer of France, Minister of State, Member of the Privy Council, &c., who threw up his employments, and emigrated from France, having addressed the National Assembly 9 Oct. 1789 and strongly denounced the atrocities of that time (Scott's *Napoleon*, vol. i., p. 201-2. *Genealogy of Count d'Aux de Lescont*, p. 41). The issue of this marriage was two daughters, viz., Elizabeth Felicité Claude, who m. Henry Raymond, Count d'Aux de Lescont, and had issue; and another who (says J.W. in his MS.) "was resident in England and unmarried, as far as I remember John Halkett's account of her."

ii. At Edinburgh, 28 March 1762, **Mary Hamilton**, daughter to the Hon. John Hamilton, advocate (R.D. 435 n; Ed.M. 27),[6] (second son to Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, by Margaret, daughter to Sir John Home of Blackadder), and by her who died at Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, 3 Dec. 1803,[7] and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey, had issue six sons and seven daughters. The sons were,

1. **Charles Halkett**, afterwards of Pitfirrane, and fifth baronet of Gosford (see post, p. 389).
2. **Peter Halkett**, afterwards of Pitfirrane, and sixth baronet of Gosford (see post, p. 389).
3. **John Halkett**, who married and had issue, now extinct in male line (see post, p 392).
4. **Henry Halkett** [1770—1818]. He was born at Pitfirrane in April 1770,[8] and entered the military service of the East India Company, where he rose to the rank of captain. He died unmarried in Ceeil Street, London, 22 Aug. 1818 (*Scots' Mag.*; *Gent. Mag.*, pt. ii., p. 378; *Blackwood's Mag.*, p. 379); I do not know where he was buried.
5. **Alexander Halkett** (b. 1776, d. 1851), afterwards Sir Alexander, G.C.H. His issue is now extinct in the male line (see post, p. 393).

parties, and the bride was desirous to have me to tie the nuptial knot. But this failed, through Lord Milton's love of order, which made him employ the parish minister, Bennet of Duddingston. This she wrote me with much regret on the morning of her marriage, but added, that as on that day she would become mistress of a house of her own, she insisted that I should meet her there, and receive her when she entered the house of Gosford." And finally (p. 384), 1758 Dec., "After I returned from Inverary, I visited my friend Mrs. Wedderburn, whom, to my great grief, I found low and dejected. The Captain had been obliged to join his regiment in the West Indies in the spring, where there was much fighting, and she had not heard of him for some time. She was brought to bed of a daughter early in December, and died of a fever at that time, universally regretted, and never to be forgotten by those who were intimately acquainted with her."

[1] *Scots' Mag.*, p. 660, gives the date as 18 Dec., and describes her as "wife of Captain John Wedderburn of Gossford, who is now abroad in the West India expedition under the command of Major-General Hopson." Playfair in his *Baronetage* says he was at the taking of the island of Guadaloupe in 1758.

[2] The register terms her "Mrs. Wedderburn, junior." Her will was given up by her daughter and confirmed at Edinburgh 20 Dec. 1780 (Ed.T. 14).

[3] *Scots' Mag.*, p. 660, says she was born at Edinburgh, but this is probably inaccurate. Her mother was certainly buried at Aberlady, and it seems, therefore, that the place of her death and her daughter's birth was Gosford.

[4] There is a portrait of her at Pitfirrane and four miniatures of her are in the possession of Miss K. E. Halkett (post, p. 393).

[5] "The Marquis of Lally Tollendal (says J.W. in a note to his MS., dated 30 April 1830), recently created a Knight of the Holy Ghost by the King of France, has lately died at Paris as full of honours as of years, leaving many literary works to prove his talents, and a character which has gained him the appellation of the 'eloquent and noble' from one of his most distinguished contemporaries. He compiled some account of his family, which was ancient, and gave a printed copy of the memoir to Sir James Webster Wedderburn, whom he met in Paris (J.W. 82). He had also some correspondence with the late Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, with the kind but fruitless intention of healing the breach between him and his nephew, Sir James. It was, however, too late to change opinions which, however founded, age had strengthened."

[6] Lady Wedderburn-Halkett was served heiress to her father (d. 11 Feb. 1772) 29 March 1796 and 9 April 1801 (R.H. 44). She is also named in 1780 (R.D. 435 n).

[7] See *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1192; *Europ. Mag.*, p. 487, and *Ann. Reg.*, vol. xlv., p. 529, giving the date as Dec. 1.

[8] A blank entry, headed "John Wedderburn, Esq., of Gosfoord" and dated April 1770 in the Dunfermline register of baptisms (orig. rec.), may refer to him or to his sister Amelia.

6. **Thomas Halkett** [1778?—1800-1], who was born about 1778. He entered the East India Company's Civil Service at Bengal 1 Oct 1796, and was appointed Collector of Sarun 17 Dec. 1798. He died unmarried at Calcutta 1800-1.[1]

The daughters were,

1. **Margaret Halkett**, born in 1763, and died unmarried at Barham Wood, 12 Aug. 1846 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 443).
2. **Mary Halkett**, born at Pitfirrane, and baptized in Dunfermline 27 Jan. 1767 (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). Died unmarried at Pitfirrane in July 1798 (*Gent. Mag.*). Buried in Dunfermline Abbey (Inscr., post, p. 391).
3. **Janet Halkett**, born at Pitfirrane and baptized in Dunfermline 21 April 1769 (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). Died unmarried 25 April 1785 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 257; *Europ. Mag.*, p. 387). I have not ascertained the place of her death and burial.
4. **Amelia Halkett**, born about 1770-71 (see ante, p. 388, n. 8), and died unmarried at Pitfirrane, 14 June 1787 (*Gent. Mag.*; and *Scots' Mag.*, p. 311). Buried in Dunfermline Abbey (Inscr., post, p. 391).
5. **Katherine Halkett**, born at Pitfirrane 17 Oct. 1773, and baptized in Dunfermline 1 Nov. following (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*) Died unmarried at Pitfirrane, 4 Dec. 1789 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 621). Buried in Dunfermline Abbey (Inscr., post, p. 391).
6. **Sholto Charlotte Halkett**, born in 1774, as appears by her age at her death. She married (i) at Edinburgh 5 April 1800 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 587) Lt.-Col. *James Pringle* (son of Robert Pringle of Edgefield, a Lord of Session), afterwards General Sir James Pringle, in the East India Company's service, and by him had issue three daughters, viz., Mary, who married Charles Heard Beague, R.E., of Hollam, Dulverton, co. Somerset, and had an only child, Charlotte Mary, who married her mother's first cousin, John Thomas Douglas Halkett (post, p 392); Charlotte, who married Admiral Trotter of Porchester Terrace, London; and Elizabeth, who married Captain O'Halloran of Leamington. Lady Pringle married (ii), 4 Dec. 1818, *Stewart Boone Inglis* (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxxviii., pt. ii., p. 560), but by him had no issue. She died 8 Oct. 1853, aged 79.
7. **Helen Halkett**, born at Pitfirrane 1 Nov. 1777, and baptized in Dunfermline on the 17th of that month (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). She died unmarried at Little Bookham, co. Surrey (the residence of her nephew Dunbar Halkett, post, p. 393), 22-23 Dec. 1867, and is there buried (see *Gent. Mag.*, N.S. v, p. 256).[2]

Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett was thus succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane [1764—1837], fifth baronet of Gosford. He was born at Pitfirrane 6 June 1764, and baptized at Dunfermline 13 June (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). He entered in the army and was for a time in the 21st Regiment of Dragoons (Bl. 81). He was served heir to his father 8 Aug. 1794 (R.H. 43), and to his mother 23 April 1801 (*ib.* 45). He died at Pitfirrane 26 January 1837 (R.H. 52), and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey. He never married, and was thus succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother,

Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane [1765—1839], sixth baronet of Gosford. He was born at Pitfirrane 16 Oct. 1765 and baptized at Dunfermline 23 Oct. (*Dunf. Par. Reg.*). He entered the navy and became postcaptain after serving in various parts of the world, and was later promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue 12 Aug. 1812; of the White 11 June 1814; of the Red in 1821, and Vice-Admiral of the same in 1825, 1826, and 1830 respectively. In 1832 he was appointed K.C.B. (military division) and G.C.H. (Knight Grand Cross Guelphic Order). On 6 Dec. 1835 he succeeded Admiral Sir George Cockburn as commander-in-chief on the West India and Halifax station; and became Admiral of the Blue 10 Jan. 1837 (O'Brian's *Naval Dict.*). On Jan. 26 of that year he succeeded his elder brother, Sir Charles, in his title and estates, being served heir to him 26 July 1837 (R.H. 52). He died 7 Oct. 1839 (R.H. 53) and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey. (Inscr., post, p. 391.)

[1] See Dodwell and Mills' *List of Bengal Civil Servants*, 1780—1838; *Scots' Mag.*, 1801, p. 886; *Gent. Mag.*, 1801, p. 1149, and Dunf. Abbey tablet (post, p. 391).

[2] The inscription in Dunfermline Abbey inaccurately gives her age as ninety-one; she was in her ninety-first year.

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He married[1] at Edinburgh, 14 Oct. 1802 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 937), **Elizabeth Todd**, younger daughter of the late William Todd of Millhill (and sister of the first wife of his brother, John Halkett, post, p. 392), and by her, who died at Clifton 26 April 1814 (*Gent. Mag.*, i., p. 519 ; *Scots' Mag.*. p. 559, "April 28") and was buried in Bath Abbey, where there is a tablet to her memory, had issue one son and two daughters,

John Halkett, afterwards Sir John. See below.

and

1. **Jane Margaret Halkett**, born at Edinburgh 5 Jan. 1806 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 87 ; *Scots' Mag.*, 1806, p. 155 ; *Ann. Reg.*, vol. 48, p. 464). She married Captain *Richard Kirwan Hill*, late of the 52nd regiment, of the family of St. Columbs, co. Londonderry, Ireland, and by him, who died in 1842, had issue three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest married her cousin, Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, eighth baronet (see below). Mrs. Hill died at Barham Wood 3 May 1857 and was buried at Elstree, co. Herts.
2. **Mary Emily Elizabeth Halkett**, born 7 Sept. 1811 (*Scots' Mag.* p. 796). She married 10 July 1839, *Robert Henry Stuart Jackson*, captain 97th regiment, by whom she had issue four sons and four daughters. She died at North Kilworth, near Rugby, 17 April 1888, and is buried there.

The son,

Sir John Halkett of Pitfirrane, seventh baronet of Gosford, was born 15 Jan. 1805 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 74). He was a commander in the navy, and was returned heir to his father 24 Feb. 1840 (R.H. 53). He died at Southampton 4 Aug. 1847 (R.H. 55, 58) and is there buried.

He married at Catherington Church, co. Hants, 8 April 1831, **Amelia Hood Conway**, daughter to General Conway of H.M. 53rd regiment, and by her, who died 13 Feb. 1889 at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and is buried there, had issue three sons and two daughters,

1. **Peter Arthur Halkett**, afterward and presently Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, eighth baronet. See below.
2. **George Halkett**, born 4 Sept. 1839, but died of bronchitis at Lausanne in Switzerland 8 Feb. 1858 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 4, p. 341), and is there buried.
3. **Wedderburn Halkett**, born in Oct. 1844 and died 11 Dec. 1853 (*Gent. Mag.* p. 111); buried at Kensal Green.

and

1. **Amelia Halkett**, living unmarried 1898.
2. **Katherine Halkett**, born 1832, died at Pitfirrane 27 Jan. 1843, and is buried at Dunfermline Abbey.

Sir John was thus succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son,

Sir Peter Arthur Halkett of Pitfirrane, eighth baronet of Gosford, who was born 1 May 1834 and educated at Cheltenham College. He entered the army, 81st Regiment, in 1851, but exchanged into the 42nd, "Black Watch," and with it served throughout the whole of the Crimean War, carrying the colours of the regiment at the battle of Alma, and receiving the Crimean medal with three clasps and the Sardinian and Turkish war medals. He was afterwards captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons, into which he exchanged on the 42nd going to India (1857). He is lieut.-col. commanding the Fife Artillery Militia, and captain of the Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteers. He is also commander of the Royal order of Isabella la Catolica of Spain. He was returned heir to his father 21 Feb. 1848 (R.H. 55) and again 6-8 Feb. 1871 (*ib.* 58).

He married at Elstree Church, co Herts, 6 May 1856, his cousin, **Eliza Anna Hill**, eldest daughter to Captain Richard Kirwan Hill (see above), and by her has had issue one son and five daughters. The son,

Wedderburn Conway Halkett, was born at Shenley Lodge, co. Herts, 1 Feb. 1857, baptized at Elstree, co. Herts, and educated at Eton. He entered the army 1879, and was lieutenant and captain in the 79th Highlanders, and also in Fife Artillery Militia. He died (of illness contracted upon the Nile expedition) at Woolstone, Hants, 23 Aug. 1885, having married at Ewell, co. Surrey, 31 Aug. 1881, **Jessie Elizabeth Lemprière**, daughter of Colonel Arthur Reid Lemprière, R.E., and by her (living 1898) had issue a son,

[1] He was captain at the time of his marriage, and in 1809 was in command of H.M.S. "Ganges," and residing at Catherington Hall, co. Hants, where he still was in 1814. See *Gent Mag.*, 1809, p. 891 a., notice of the death of his wife's brother, John James Todd of Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.

Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, born at Gibraltar in 1882, but died at Camberley, co. Hants, 15 Oct. 1886, and is there buried.

Of the daughters of Sir Arthur Halkett,

1. **Adelaide Frances Halkett** was born at Pitfirrane 13 April 1858, and baptized at Dunfermline.
2. **Helen Margaret Halkett** was born at Pitfirrane 21 Sept. 1859, and baptized at Dunfermline.
3. **Katherine Margaret Halkett** was born at Pitfirrane 19 May 1861, but died there 22-23 July 1867, and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey.[1]
4. **Madeline Halkett** was born at Pitfirrane 22 Oct. 1862, and baptized at Dunfermline.
5. **Mabel Halkett** was born at Pitfirrane 17 May 1868, and baptized at Dunfermline.

Inscription on three panels inserted on north wall of nave, Dunfermline Abbey.

CENTRE.

Fides Sufficit. Burial Place of the Pitfirrane Family.

The mortal remains of such of this family as had from the fourteenth century been interred in the cemetery adjoining Dunfermline Abbey, were in 1818 removed and deposited near this spot.[2]

Of those who had been there interred Sir Peter Halkett, 1st Bart., died 1715 æt. 85.[3] Lady Halkett his spouse.

The Lady Amelia, widow of Sir Peter 2nd Bart., who with his youngest son James,[4] fell at the head of his regiment (44th Foot) in the defeat of General Braddock near Fort Du Quesne on the banks of the river Monogabela, America 1755. Sir John 4th Bart. died 1793 aged 73. Lady Halkett his widow died 1803 aged 66; and three of their daughters Mary, Amelia, Catherine.

And since the year 1818, Sir Charles Halkett 5th Bart. died 1837 aged 72. Sir Peter 6th Bart. G.C.H. Admiral died 1839 aged 74.

And to the memory of those not here interred. Sir Peter Halkett 3rd Bart. 1779. Alex. John, Governor of the Bahamas, died 1852 aged 83.[5] Sir Alexander, K.C.H. General, died 1851. Henry died 1818. Thomas died 1801.

Elizabeth, married to the Marquis de Lally Tollendal, Peer of France, died 1850, aged 92,[6]

Sholto Charlotte, married to General Pringle, 2ndly to Stewart Inglis Esq., died 1853 aged 79,

Margaret died 1846 aged 83,

Janet,[7]

Helen died 1867, aged 91.

Children of Sir John Halkett 4th Bart.

Jane, daughter of Sir Peter, married to R. K. Hill, Captain 52nd Light Infantry, died 1857 aged 51.

WEST PANEL.

Sir John Halkett 7th Bart. died at Southampton 1847 aged 42. Katharine died 1843 aged 11. George died at Lausanne 1858 aged 19.[8] Wedderburn died 1853 aged 9. Children of the above.

Katharine Margaret daughter of Sir P. Arthur Halkett Bart. died 1867 aged 5. Amelia Hood Conway widow of Sir John Halkett 7th Bart. died at Ryde Isle of Wight 13th Feb. 1880.

Wedderburn Conway Halkett, Captain 79th Cameron Highlanders, only son of Sir Arthur Halkett Bart., born Feb. 1 1857 died at Woolstone Hants Aug. 23 1885 of disease contracted while serving on the Nile expedition.

Arthur Wedderburn, only child of the above, died at Camberley, Surrey, Oct. 15 1866, aged 4 years.

EAST PANEL.

(Blank.)

[1] The inscription there, however, states that she was aged five at the date of her death.

[2] Most of those so interred were, of course, Halketts, not Wedderburns. Those named on the tablet are all of the Wedderburn line.

[3] It is probable that this should be 1746, æt. 87. See ante, p. 376.

[4] As to this see ante, p. 381.

[5] This is a slight error, as he was 84. See *Gent. Mag.* 1852, p. 662, "Nov. 12. At Brighton æt. 84, John Halkett Esq. of the Albany."

[6] Æt. 91 or in her 92nd year would be correct, as she was born 12 Dec. 1758, and would not complete her 92nd year till that day in 1850, whereas she died 6 Feb.

[7] The date is left blank. It should be 1785.

[8] This age is inaccurate if Burke is right in saying that he was born 4 Sept. 1839 and died Feb. 8 1853, as he would not be fully 19 till 4 Sept. 1858. It should thus be 18, or in his 19th year.

PART IV.

CHAPTER II.

JOHN HALKETT (1768—1852), AND SIR ALEXANDER HALKETT, K.C.H. (1776—1851), YOUNGER SONS OF SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN-HALKETT (GREAT GRANDSON OF SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, LORD GOSFORD), AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, NOW EXTINCT IN MALE LINE.

Sect. I.—Descent of John Halkett, b. 1768, d. 1852, now extinct in the male line.[1]
(*See pedigree at p. 394*).

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John Halkett [1768—1852], third son of Sir John Halkett of Pitfirrane, fourth baronet of Gosford, and his second wife, Mary Hamilton (see ante, p. 388) was born at Pitfirrane 27 Feb. 1768 and baptized at Dunfermline the next day (*Dunf. Reg.*).

There is a letter from his father to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn about his education, dated 27 Oct. 1787 (S.W. 675), but I have not ascertained where he was educated. He was admitted advocate in Edinburgh 8 Aug. 1789, the entry describing him as third lawful son of Sir John Halkett of Pitfirrane (Adv. Adm. 7), and presumably he practised for a time. He was for some years, 1797—1801, secretary of presentations to his cousin, Lord Loughborough, then Lord Chancellor, and in 1801 (Dec. 5) was appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands (*Gent. Mag.* 1801, p. 1204) and later, 1803 (Oct. 27), was also Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Tobago. Later on he was for many years chief commissioner for West India accounts, and was living in London in 1819, when he supplied some of the information as to this branch of the family for the Memoir which J.W. was then preparing for the press. He died at Brighton 12 Nov. 1852 (ante, p. 391, n. 5) and was buried at Petersham, Surrey (Inscr. there). A portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence is in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Robertson (see below), and a miniature from it, as well as a drawing of his second wife, in that of Miss K. E. Halkett.

He was twice married :—

i. About August 1794 (*Scots' Mag.* and *Gent. Mag.* p. 764) to **Anna Todd**, eldest daughter of William Todd of Millhill (whose younger sister married John Halkett's elder brother, Peter, ante, p. 390), but by her, who died at Bath 6 Feb. 1805 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 159), had no issue.

ii. On 6 July 1815, at Sydenham, Kent, to **Lady Katherine Douglas**, daughter of Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk (*Gent. Mag.*, 1815, pt. ii., p. 82; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 639; *Annual Reg.*, vol. 57, p. 117). Her mother was Helen, daughter of Hon. John Hamilton, second son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and sister, therefore, to John Halkett's mother, so that he and his wife were first cousins (see ante, p. 388). By her, who died at Richmond Hill, 31 March 1848, æt. 69, and was buried at Petersham, co. Surrey (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 29, p. 564, and inscr. at Petersham), John Halkett had issue five sons,

1. **John Thomas Douglas Halkett** [1816-54], who was born 14 April 1816 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 86, p. 465; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 477; *Ann. Reg.*, vol. 58, p. 202) at the house of Lord Morton in New Norfolk Street, Park Lane. He entered the army (4th Light Dragoons) and attained his majority 15 March 1850 (*Gent. Mag.*, p 428), but fell at Balaclava 25 Oct. 1854 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 644).

   He married at Petersham, Richmond, co. Surrey, 10 July 1849 (*Gent Mag.*, p. 312) **Charlotte Mary Beague**, only daughter of the late Charles Heard Beague, R.E., of Hollam, Dulverton, co. Somerset, by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Pringle and Sholto Charlotte Halkett (see ante, p. 389)[2] and by her (who married secondly, Aug. 1856, Arthur George St. John Mildmay, and is living, at Hollam, 1898) had issue two daughters,

   1. **Mary Katherine Halkett**, born, 25 July 1850, at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 34. p. 319), and married at Brighton, 20 July 1881, *Francis Robertson* of Netherseale Hall, Ashby de la Zouche, co. Leicester, and Chilcote, co. Derby, who d.s.p. 1882.

[1] The statements in this chapter, where not otherwise vouched for, are made on the authority of John Halkett's two surviving grandchildren, Mrs. M. K. Robertson and Miss K. E. Halkett.

[2] Major Halkett was thus first cousin to his wife's mother, and Sir John Halkett (fourth Baronet) and his wife were at once paternal great grandparents and maternal great great grandparents to his daughter.

2. **Helen Douglas Halkett**, born at Leamington 18 Jan 1855 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 300) but died when only three weeks old and was buried at Old Milverton Church.

2. **Dunbar Stewart Halkett** [1817-87], who was born in Seymour Place, London, 30 April 1817. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. 1839 and M.A. 1842. He took Holy Orders as deacon in 1841, and as priest 1842, and in 1848 became Rector of Little Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey, where he remained until his death there, 25 Jan. 1887. He is buried there.

   He married at Ryde, Isle of Wight, 13 April 1847, **Julia Elizabeth Ross**, daughter to the late Edward Dalhousie Ross (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 78),[1] and by her, who died 23 April 1849, and was buried at Petersham, Surrey, (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 669), had issue, two daughters,

   1. **Katherine Euphemia Halkett**, who was born at New Church, Isle of Wight, 10 June 1848. Living unm. in London, 1898.
   2. **Jane Halkett**, who was born and died a few days before her mother's death, and is buried with her at Petersham.

3. **Charles Halkett** [1818-—], born at Brighton, 9 June 1818 (*Gent. Mag.*, pt. i., p. 561; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 102; *Ann. Reg.*, vol. 60, p. 191). He died in infancy, but I have not ascertained the exact date or place.

4. **Henry Halkett** [1819-49], born at Mortlake (or in London), 6 June 1819 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 93). He was bred to the Bar, but, his health being weak, made a voyage to Canada to benefit it, and later went with his father and younger brother, Peter, to Malta, where he died and was buried, in 1849. He was unmarried.

5. **Peter Alexander Halkett** [1820-55], born at Cheltenham 16 Oct. 1820 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 477; *Blackwood*, p. 239). He entered the navy and obtained the China medal, but seems to have retired early as his name was gazetted, 29 Sept. 1854, among the the retired lieutenants to be retired commanders. He had a taste for invention, and was the inventor of the Halkett boat-cloak in 1848, and also of some agricultural implements. He died at Horwood, Vansittart Road, Torquay, co. Devon, 23 March 1885, and was buried there. He never married. His will (registered at Somerset House) was proved 9 Sept. 1885 by his only surviving brother and sole executor, the Rev. D. S. Halkett, the probate describing him as formerly of Christ Church, Province of Canterbury, New Zealand, but late of Horwood, Torquay.

Inscription on the Halkett monument in the Churchyard of Petersham, co. Surrey.

"Here are deposited in the hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of the Lady Katharine Halkett, youngest daughter of Dunbar Douglas, 4th Earl of Selkirk, wife of John Halkett Esquire, died at Richmond Hill, 31st March 1848 aged 69. Also in the like hope of a blessed resurrection was here interred her husband, third son of Sir John Wedderburn Halkett of Pitfirrane, Bart. He died Novr 12th 1852 in the 85th year of his age" (west side of tomb).

Here also rests in the hope and earnest expectation of the redemption of the body from corruption, Julia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dunbar Stewart Halkett, rector of Little Bookham in this county, 2^d son of John Halkett Esqr. and the lady Katharine Halkett. She departed this life 23rd April 1849 in her 32nd year, and her shortlived infant Jane, who died a few days before her mother, now rests here with her" (south side of tomb).

Inside of the church is the following:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Lady Katharine Halkett whose mortal remains were deposited in the cemetery belonging to this church, April 1848."

Sect. II.—Descent of Sir Alexander Halkett, K.C.H. (b. 1772, d. 1851), now extinct in the male line.[2]

Sir Alexander Halkett, K.C.H. [1776—1851], fifth son of Sir John Wedderburn Halkett, fourth Baronet of Gosford, was born in 1776.[3] He entered the army, and rose to rank of general, having served in the capture of the French West Indian Islands in 1794,

[1] The entry describes him as of "George Street, Westminster." He was son to William Sutherland Ross of Tain, co. Ross, N.B.

[2] This account has been submitted to Miss Georgiana Leith, only grandchild of Sir Alexander Halkett, and to her mother, Mrs. Leith. While unable to go into much detail, they are clear that Charles Halkett was the only one of Sir Alexander's sons who married, and that he had no children. Miss K. E. Halkett is also clear as to this state of things.

[3] I have not found his baptismal entry, so do not know the place. The year is inferred from his age at his death as given on his tomb.

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at San Domingo in 1796 and again in 1804, as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby at the Cape of Good Hope. On 8 March 1837 he was made a knight commander of the Hanoverian order, and retired on a distinguished service pension. He died at Edinburgh 24 Aug. 1851, æt. 78 (*Ann. Reg.* 1851, and *Times* 30 Aug. 1851), and was buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.[1]

He married, about 1814, **Georgiana Sproule**, daughter of George Sproule, captain in the 16th Regt. and, later, Surveyor-General of the Province of New Brunswick,[2] and by her, who survived him and died at Morningside, Edinburgh, 17 Feb. 1874, aged 80, and was buried with her husband, had issue four sons and one daughter. Of the sons,

1. **George Alexander Halkett** was born in 1815, and died at Caen in France 10 Feb. 1825, æt. 10 (*Scots' Mag.*, p. 384).
2. **Charles Halkett** was born in 1817, and was a captain in the army. He married a French lady (whose name his niece cannot recall), but by her, who died soon after him, had no issue. He died in Paris 9 Feb. 1887, æt. 70 (*Times*, 19 Feb. 1887).[3]
3. **Henry Halkett** (twin with Charles) was also a captain in the army. He died unmarried at Faversham, Kent, 13 Oct. 1891, and is there buried (*Times*, 13 Oct. 1891).
4. **John Peter Halkett** was born about 1819-20. He entered the service of the East India Company, and died unmarried in India, at Coconada, Madras Presidency, 24 May 1852.

The daughter,

Mary Anna Halkett was born 26 Oct. 1818. She married at Edinburgh in 1843 *Alexander Leith* of Freefield and Glenkindie, co. Aberdeen, and by him (who died 16 July 1886 at Freefield, and was buried at Folla Rule, co. Aberdeen) had issue one daughter, Georgiana, now of Freefield.

Pedigrees showing descents from John Halkett and Sir Alexander Halkett, younger sons of Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett, and now extinct in male line, 1768—1898.

I.

1. Anna, dau. of William Todd of Millhill, m. 1794, d.s p. 1805. = John Halkett (third son of Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett), b. 1768, d. 1852. = 2. Lady Katharine Douglas, dau. of Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, m. 1815, d. 1848.

- John Thomas Douglas Halkett, b. 1816, d. 1854. = Charlotte Mary, dau. of C. H. Beague, m. 1849. She m. ii. 1856 A. G. St. J. Mildmay.
  - Mary Katharine, m. 1881 Francis Robertson, who d.s.p. 1882.
  - Helen Douglas, b. and d. 1855.
- Dunbar Stewart Halkett, Rector of Little Bookham, co. Surrey, b. 1817, d. 1887. = Julia Elizabeth, dau. of E. D. Ross, m. 1847, d. 1849.
  - Katherine Euphemia.
  - Jane, b. and d. 1849.
- Charles Halkett, b. 1818, d. inf.
- Henry Halkett, b. 1819, d. 1849 unm.
- Peter Alexander Halkett, b. 1820, d. 1885 unm.

II.

Sir Alexander Halkett, K.C.H. (fifth son of Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett), b. 1776, d. 1851. = Georgiana, dau. of George Sproule, b. 1794, d. 1874.

- George Alexander Halkett, b. 1815, d. 1825.
- Charles Halkett, b. 1817, d. 1887 s p. = [?]
- Henry Halkett, b. 1817, d. 1891, unm.
- John Peter Halkett, b. 1819-20? d. 1852 unm.
- Mary Anna, b. 1818, living 1893, m. 1843 Alexander Leith of Freefield (d. 1886), and had issue one daughter, Georgiana.

[1] The following is the inscription on the mural tablet over his grave:—Sacred | to the memory of | General Sir Alexander Halkett K.C.H. | fifth son of | Sir John Wedderburn Halkett | of Pitfirrane, Bart. | who died 24 August 1851 aged 78 years. | — | Also to the memory of his youngest son | John Peter Halkett | who died at Coconada Madras Presidency | 24 May 1852. | — Also to Georgiana Sproule | widow of the late | General Sir Alexander Halkett K.C.H. | who died 17 Feb. 1874 aged 80 years.

[2] So I am told by his great grandson, Mr. H. R. Mansel Jones, of 1, Paper Buildings Temple, who adds that the family was settled in co. Meath, Ireland.

[3] I have not found where he was buried, but the keeper of the "Cimetiere de l'est" writes me that there is no record of his burial there.

Part IV.

Chapter III.

Alexander Wedderburn, youngest surviving son of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, and his descendants.

Extinct in male line on the death, in 1805, of his grandson Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and Earl of Rosslyn. (See pedigree at p. 400).

Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1660—1730], third and youngest surviving son of Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, and Agnes Dickson, was born about 1660,[2] and was possibly educated at S. Andrew's University, although the person of his name who matriculated there in 1674 (S.A.R. 32), is more probably the son of his uncle, Sir Alexander (ante, p. 216, n. 3). If at S. Andrew's, he went later to the University of Leyden, as he and his brother Peter are, no doubt, to be identified with the persons of their name entered there 20 March 1680 (See ante, p. 374, n. 4). He is often named in the different charters, etc., relating to the properties acquired by his father, and settled by him on himself and his three sons in 1670-72 (Bl. 81; G.S.R. 123-24-25, 127; A.P.S. 49; G.R.S. 37; F.S. 58; R.D. 194 *g*), and was admitted a burgess of Dundee with his father and his brother Peter, 20 July 1675 (D.L.B. 59). He is also named as a witness, 30 Nov. 1678, to the baptism at Dundee of Alexander, son of his cousin, Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Mann (D.L.B. 30; ante, p. 226), and to the marriage contract at Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1679, of another cousin, Helen Wedderburn (ante, p. 214) with Miln of Muirtoun (Bl. 16 *a*). A facsimile of his signature to this document faces p. 97 of vol. ii.

After his father's death, in Nov. 1679, he is occasionally mentioned as having a factory from his brother John, who was much away from home, to manage his affairs during his absence, *e.g.*, 6 Jan., 15 Aug. 1683 (R.D. 204, 206), and in a bond by John and himself (R.D. 213), and he also acted as factor for his other brother Peter, when absent in England with his regiment in 1687 (*ib.* 219).[3]

He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar 18 June 1687 (Adm. Adv. 3), after which he is constantly so designed. He owned, and perhaps resided in, his father's "great mansion house called Aikman's or Gosford's close, on the south of the High Street, Edinburgh," but disponed it to William Legat 3 June 1696 (R.D. 289). I do not know if he had much practice, but at one time he must have decided to follow his profession, as on 1 Sept. 1698 there is an act by which Alexander Wedderburn is restored to his right to practice as an advocate on qualifying himself (A.P.S. 59).

In the politics of the time he certainly took part, and was one of those who favoured the union between Scotland and England, in connection with which he went south,[4] and was at one time much at Court, where he seems to have had some influence.[5] Eight letters from him to George, first Earl of Cromartie, all dated from Windsor in June, July, and August 1704 are extant among the *Cromartie Papers*, in the edition of which they have been recently published, and another letter from him, 15 Oct. 1706, is catalogued in a *List of MS. Historical Documents*, No. 202 (p. 68). Anderson in his *Scottish Nation* (s. Wedderburn) states that it was in reward for his exertions in favour of the union that he was appointed one of the commissioners of excise in Scotland. I have notes of his acting as commissioner 9 Dec. 1714, 21 Oct. 1726, and 9 Nov. 1727 (H.C.R. I., ii. *b*),

[1] Synopsis of References:—Bl. 16 *a*, 81; S.A.R. 32; Adv. Adm. 3, 4; D.L.B. 59; G.S.R. 123-25, 127; A.P.S. 49, 59; R.H. 35; G.R.S. 37, 54; F.S. 58, 73; R.D. 194 *g*, 204, 206, 213, 218-19, 224, 250, 286, 289, 292-93, 311 *a b*, 326, 327 *a b c*, 335, 337, 355 *a b*; Ed.T. 12; D.B. 30, 70; Ed.B. 23; Ed.M. 20, n. 1, 30, n. 3; Ab.P.R. 12-15.

[2] I do not find any entry of his baptism either at Edinburgh or at Aberlady, but the date is approximately shown by the birth dates of his elder brother, Peter, and younger brother, James.

[3] See also factory to him by his brother John, 14 Feb. 1683 (R.D. 212), and by his brother Peter, 28 Sept. 1683 (*ib.* 221).

[4] Between May 3 1704, when he was still in Scotland, and there witnessed a discharge by his brother Peter to Pitcur (F.S. 73), and 27 June, when he was at Windsor. See next note. He was also at S. James 7 April 1705, and there subscribes a letter by Queen Anne to the Convention of Burghs (*Edinburgh City Muniments* MS., Bundle 222).

[5] See ante, p. 232, n. 1, as to his interest in obtaining the Blackness baronetage for his cousin Sir John. The letters in the *Cromartie Papers* (ed. Sir W. Fraser) are dated 27, 29 June; 3, 27, 31 July; and 1, 5, 8 Aug. 1704.

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but, though his appointment may have been subsequently confirmed or renewed, it is clear that he was a commissioner before the earliest of those dates. Thus in the register of the marriage at Edinburgh of one of his servants, 21 Oct. 1711, he is described as "one of Her Majesty's commissioners of excise in the S.E. parish" (Ed.M. 20, n 1), and according to a document quoted in a work on the history of the union, he was one of those who were persuaded to vote for the union by being paid £75 for "arrears of salary" in 1706.[1]

After his advocacy of the union he returned to Scotland, where he resided, apparently in Edinburgh, until his death. He is named as a witness to the baptisms at Aberlady of his three nephews, Alexander, John, and Robert, and of his niece Mary, 1706-11 (Ab.P.R. 12-15), as well as in a factory by him to Alexander Laing, 31 July 1711 (R.D. 286); a bond to him 25 April 1714 (*ib.* 293), and a discharge in his favour 12 July 1714 (*ib.*292). In all of these documents he is designed "advocate," though in view of his office as commissioner it is doubtful if he practised.

I find no references to him in his later years. He died at Edinburgh 1 Jan. 1730 H.C.R. I., ii. *b*, 1, 4), and was buried in the Grey Friars Cemetery at Edinburgh, where a tablet, set in the wall above his grave, bore an inscription, already almost illegible in 1780 (*ib.* I., ii. *a*) and now altogether effaced.

He had married in July 1692 **Mary Daes**, daughter of Mr. James Daes, advocate, of Coldingknowes, co. Berwick.[2] I have not ascertained the exact date or the place of the marriage, but the marriage contract was dated 16-21 July 1692 (R.D. 311*a*, 325, 327*c*) and she is spoken of as his wife on the first of these dates (*ib.* 311*b*). Her father charged Coldingknowes with an annual-rent of £550 or 14,000 merks capital in favour of her and her husband, who, on his side, settled 16,000 merks (*ib.*), sasine of the annual-rent being obtained 22 Feb. 1693 (G.R.S. 54). She is also named in a factory by her husband to her to manage certain of his affairs, dated 18 June 1701 (R.D. 250), and, 30 Aug. 1716, when she witnesses at Dundee the baptism of Mary, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, and Katharine Scott (D.B. 70). By her, who survived him and was living 17 Jan. 1736, when she granted a discharge to her eldest son Peter for an annuity which he had settled on her in lieu of her life-rent under her marriage contract in 1732 (R.D. 327 *ab*), and also 22 Sept. 1740, when she and her daughter Agnes grant a factory to Thomas Boyes (R.D. 337), Alexander Wedderburn had issue three sons and four daughters. The sons were[3]

1. **Peter Wedderburn**, afterwards a Lord of Session under the title of **Lord Chesterhall**. See post, p. 397.
2. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1694-95—1734], born about 1694—1695, but where or precisely when I have not ascertained. He was a collector of excise at Linlithgow and is so described in the confirmation of his will, which was given up at Edinburgh by Mr. Peter Wedderburn, advocate, his brother german, next-of-kin, and executor, 28 Nov. 1734 (Ed.T. 9). This document also gives the date of his death, 8 Feb. 1734. The division of his property among his brothers and sisters was the subject of a submission and decreet arbitral in which they are all named, 18, 20 Jan. 1735 (R.D. 326) and the share of one of them, Agnes, is also referred to on her marriage ten years later (*ib.* 355 *a*).
3. **James Wedderburn** [1713 ?—1744 ?]. The place and date of his birth are also not ascertained, but as he is named after all his sisters in the submission of 1735 (R.D. 326), it seems clear that he was the youngest of the family and cannot have been born therefore before 1713. I have but one reference to him in his life-time, viz., 22 Sept. 1740, when he, "youngest son of the late Alexander Wedderburn, commissioner of excise," witnesses a factory by his mother and his sister Agnes (R.D. 337). He died unmarried between 3 Dec. 1743 and 11 Feb. 1745, on the latter of which dates his sister Agnes discharges her brother Peter of the legacy left her by her late brother James' will, dated 3 Dec. 1743 (R.D. 355 *a*).

[1] See *How Scotland lost her Parliament*, by Charles Waddie (Edin. 1891), p. 28, where this "Black List of the Bribed" is given. I do not know what is meant by Wedderburn's voting for the union, as I have no record of his being member of the Scottish Parliament.

[2] Her mother was Margaret Ker, sister to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers and relict of Alexander Haliburton of Newmains (Bl. 81). Her father's name is wrongly given as John in one of the Heralds' College papers (H.C.R.I., ii. note). An action by one Hopekirk *v.* Alexander Wedderburn and Mary Daes, his wife, is referred to in *Fountainhall's Diary*, 4 Feb. 1698 (pp. 278-79).

[3] See R.D. 326, where all their seven children are exhaustively named.

The daughters were

1. **Mary Wedderburn.** The date of her birth is not fixed, but she was the eldest of her father's daughters. Thus she is named[1] first in the submission of 1735 (R.D. 326). She married, where or when I have again not ascertained, but the date was before 1719, *George Cheap*, surgeon (Ed.B. 30), and collector of customs at Prestonpans, fifth son of Harry Cheap of Rossie, co Fife, and died in 1738, leaving issue six sons and two daughters. These facts are referred to in the autobiography of Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk, who, writing of the year 1738, says,

> "Mr. Campbell (collector of the customs) was succeeded by Mr. George Cheap, of the Cheaps of Rossie in Fife, whose wife, an aunt of the Lord Chancellor Wedderburn, had just died and left a family of eight children, two of them beautiful girls of sixteen and eighteen, and six sons, the eldest of whom was a year older than I (born 1721), but was an apprentice to a W.S. in Edinburgh" (*Autob. Alex. Carlyle*, Blackwood 1860, p. 50).

   I have not made out a complete list of her children. The two daughters were Mary, who married Colonel Mark Renton and died s.p., and Sarah, born 7 Sept. 1719 and baptized at Edinburgh the next day (Ed.B. 30); while of the sons two were Thomas, afterwards a director of the East Indian Company, and Andrew, born and baptized at Aberlady, 22 Nov. 1723 (Ab.P.R. 16), who afterwards took orders and was prebendary of York and rector of Suttou in the Forest.
2. **Agnes Wedderburn**, named second in the submission of 1735 (R.D. 326) and again mentioned 22 Feb. 1740 in a factory by her mother and her to a writer, Thomas Rogers (*ib.* 337). She married at Edinburgh 10 Feb. 1745 *Captain James St. Clair*, tenant in Harrow of Stobo (Ed.M. 25), the marriage contract being dated the next day (R.D. 355 *a*). By it she brings into settlement her share of the estate of her brother Alexander, and also the legacy lately left by her brother James (*ib.*). A factory by her, as her husband's wife, to one Henry Ker, dated 18 April 1745 (*ib.*), and another factory by her husband to her to manage his affairs in his absence are the only references I have to her (*ib.* 365), and I have not ascertained when she died. Douglas says that she had issue, but gives no details.[2]
3. **Janet Wedderburn**, named third in the submission of 1735 (R.D. 326) and again in a factory to her by her sister Janet dated 4 March 1740 (R.D. 335). She died in Dec. 1759 according to the confirmation of her will obtained at Edinburgh by Henry Paton, creditor and executor, 29 April 1761. The absence of any description of her in this document as wife or relict makes it clear that she never married.
4. **Jean Wedderburn**, named fourth in the submission of 1735. She was born 16 Jan. 1711 and baptized at Edinburgh ten days later (Ed.B. 28). She married *Archibald Cunninghame*, as appears from a factory dated 4 March 1740 by Jane (*sic*) Cunninghame, spouse of Archibald Cunninghame, late resident at Gibraltar, to Janet Wedderburn, her sister german, daughter of the late Alexander Wedderburn, commissioner of excise, to uplift certain monies (R.D. 335). This is the only reference to her which I have, and I have thus not ascertained either the date of her death nor whether she left issue.

Peter Wedderburn[3] [1693?—1756], afterwards a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Chesterhall, was the eldest of his father's sons, and may have been born as early as 1693. He was, I think, educated at Leyden, to which many young Scotsmen were at that time sent, being the "Petrus Wadderburn, Edinburgensis," whose name occurs as entered there 10 Oct. 1712.[4]

He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar 29 Jan. 1715 (Adv.Adm. 4), and soon after, 25 Feb. 1718, was junior counsel for his cousin Alexander Wedderburn, late clerk of Dundee, in the process *v.* him by the Dundee town council for delivery up of the burgh records (D.C. 93).[5] Later on he was appointed secretary to the excise, and is so

[1] Or rather mis-named "Margaret" if my extract is correct, while on all other occasions she is called Mary. It is curious that there is no mention of her husband as a party to the submission for his interest.

[2] *Baronage*, s. Sinclair of Roslin.

[3] Synopsis of References:—Adv.Adm. 4; D.C. 93; R.H. 35; R.D. 309, 326, 327, 355, 363 *b*, 374; R.A.D. 170; Ed.T. 9, 11; Ed.B. 37 n, 38; Ed.St.C.B. 3; H.C.R.I. i., ii. *Dunfermline Council Records.*

[4] See ante, p. 374, n. 4.

[5] In this as in some other entries he is called Patrick. See ante, p. 77, n. 2.

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designed in the obligation by him to his mother of 1 March 1732 (R.D. 327 ; ante, p. 396). In this year, 25 May, he was returned heir general to his father (R.H. 35). He is named in the *Dunfermline Council Records* (orig. MS.), *e.g.*, 21 Jan. 1734, when he is appointed arbiter for the town in a process before the Lords between the town and Sir Alexander Murray of Melgund and his tenants, the submission being dated 23 April 1735.[1] The references I have to him are but slight up to Oct 1754,[2] when he was appointed one of the assessors to the magistrates of Edinburgh in the room of Mr. Robert Pringle (*Scots' Mag.*). He did not long retain this post, however, for, on the death of Thomas Hay of Huntington, he was raised to the bench, and resigned both it and his secretaryship of excise. He took his seat in the Court of Session as Lord Chesterhall[3] 24 July 1755. His career as a judge was, however, soon cut short by his death, which occurred 11 Aug. 1756 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 412)[4] at Edinburgh, where he was buried in the Grey Friars' Cemetery (H.C.R. I., i). A tablet was placed to his memory in the wall above his grave, and bore a long inscription, of which in 1827 J.W. found only the three middle letters in the word "Chesterhall" to be still legible, while in 1892 I found it perfectly blank, and its framework much decayed.[5] The confirmation of his will (Ed.T. 11), which gives both the place and date of his death, was granted at Edinburgh, 16 Nov. 1756, to his eldest son and executor. His portrait is at Meredith, in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn.

His character seems to have been exceptionally high. Thus at his death he was described (*Scots' Mag.* 1756. p. 367) as "a man of ability, integrity, and candour, whose disinterested benevolence and manly spirit were adorned rather than obscured by a remarkable degree of modesty," while in a fuller account of him and his career, given by John Ramsay of Ochtertyre (b. 1736, d. 1814), whose diaries have now been published,[6] we have a still higher eulogy, which I will quote at length :—

After speaking of Lords Prestongrange, Bankton, and Covington,[7] he proceeds :— "Peter Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chesterhall, was at that period a lawyer very much esteemed, but in little practice. He is, however, better entitled to a place in these sketches than the great barristers lately under consideration, who thought of nothing but their own profession, whereas he made jurisprudence and polite literature go hand in hand ; and what is more, his ideas on most subjects were derived chiefly from England, where it is believed he either received part of his education or spent part of his youth. His father being a commissioner of excise, was probably advised by some of his English brethren to give his son a little of the Inns of Court, to qualify him for appearing in the Court of Exchequer. Be that as it may, he was remarkable for speaking proper English at a time when the most zealous of our literati were contented with polishing their periods and dropping their Scottieisms in what they wrote. Yet even they who were least fond of innovations, confessed that there was nothing affected or disgusting in Mr. Wedderburn's pronunciation.

"[I was personally acquainted with this good man, having been put under his charge when I went to College. Often have I regretted my backwardness, which prevented me being so much in his company as I might have been. I was recommended to him by my excellent friend, Mr. Drummond of Blair.][8]

"He was the great grandson[9] of Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, whose character is beautifully drawn by Sir George Mackenzie. If not the most illustrious of that illustrious group, he appears to have been the most amiable because he was the most virtuous. If

[1] See also *ibid* s.dd. 19 March 1733, 13 Sept. 1735.

[2] Thus, 15 March 1723, there is a bond of relief to him by Mr. James Daes, writer (R.D. 309) : 1732 Sept. 1, 1734 Oct. 7, he witnesses baptisms at Edinburgh (Ed.B. 37 n) ; 1732 Dec. 12, he is a witness (R.D. 363 *b*) ; 1734 Nov. 28, gives up the will of his brother, Alexander (Ed.T. 9) ; 1735 Jan. 18, 20, submits the division of Alexander's estate to arbitration (R.D. 326) ; 1739, witnesses a baptism (Ed.B. 37 n ; Ed.St.C.B. 3) ; 1743 Nov. 9, decree in his favour (R.A.D. 170) ; 1750 Oct. 13, declaration and opinion by him (R.D. 374).

[3] His judicial title was taken from the small estate of Chesterhall in East Lothian, which he had bought, but which his heirs sold after his death.

[4] And see the *History of the Senators of the College of Justice.*

[5] See Smith's book on the Grey Friars' cemetery.

[6] *Scotland and Scotsmen*, 1700—1800, from the MS of John Ramsay. Ed. Alex. Allardyce. 2 Vols., Blackwood, 1888. Vol, i., pp. 138-44.

[7] Of these the first was William Grant, the second Andrew Macdonall, and the third Alexander Lockhart.

[8] The passages bracketed [*sic*] in this extract are printed as notes in the original volumes.

[9] This is an error ; he was grandson, not great grandson of Lord Gosford, whose character by Mackenzie has been already printed (*ante*, p. 364).

his descendant did not inherit his Ciceronian eloquence, he resembled him in love of truth and dignified integrity. For it is believed no consideration could have induced him to mislead or deceive a court of justice upon colourable pretences.

"His parts were solid rather than bright, and his elocution was more correct than animated. His *forte* lay in judgment and penetration, not in flights of fancy or sallies of wit. The weakness of his voice, and a constitutional modesty which was the more singular that he had always kept the best company, were great obstructions to his rising at the bar; and to strangers he had a prim, pedantic appearance which was not in his favour. His reserved, distant manner did not recommend him to the practitioners of the law, many of whom would have liked him better had his virtue been more pliant. Yet with all his gentleness and meekness, he was a man of high and dauntless spirit in matters where he thought the interests of virtue and society endangered. [(Thus) he took a very active hand in the opposition to Mr. Haldane when named to be a Lord of Session. The best paper on that side was it is said, drawn by him. Though never suspected of being a factious man, or the dupe of politicians, he may have believed accusations against that gentleman which could not be brought home].

"He was long Secretary to the Board of Excise and in high favour with the Commissioners, who consulted much with him in matters of law connected with their department. While in that office he had it often in his power either to soften the rigours of the excise law, or to quash prosecutions that bore hard on the subject without benefiting the Crown. And he was always of counsel for the King in causes respecting that branch of the revenue.

"He wrote better than he spoke, and hence his law papers were much admired, not only for candour and force, but also for the purity and precision of their style.[1] Before the year 1745, his brethren in the highest practice were more ambitious to be accounted weighty speakers or close reasoners than to be thought deeply skilled in the matters of the English language. And as these things were still in less request among the agents, Mr. Wedderburn's attention to style did not bring him in an additional number of fees.

"It was, I remember, the general wish that a man of so much worth and knowledge, whose income was by no means equal to his deserts, should be made a Lord of Session, a situation for which nature seemed to have designed him. The virtue of a judge cannot be too pure and steady, nor would his diffidence and reserve any longer obstruct his usefulness. His manner of speaking, as well as the turn of his mind, suited also the bench much better than the bar. After various disappointments, from his want of political interest, he was made a judge in the year 1755. The expectations of the public with regard to him were not disappointed, for he was accounted an upright, enlightened judge, though not a showy one. If he was not a frequent or copious speaker, what he said was very much to the purpose. He did not, however, think it incumbent on him to speak in every cause, being contented with delivering his sentiments when he thought they might throw additional light upon the question before the Court. The dignity and propriety of his demeanour upon the bench was the more striking that some of his brethren were somewhat faulty in that respect, whilst they abounded in knowledge and ingenuity.

"Before speaking of his private life, I shall say a little of his political and religious principles, which in his time were regarded as the most prominent features in every character. He was one of those old-fashioned Whigs who made loyalty and the love of liberty go hand in hand, because the interest of the King and the State were in most cases evidently the same. When I knew him, the divisions of that party into courtiers and patriots had happily ceased, all of them seeming to be of one heart and mind, and many who were zealous in the cause having no prospect of promotion. Indeed this good man seems to have owed his elevation to the bench as much to the excellence of his character as to the statesmen who then visited Scotland. In his notions of ecclesiastic polity he was decidedly an Episcopalian, without having any connection with the Non-jurors, whose political tenets he reprobated. He was indeed a member of the Church of England, being one of the congregation for whose benefit Lord Chief Baron Smith built and endowed a chapel at Edinburgh to accomodate his countrymen. His religion was, like himself, manly yet unpresuming; without gloom, without crochets, and without weaknesses. It was, to say the truth, such as Tillotson preached, and Addison recommended. Though it

[1] Scotch pleadings were formerly not bare statements of facts, but elaborate essays, containing everything that could be urged in the case. Thus, in the suit between the negro Knight *v.* Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, to which I have referred (ante, p. 292), the additional information for the pursuer bears on its first page, by way of argument, the apt quotation "Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses."

did not enter into his ordinary discourse, it taught him to set a guard on his lips, and to shun the appearance of evil without courting the observation or applause of men. Firmly convinced of the truth and value of Christianity, he beheld with indignation the too successful efforts of some infidels to pull down or undermine the foundations of natural and revealed religion. They were then exceedingly busy in sowing their tares, but during his time the philosophers of Edinburgh, one or two excepted, were modest and guarded compared with what they were afterwards, preaching either a relaxation in morals or a semi-religion which led to deism. He did all in his power to discourage it, and if any of his favourites were more or less tainted with scepticism, they had the address to conceal it from him.

"He was singularly fortunate in his children, whose education engrossed much of his time and thoughts for a number of years. If he had good soil to work upon, it must be allowed the culture was excellent. His manner of breeding his eldest son, the Lord Chancellor, was exceedingly admired at the time. It was indeed the chief patrimony his children received from him, for as his fortune had never been great, so both he and his lady were fond of company and she was no economist. In July 1756, about a year after he took his seat, this excellent man was seized with an illness, which, though seemingly slight, carried him off, to the deep regret of all that knew him. What a pity it was that his life had not been spared till he had seen the prosperity of his children!

"[He was on his deathbed when his eldest son made his unadvised attack upon Mr. Lockhart.[1] Contrary to the wish of his family, some indiscreet person told him of it. "I am sorry for it," said he, with true spirit, "but if my son will fly at game, I am glad he has taken the highest." It recalled to people's remembrance the family crest, an eagle flying to the sun, with the motto "Illæso lumine solem."].[2]

"[His daughter[3] was one of the finest women of her time, and withal very accomplished. She was afterwards the wife of Sir Henry Erskine and a great favourite at Court. David, the second son, was for some years my intimate companion, an excellent scholar, with fascinating manner. It was the opinion of many that he was not inferior to his brother in genius and elocution, but on his father dying in straitened circumstances, he gave up the law for the army. The after-part of his doings and his untimely death in 1773 are well known.[4] It was alleged of him that his heart was not so good as his head, measuring people by the standard of rank and fashion. Surely he did not take it from his good father, who was all heart!]"

Pedigree showing descent from Alexander Wedderburn, youngest surviving son of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, 1660—1805.

Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1660 (?), d. 1730. = Mary, dau. of James Daes of Coldiugknowes, m. 1692.

Peter Wedderburn, a lord of session under the title of Lord Chesterhall, b 1693, d. 1756 (?). = Janet, dau. of David Ogilvy of Inusto, m. 1732, d. 1771.	Alexander Wedderburn b. 1694-95, d. 1734 unm.	James Wedderburn. b. 1713 (?), d. 1744 (?) unm.	1. Mary, m. George Cheap. ↓ — 2. Agnes, m. Captain James St. Clair. ↓	3. Janet, d. unm. — 4. Jean, m. Archibald Cunninghame.

1. Betty Anne, dau. of John Dawson of Morley, m. 1767. Shed.s.p. 1781.	= Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, b. 1733, d. 1805.	= 2. Hon. Charlotte, Courteuay, dau of Viscount Courtenay, b. 1751, m. 1782, d. 1826.	David Wedderburn, Lieut.-Col., b. 1740, d. unm. at Barbadoes, 1772.	Janet, b. 1736, d. 1797; m. Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Bart. ↓ *The St. Clair-Erskines, Earls of Rosslyn.*

A son, b. 1793, d. 1794.

[1] See as to this incident post, p. 404. There is, however, some doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, as it would appear that the "unadvised attack" did not occur until after Lord Chesterhall's death.

[2] This is inaccurate. The crest is an eagle's head only, while the motto was, I believe, personal to Lord Loughborough, before whose time I have no record of its use by his predecessors. There were, apparently, funeral escutcheons prepared by the Lyon Office for both Lord Chesterhall and his grandfather, Lord Gosford, but I do not know if they showed any mottoes (H.C.R. I., ii.).

[3] The diary has "Lord Loughborough's daughter, an error of either "Loughborough" for "Chesterhall," or "daughter" for "sister."

[4] See post, pp. 401-2; but the date was 14 Nov. 1772.

Lord Chesterhall had married about 1732 **Janet Ogilvy**, daughter to David Ogilvy, Captain in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons (son of David Ogilvy of Inusto),[1] and by her who died in London 2 June 1771, and was buried at Kensington (*Scots' Mag.* June 1771; H.C.R. I., ii. *b*. 4) had issue two sons and a daughter. The sons were,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough, raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron of Loughborough (1780) and Earl of Rosslyn (1803). See post, p. 402.
2. **David Wedderburn** [1740-72], born in March 1740.[2] He was, as already stated (ante, p. 400), bred to the law, but on his father's death, or soon after, entered the army, and early in 1760 got rank as captain, and at once set about raising a troop. The following letter, written by him to Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie,[3] was, no doubt, only one of several such letters to the like effect.

Dear Sir,

If I am not mistaken, you was so good as to say that if I could get a command of Highlanders you could raise some men for me. His Majesty has been pleased to give me, tho' a very young lieutenant, a company of Highland Volunteers in the Regt commanded by Lieut Coll Campbell. It is of the utmost consequence to me to have my Company soon completed. I must therefore claim your former promise and beg that if it is in your power you will assist me with men. I will go as far as five or six pounds a man, but if I can get them for less, as I raise them quite at my own expense, it will be better. I hope to have soon the pleasure of seeing you at your own house. In the meantime I shall take it as a very particular favour if you can at all assist me in this matter. If you will take the trouble to let me know if you have any success for me, I will be vastly obliged to you. My mother and sister join with me in compts to you and Family.

I am, Sir, very sincerely

Any Size or Age will Serve me. Your humble servant

Edinr 28th February 1760. David Wedderburne.

Whether Pearsie was able to help him or not does not appear, but the young officer no doubt made up his company and distinguished himself as captain, since by July 1761 he had become major of a battalion of British troops, attached to the allied forces under Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. On July 16 he was dispatched by the Duke to London to announce to the King the victory over the French, under Broglio and Soubise, gained at Kirck Denckern or Vellinghausen, on that day. He reached St. James on the 22nd. "This day" (says the London Gazette, *Gent. Mag.*, p. 315) "arrived Major Wedderburn dispatched by Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, on the 16th from the field of Kirek Denckern with a letter from the Prince to the King." The letter speaks of the major "as an officer of very distinguished merit, and who had greatly contributed to the happy success of this day." Major Wedderburn's own account of the engagement is given on p. 316 of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and three days later, 25 July (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 377), "his Majesty ordered him a present of 1,000*l.* and appointed him to command a new regiment (102nd) now raising, to be called the Queen's Royal Volunteers." A year later (Oct. 1762) he was again promoted from this post of major-commandant of the 102nd to be lieut.-colonel of the 68th (*Gent. Mag.* 1762, p. 504; *Scots' Mag.*, p. 568), and soon after embarked for India. In 1764 he became lieut.-colonel of the 22nd, and was gazetted commander

[1] J.W. in his MS. identifies this Captain David Ogilvy with the second son of Sir David Ogilvy, second Baronet of Inverquharity, whom Douglas in his *Baronage* states to have died *unmarried*, so that Lord Chesterhall's wife would be, as J.W. assumes, a natural daughter. But this identification, for which J.W. gives no authority, would appear to be entirely wrong, and the parentage of Janet to be quite other than that supposed for her by J.W. This is made clear by the following extract from a letter dated Edinburgh 30 Sept. 1791, and addressed by Neil Fergusson to A. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn. He says, "I have a very distinct account of my relations in my father's writing which I will show you in some idle hour, as it contains many curious anecdotes and shows how that I have the honour to be your cousin by the following:—'Your father (*i.e.*, the writer himself), Adam Fergusson, was son to Alexander Fergusson of Balchandy and Magdalen, only daughter of Thomas Ogilvy of Bellaty in Glenisla and Anne Ramsay (daughter of John Ramsay of Bonnybreich and Magdalen Collace). My grandfather Bellaty had two brothers—George, who went into the army and died, I believe, unmarried, and David Ogilvy of Inusto, whose son David became a captain in Kerr's Dragoons, and left two daughters, one married to Mr. Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Chesterhall) and Christian, who is yet in life not married. . . . My grandmother was a daughter to Ogilvy of Powrie, a family that does not now exist . . . her mother was daughter of Scrymgeour of Dudope, afterwards Viscount Dundee.'"

[2] The inscription on his tomb states that he was aged 32 years and 8 months on his death in Nov. 1772.

[3] Pearsie and he were third cousins, although the former was senior by over thirty years. The letter is here quoted from a copy made by J.W. of the original at Pearsie and embodied in his MS.

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(*Gent. Mag.*, pp. 303, 383). In 1770 he was made colonel and brigadier-general in the H.E.I.C.'s presidency of Bombay. The Company "reaped the most essential advantages from the exertion of his talents," and "he was generally loved and respected." "He was in command of the expedition against Baroach or Baroché, but did not live to see the surrender of that place, being shot through the head by an Arab of the garrison 14 Nov. 1772." "Candid, just and sincere, his conduct through life reflected the highest honour on his memory, and he fell most universally regretted and lamented by all degrees of people."[1]

He was buried at Baroach beneath a handsome monument, erected by his comrades and bearing an inscription by his aide-de-camp, Alexander McLellan, and his secretary, John McKenzie, which is given at length in the *East Indian Military Calendar* (vol. ii., pp. 101-2, 117-18), from which some passages of it have been quoted above (See also *Ann. Reg.*, 1773, p. 120, and H.C.R. I., i.).

After his death administration of his estate was granted in London, 22 Feb. 1774 to his brother Alexander, as his next of-kin. The entry describes him as "late brigadier general and commander-in-chief of the H.E.I. Company's forces at Bombay, and major in H.M.'s 77th Regiment of Foot on half pay at Bombay," and as unmarried (L.W. 2). On his death, therefore, his brother Alexander became the sole surviving descendant in male line of their grandparents, Alexander Wedderburn and Mary Daes.

The eldest son of Lord Chesterhall,

Alexander Wedderburn [1733—1805][2] afterwards Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was born at Edinburgh 13 Feb. 1733, and baptized there Feb. 15 (Ed. B. 38; H.C.R. I. ii., note).[3] His life has been written at length by Lord Campbell in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (vol. vi. 1847), and I do not propose to do more here than briefly recapitulate his public career. Of his early years but a single anecdote survives, and is given by Campbell. When he was between three and four years old he provoked a fierce Turkey cock by hallooing to him

> "Bubbly Jock, your wife is a witch,
> And she's going to be burnt with a barrel of pitch,"

whereupon the animal flew at the child, laid him flat on the ground, and would have pecked his eyes out had he not been rescued by his nurse. When, years after, the gardener's boy, who had seen the occurrence, was taken to see the Lord Chancellor sitting on the bench, he exclaimed, "Weel! weel! he may be a great man now, but I mind fine he was aince sair hadden doon by his mither's bubbly jock!"

He was educated at first by his mother, who was (says Campbell) "possessed of a taste for literature—rare among the females of that day. . . . She not only taught little Alec to read but early inspired him with a love of looks, so that he made wonderful progress in his studies. At about six years old he was sent to Mr. James Barclay's school at Dalkeith, where he met Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, and later on matriculated at the University of Edinburgh 18 March 1746. Here he not only continued to display the proficiency that had marked his still earlier years, but was in daily intercourse and on a footing of perfect equality with several of the most distinguished literary characters whom Scotland has ever produced"—such as Robertson the historian, David Hume, and Adam Smith.

[1] He and his elder brother are occasionally mentioned in the *Autobiography of Alexander Carlyle* (pp. 324, 327, 340, 343, 406, 449, 483, 508, and 510). On one occasion they went down to dine with Garrick at Hampton after a game of golf, then hardly known in England, at Molesey Hurst. On another, in 1769, Carlyle dined with them in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where Alexander was then living, and remarks that "Wedderburn continued open and cordial all that day; his brother (David) was always so." The character of David seems to have been much the more genial, for elsewhere (p. 343) Carlyle says of him "He was held by his companions to be in every respect as clever and able a man as his elder brother the Chancellor, with a much more gay, popular, and social temper."

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 654, 665-68, 680, 685; El. 64; Adv.Adm. 5; G.R.S. 75; R.D. 335, 402 *a b*, 433, 436, 439, 442; Ed.T. 11; Ed.M. 25, n. 2; Ed.B. 38; L.W. 2; H.C.R. I., i.

[3] Lord Campbell says that though he had been told that Wedderburn was born in Edinburgh, he had "in vain tried to find the register of his baptism," and thinks that "the evidence preponderates in favour of the rural birth place," *i.e.*, Chesterhall. The register of his baptism is as clear as it easily found, and decides the matter. I know of no evidence in favour of the rural birth-place. Campbell speaks of the "Wedderburns of Chesterhall" as if they had long possessed that estate, whereas it was first acquired by Lord Loughborough's father, and that not till after Lord Loughborough's birth.

Destined for the law, he studied at Edinburgh, under "the laborious and accurate Erskine, afterwards the author of the *Institutes*, but while still a student at the Scotch Bar, contemplated leaving his own country for England and becoming, as he did, the first Scotchman who had ever risen to be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. It was for advice as to this proposal that he and his father visited Hume Campbell, brother to Lord Marchmont, and then at the English Bar, who voted young Alexander "a hopeless dunce," and advised his father to give up all idea of even the Scotch bar and to ship the youth off to sea. This advice, however, was not followed; on the contrary, early in 1753 Alexander Wedderburn went up to London, and on condition of his completing his law course at home and trying his luck in the first instance in his native city, was allowed by his father to enter himself a student at the Inner Temple, 8 May 1753.[1]

In accordance with his promise he now returned home, and after a little over a year, 29 June 1754, was admitted an advocate (Adv.Adm. 5). He then began to practise in Edinburgh, where he remained for three years, during which he also "eat his dinners" in London. He was almost at once appointed one of the advocates for the poor, a curator of the advocates' library, and one of the fifteen public examiners and impugners. In 1755 his father was elevated to the bench, which was thought to be a great advantage to the son, both because of the chance of his succeeding to some of his father's business, and because of the position it might give him as the son of a judge. He owed his first brief, however, to his own cleverness and knowledge of human nature. Small in stature, he assumed a solemn demeanour as he walked to the Parliament House, and with his marked features succeeded in looking as thoughtful and steady as any man of fifty. "How came you to employ me?" he asked his first client, a stranger to him. "Why I had noticed you going to Court, the most punctual of any, as the clock struck nine," was the answer; "and you looked so grave and business-like that I resolved from your appearance to have you for my advocate."

There is little evidence of the extent or nature of his practice in Edinburgh,[2] but he was certainly a prominent figure in various circles. According to Campbell he was privately ordained an elder of the parish of East Lothian; and was elected a representative for the General Assembly of Scotland, by the royal burgh of Inverkeithing in May 1755, but quarrelling with that burgh "for some unexplained reason," contrived to get himself elected provost of Dunfermline, acquired a complete ascendancy over the Council of the burgh, and was unanimously elected their representative for the Assembly in May 1856.[3] Here he spoke on several occasions, notably in defence of Hume's "Essay on the Understanding," which it was proposed to censure as "pernicious"; and admirably and in accordance with a taste he long enjoyed, against a proposal that no member of the church, lay or clerical, should ever enter a theatre.

In a very different society—that of the convivial "Poker Club"—Wedderburn also shone, and it was on his motion that the club dissolved and became "The Select Society," a debating society of which he was "the first præses," and which rapidly grew in popularity

[1] "Alexander Wedderburn, gentleman, son and heir apparent of Peter Wedderburn of Edinburgh, Esq., admitted 8th May 1753" (*Books of the Inner Temple*).

[2] Some few printed law papers, etc., by him are in the library of the British Museum, including his essay "Disputatio Juridica ad Tit i Lib xix pand. de actionibus empti venditi,' etc. 18 pp., T. and W. Ruddiman, Edin., 1754, 8vo.), written on his admission as advocate (pressmark 6066 *cc*, 5, 7). Campbell says that his name occurs "once or twice" in the Faculty Reports up to 6 July 1757. He lived in the south-east parish of Edinburgh. See Ed.M. 25, n. 2, where a servant of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, advocate, in the S.E. parish, is married 28 May 1756.

[3] Campbell quotes no authorities in regard to Wedderburn's representation of Inverkeithing, and the following extracts from the Dunfermline Records of 1755 (not 1756) throw doubt on the accuracy of his account. "1755 March 24, Alexander Wedderburn, advocate, is proposed as representative to the General Assembly, but would not accept, seeing he was not yet ordained an elder. May 28, he is chosen representative for the burgh to the Convention of Burghs. Sept. 20, he was "elected interim provost in the place of Sir Peter Halkett, deceased, till the next annual election," and six days later, Sept. 26, is elected provost. Oct. 4, he is chosen elder of the burgh to represent them at the General Assembly. From these entries it would appear that Dunfermline had desired to elect him before he was even an elder, and did so as soon as he thus qualified, and this in 1755, so that there is no time for his representation of Inverkeithing. As to his "contriving to get elected provost of Dunfermline," Campbell does not seem aware of his close family connection with the burgh through the Pittirrane family, and is certainly wrong in stating generally that "Wedderburn was of a Presbyterian family," the senior branches of the family, at any rate, being staunch Episcopalians. It is possible, if we may judge by his subsequent political career, that Wedderburn qualified as elder in order to sit on the General Assembly, as at that time young advocates liked the advertisement of doing.

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and importance. He also took part in the foundation of the *Edinburgh Review*, to the first number of which he contributed both the preface and a review of a fresh grammar recently issued by his old school-master, James Barclay.

The occasion of his leaving the Scottish for the English Bar furnishes the most dramatic incident of his career. Lockhart (afterwards Lord Covington), who was then Dean of Faculty, was constantly offensive and overbearing in his manner towards the junior bar, of whom four, including Wedderburn, made a mutual compact that each should seize the first opportunity of resisting the insolence of the Dean. At the close of July or beginning of August, 1757,[1] Wedderburn was opposed to Lockhart, who called him "a presumptuous boy" and treated him with more than his usual rudeness. The occasion had arisen, and Wedderburn held to his compact, delivering the most furious personal invective ever heard at the Scottish Bar. "He made," said Lord President Craigie, when asked afterwards why he had not sooner interfered, "all the flesh creep on my bones." At length, however, the President checked his language as "unbecoming either advocate or gentleman," to which Wedderburn retorted that "his lordship had said as a judge what he could not justify as a gentleman." The Court here declared that Mr. Wedderburn must retract his words and apologize on pain of deprivation. Wedderburn had now become cool. He deliberately stripped off his gown. "My Lords," he said, "I neither retract nor apologize, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation; there is my gown and I will never wear it more. *Virtute me involvo.*" He then laid his robe on the bar, bowed to the Judges and left the court. That night he set off for London.

It has been questioned whether his exit from the Parliament House was unpremeditated, or contrived to give greater *éclat* to the change. However that may be, his choice once made was decisive. In the autumn of 1757 (Oct. 26) we find that, "being resolved to reside in London for some time," he appoints John Flockhart, an Edinburgh writer, to manage his affairs in Scotland (R D. 385). His former brethren of the Scottish bar, however, were not so informed, and early in 1758 (Jan. 3) in lieu of electing someone to fill his place, as a curator of the library, they wrote to ask him whether he intended to return soon to Scotland. His answer must have been in the negative, and a year later his place was filled.

In London he began by taking lessons in English under Sheridan and Macklin, and by constant effort got rid of his Scotch accent. He was called to the English Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. 25 Nov. 1757, and seems to have soon acquired some little business.[2] His practice as a junior, however, was never large or steady, and he soon turned his attention to politics, with result that after being appointed secretary to the Chancellor, Robert Henley, Lord Northington, in Nov. 1761,[3] he, within six years of his call, 18 Feb. 1763, received the honour of a silk gown, a reward in his case of party zeal rather than of prolonged professional application.[4] Hitherto, from motives of economy, he had gone no circuit, but now proposed to join, as a leader, the northern circuit, from which the recently appointed Attorney General, Sir Fletcher Norton, had just retired. His proposal met with a strong protest from the Bar, and, though he was not excluded from the circuit, he did not succeed there, and after two or three years, gave it up in view of his increasing practice in the Court of Chancery.

I do not propose to follow in detail his subsequent legal and political career. Throughout both he had but one end in view—the possession of the Great Seal—and this end he attained. His means to it have been the subject of unsparing and exaggerated obloquy. "Much of this censure (says Campbell) is deserved, but it may well be mitigated by considering that he was distinguished by lofty aspirations as well as amiable sentiments, and that he was free from faults and follies which have made other occupiers of the 'marble chair' odious or ridiculous."

I briefly recapitulate the steps in his rise. He had entered parliament, in support

[1] Campbell says that it was between 26 July, when Wedderburn was reappointed one of the advocates for the poor, and 10 Aug., when the summer session ended. It would thus seem to have been clearly after the death of Lord Chesterhall, which had occurred 11 Aug. 1756, his will being given up by his eldest son and only executor 16 Nov. in that year (Ed.T. 11). See ante, p. 400.

[2] He is now termed "Counsellor at law in London" in several Scotch documents, *e.g.*, 10 April 1760, when he gets sasine of Romano Grange, co. Peebles (G.R.S. 75), and 20 June 1766, when he renounces the Grange to the Earl of Dundonald (R.D. 402 *a*). In this year, 2 Oct., he also sells some Bank of Scotland shares (*ib.* 402 *b*).

Campbell omits all mention of this appointment; but see *Scots' Mag.*, p. 616.

[4] At the same time he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

of Lord Bute, in 1763, as member for Rothsay and Inverray, and sat subsequently for Okehampton, Richmond (1768) in preference to Castle Rising, for which he was simultaneously elected, and Bishop's Castle (1770). He was Solicitor General 26 Jan. 1771, Attorney General 10 June 1773, and being appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 14 June 1780, was sworn of the Privy Council 9 June (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 300), raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Leicester, by patent, dated 14 June 1780, in favour of him and the heirs male of his body, and took his seat in the House of Lords five days later, 19 June (*ib.* p. 297)[1]

In 1783 he had been chosen first commissioner for keeping the Great Seal, and 27 Jan. 1793 succeeded Lord Thurlow as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, an office never before held by one of his countrymen.

He was created anew Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Surrey, by patent, dated 31 Oct. 1795, to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder severally and successively to his sister's sons, James and John Erskine, and by a third patent, 21 April 1801, was made an Earl of the United Kingdom by the style and title of Earl of Rosslyn, co. Midlothian, with similar remainders.

He resigned the Great Seal in April 1801, after which he resided at Baylis,[2] near Windsor, and was constantly at Weymouth, then much frequented by the King. It was between his resignation and his death, in 1805, that he at last revisited Edinburgh, and had himself carried in a chair to his father's house in Gray's Close, where so many of his early years had been spent. He asked if a set of holes in the paved court, formerly used by him for some youthful pastime, was still in existence, and on finding it, is said to have been much overcome.

He took at one time a considerable interest in the history of his family, and had (says J.W. in his MS.) some correspondence with Mr. Home of Wedderburn upon the subject, with what result is not known. A letter from him to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, written 24 Aug. 1782, not long after he was raised to the peerage, evinces a similar spirit (S.W. 665-68), and the pains he was at, in regard to the Balindean baronetcy (Bl. 64, 65), show the respect he had for those of his name.[3]

Several portraits of him exist, some of them well-known from engravings. Of these the earliest is one by H. Brown, painted before his elevation to the Bench.[4] Of portraits of him in his robes as Chief Justice or as Chancellor, one by Northcote is at Pitfirrane, and an oil sketch, also by Northcote, at Pinkie, is owned by Sir William Wedderburn. Another portrait of him, by Raeburn, was at Dysart, co. Fife; another hangs in the Bench Room at Lincoln's Inn, while yet another, by William Owen, R.A., is in the National Portrait Gallery. The finest of all, however (a threequarter length, is by Reynolds, representing him in his robes as Chief Justice, which was exhibited in London in 1867 and 1884, and ultimately found its way to Christie's, where it was sold, 8 May 1897, for £1,200. A mezzotint of this picture, by Grozer, is frequently met with, as is an engraving of the portrait by Northcote, which shows him in his robes as Chancellor.[5]

He died somewhat suddenly at Baylis, near Windsor, 2 Jan. 1805. He had but

[1] There are one or two references to him, 1778-82, as acting as trustee for his father's first cousin, Alexander Wedderburn of St. Germain's (ante, p. 376). See R.D. 433, 436, 439, 442.

[2] He at one time lived a good deal at Harrogate. "There is a curious old house on the common here called 'Wedderburn House.' It was built and the grounds enclosed and planted by Alex[r] Wedderburn, Lord Loughboro', about 1775. It was sold, I believe, by his nephew the late (second) Earl of Rosslyn, and oddly enough belongs now to a Mr. Weatherburn of Leeds. The Rosslyn family have still some Wedderburn estates hereabout." (*Letter Hugh Hope to Mr. Andrew Webster*, dated Harrogate, 9 Sept. 1858)

[3] Some other letters from him to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn *re* the Fife and Forfar elections, dated 26 June 1779, 1 Aug. 1795, and 12 Feb. 1802, are in the Wedderburn charter chest (S.W. 654, 680, 685). Facsimiles of his signature before and after his peerage face p. 72 of vol. ii. Among the MSS. in the British Museum are two briefs of his when Attorney-General in 1776-79, and also some few letters to and from him. The letters are dated from various places, *e.g.*, Durham (1768), Harrogate (1780), Wakefield (1782), Mitcham (1783), Bedford (1792), Hampstead (1794), Bath (1803), and include correspondence with Jeramy Bentham and William Eden, first Lord Auckland. See Egerton MSS., 2136, fol. 230; 2401, fol. 47. Egerton Addit. MSS. 1889, 33541, fol. 381, 454, 465 (letters to Jeremy Bentham); also General MSS., 21507, fol. 239-40, 251; 28103, fol. 121; 29475, 17, 19, 33, 35, 41; 31158, fol. 35; 33072, fol. 392; 33108, fol. 215.

[4] This has been engraved.

[5] He also appears in the picture of George III. receiving the Persian Ambassadors, the engraving of which is not uncommon. A small oval portrait of him in full buttoned wig and a fair account of him may be found in Kay's *Portraits* (Edin. 1877), vol. i., p. 378.

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recently recovered from an attack of gout, and attended on Jan. 1 the Queen's reception at Frogmore. On the following day he rode out to visit a friend, but after returning home to dinner, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died at midnight (Kay's *Portraits*).[1] His remains were removed to his house in London, and were buried in St. Paul's Cathedral beneath a flat stone, bearing his arms and motto, "Illæso lumine solem," and the following inscription, which was "fast becoming illegible" when Campbell wrote:—

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
EARL OF ROSSLYN,
BARON LOUGHBOROUGH.
Born 13th February 1733.
Died 2nd January 1805.

He was twice married,

(i.) On 31 Dec. 1767, at Battley, co. York, to **Betty Anne Dawson**, sole child and heiress of John Dawson of Morley, co. York (*London Mag.*, 7 Jan. 1768), but by her, who died 15 Feb. 1781 and was buried at Morley, had no issue.

(ii.) On 12 Sept. 1782 to the **Hon. Charlotte Courtenay**, fifth daughter of William, first Viscount Courtenay of Powderham, co. Devon, and by her (who was born at Powderham 21 Jan. 1751, and, surviving the Earl, died in May 1826), had issue one son,[2] who was born 2 Oct. 1793 and died in the following year.

His honours thus devolved under the special remainders of the patents of 1795 and 1801 on the eldest son of his sister,

Janet Wedderburn, who was born in 1736, and died in 1797.[3] She married, 25 April 1761 (*Scots' Mag.*, xxiii., p. 221-22), Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Bart., some time Colonel of the 1st Foot Regiment (Royal Scots) and M.P. for Anstruther, and by him (d. 9 Aug. 1765) had issue two sons and a daughter, Henrietta Maria, who died unm. in 1820.[4]

[1] There are obituary notices of the Earl in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1805, p. 88, and in the *European Magazine*, 1805, p. 82. An engraving of him may also be found in the latter magazine for Sept. 1793.

[2] I have not ascertained his name nor the place or date of his baptism.

[3] She is mentioned in the Autobiography of Alexander Carlyle, p. 406, where, however, her Christian name is wrongly given as Fanny. Her portrait was painted by Allan Ramsay, and reproduced in mezzotint by Johnson.

[4] Of the sons, the younger, John Erskine, died in 1817, having married, 1802, Mary Mordaunt, daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., and by her (d. 17 July 1821) had issue an only child, Mary Erskine, who, in 1856, married as his second wife Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., and d. s.p. in 1892. The elder son, James Erskine, born in 1762, succeeded his father in his baronetcy in 1765. He took the additional name of St. Clair before that of Erskine by royal licence dated 9 June 1789, and after succeeding his maternal uncle as second Earl of Rosslyn and Baron Loughborough, obtained a further royal licence, 14 Feb. 1805, to quarter the arms of Wedderburn with his own. He died 17 Jan. 1837, having married in 1790 Henrietta-Elizabeth Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie (see *Burke's Peerage*, s. Radnor), by whom (b. 1771, d. 1810) he had issue two sons and a daughter, who m. 1829, Bethell Walrond (d. 1876) of Dulford House, Devon, and died, leaving issue, in 1880 (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*). Of the sons, the younger, Henry Francis St. Clair Erskine, b. 1804, d. unm. in 1829, while the elder (b. 1802, d. 1866) succeeded as third Earl of Rosslyn. He married in 1826 Francis Wemyss, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss of Wemyss, and by her (d. 1858) had issue, besides a son (James Wedderburn, b. 1830, d. unm. 1851), and a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth (who m. 1865 Count Munster, German Ambassador to the Court of S. James, and d. 1867, having had issue) a son and successor, Robert Francis, fourth Earl (b. 1832, d. 1890), who m. 1866 Blanche Adeliza Maynard, daughter of Henry FitzRoy and widow of the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, by whom (living 1898) he left issue two sons and three daughters, viz: 1, James Francis Henry, fifth Earl of Rosslyn (b. 1869, m. 1890 Violet Alice Vyner, daughter of Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, of Gautby Hall, co. Lincoln, and has issue Francis Edward Scudamore, Lord Loughborough, b. 1892; and Rosabelle Millicent). 2, Alexander FitzRoy St. Clair Erskine, b. 1870; Millicent Fanny, b. 1867, m. 1884 the 4th Duke of Sutherland; Sybil Mary, b. 1871, m. 1892 the 13th Earl of Westmorland; and Angela Selina Blanca, b. 1876, m. 1896 James Stuart (see *Burke's Baronetage*, s. Forbes of Newe) Forbes.

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PART V.

VARIOUS MATTERS

CONNECTED

WITH THE FAMILY.

(MONUMENTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PREVIOUS HISTORIES, ETC.).

409-410

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CHAPTER II.—THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE FAMILY.

CHAPTER III.—THE WEDDERBURN FIRM AND SUIT

CHAPTER IV.—PREVIOUS HISTORIES OF THE FAMILY.

With a reprint of the account given in Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland.*

PART V.

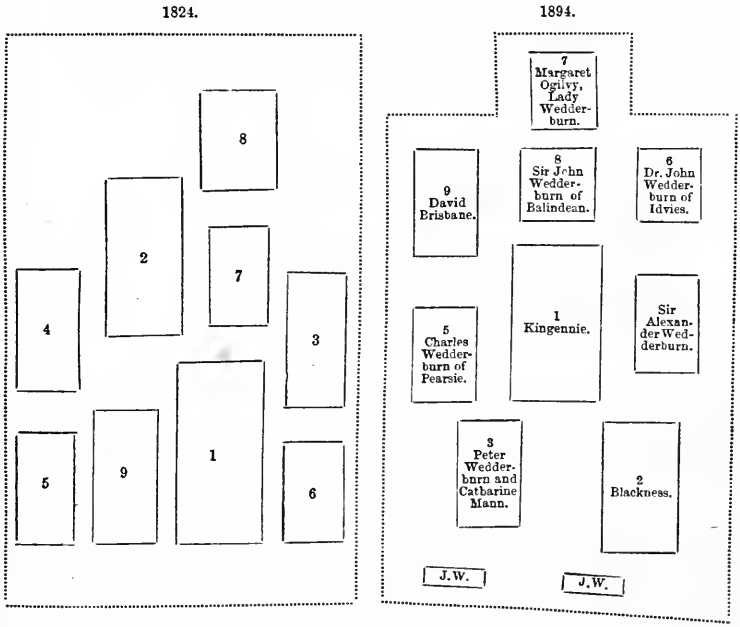
CHAPTER I.

THE WEDDERBURN MONUMENTS IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE.

The Howff of Dundee is one of the oldest burial grounds in Scotland. It dates from 1564, till when the only burying ground used in the burgh was the small churchyard of S. Clement's, situated in the centre of the town and surrounded by houses on all sides.

This was brought to the notice of Queen Mary when she visited Dundee in 1564, and thereupon, with an intelligent appreciation of sanitary laws, she gave a grant of the Grey Cordelier Friars' house and garden, then lying outside the walls, to be used as a burying ground.[1] This seems to have been put in order and used for burial immediately on the grant by the Queen, and thus it may be generally taken that persons dying in Dundee before 1565 were buried in S. Clement's, while from 1565 onwards the old churchyard ceased to be used, and burials took place in the Howff,[2] where the Wedderburns had an important "lair."

PLANS OF THE WEDDERBURN BURYING GROUND IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE.



[1] This grant is preserved among the Dundee charters, and is dated 11 Sept. 1564. See *Charters, etc., Relating to Dundee*, ed. W. Hay, Dundee, 1880, p. 40, where this charter is given at length and in facsimile; also A. Maxwell's *History of Old Dundee*, 1884, pp. 206-7.

[2] Later on burials were allowed in the Cross Church. Thus Sir Alexander, the second baronet of Blackness, had a vault there, and, presumably, he and his children were buried there and not in the Howff. See ante, p. 239, and D.C.B. 161.

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The oldest monument, however, bearing the name, is just outside the limits of their burying ground. This, which is one of the earliest stones in the Howff, is the flat sculptured stone (No. 546 in 1834 Survey) which marks the tomb of James Anderson and Grissell Wedderburn, his wife. I have not been able to ascertain her parentage, but some account of her has been given, ante, p. 85. The inscription on the stone,[1] of which an illustration is given opposite, and which is very typical of the monumental sculpture of the time, is as follows:—

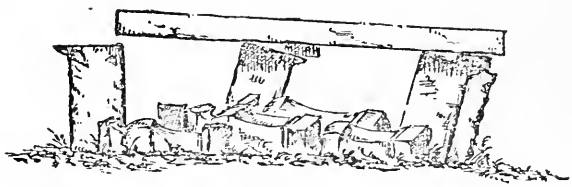
Hic · Situs · Spectatvs · Vir · Iacobvs · Andersone · Civis · Dei · Donanvs · Obiit · I · Die · Mensis · Ianvarii · Anno · Domini · 1584 · Ætatis · Suæ · 73—Ultimvs · Morborvm · Medicvs · Mors. · Hic · Sita · Probata · Matrona · Grisildis · Wedderbvrn · Conjvx · Dicti · Iacobi · Andersovn · Obiit · 4 · Die Ivnii · Anno · Domini · 1572 · Ætatis · svæ · 54.

Close to this tomb is the burying ground of the family, which occupies a considerable space, and contains in all nine monuments and two small foot stones. The arrangement of the stones seems to have been much altered from time to time. Thus a plan among J.W. papers shows what it was in 1824, but when, ten years later, he had it levelled and set in some order, the position of the stones was changed, and the two small foot stones, engraved J.W., were added, for what purpose I know not.

I proceed to describe each of these monuments.

(1) Monument to the Wedderburns of Kingennie. (No. 725 in 1834 Survey.)

This is the oldest and principal monument in the family burying ground. In 1891 it was in a most ruinous condition. Nothing was decipherable on the huge slab of granite, which was slipping from the five pillars on which it originally rested. At one end of it was a sculptured stone, almost crumbled away, but with a scythe and arrow just visible on it, all that remained of a still older monument.



THE KINGENNIE MONUMENT.
1891.

The inscription on this tomb was legible early in this century, and some of it, as well as of the sculpture on the stone, was still visible in 1834. J.W., who was then often in Dundee, describes the slab as having in its centre the arms of Wedderburn and Ramsay, surmounted by the crest of the former family, as engraved by him in his printed book (see post, p. 427). Round the edge of the slab was a border of heraldic roses, while part of the following inscription was still legible:—

Conditur hoc tumulo Alexander Wedderburn dominus de Easter Powrie, familiæ suæ princeps, nuperrime huic urbi præfectus, ejusdem ad parliamentum primum Supremi Domini nostri regis Caroli II. delegatus. Obiit I die Aprilis Anno Domini 1683 ætatis 66. Hic etiam conquiescunt ossa Elizabethæ Ramsay illius primi amoris uxoris filiæ unicæ Joannis Ramsay fratris domini de Murie hujusque urbis olim prætoris, quæ obiit 2 die mensis Aprilis 1643 ætatis 22."

"It evidently (he says in his MS. memoir) succeeded an older and more elaborate work, which I take to have covered the remains of the family from the earliest period of their connection with Dundee. When the ground was levelled and improved in 1834 the remains of the old monument were exhumed and erected at the end of this stone." He further states that the arms on the stone are two generations older than the inscription, this stone having (he says) been first erected in 1626 to Alexander Wedderburn, first of

[1] In the Book of the Howff it is claimed by "Wm. Cathro, Brewer," on what ground does not appear.

Kingennie (who married Helen Ramsay), and re-inscribed in 1683 on the death of his namesake and grandson, who had also married a Ramsay, and to whom, therefore, the arms already on the tomb were equally applicable.[1]

The following note by James Thomson, the historian of Dundee, also describes the tomb as it was some fifty years ago:—

"This has been a splendid tomb, and worthy of the ancient and honourable family whose chief was laid under it; but at present the upper surface is much decayed, being formed of Balgay stone, and rests upon several clumsy stones by way of pillars, instead of the original finely-executed work, a specimen of which—one of the ends—remains still beside it, which was dug up in 1834. This specimen consists of a much-injured figure of Death endeavouring to extinguish a candle which represents human life, while Time is arresting his hand. The design is taken from one of the hieroglyphics at the end of Quarles' *Book of Emblems*, but the execution of the stone is far superior to the plate. On the latter the words "Tempus erit"—a time will come—are placed on an escroll, instead of which on the former there is "ane appointed time," which is the only deviation, saving the superior workmanship, from the original design. The monument, according to the family archives, was originally erected in the year 1626, over the remains of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and his wife Helen Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Ramsay of Brachmont; and when their grandson, Provost Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Easter Pourie died in 1683, he and his wife Elizabeth Ramsay being both interred under it, the original inscription was obliterated to make way for the present one, which is nearly effaced also. The arms sculptured on the upper surface, were allowed to remain, as the surnames of the gentlemen and their respective ladies were the same."

I doubt the accuracy of this account. It seems clear that this spot is that in which most of the family were laid from the opening of the Howff, though not as J.W. supposes, "from the earliest period of their connection with Dundee," that period having, of course, long preceded the use of the Howff as a cemetery. But we may, I think, safely assume that Robert Wedderburn, grandfather of the first Kingennie, who died about 1580, was buried here; and that here also rest Kingennie's parents, Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln (d. 1585 and 1583), the epitaph on whom is preserved in the MSS. of their second son, David (post, vol. ii., p. 164). Thus there was probably an original monument earlier in date than 1626, the death-year of Kingennie, who was certainly buried here, as were also his eldest son and all his descendants, Wedderburns of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn, down to the termination of the line in Grizel Wedderburn, who died in 1778. The second son of Kingennie and his descendants, the Blackness line, were buried in another tomb.

(2) Tomb of the Wedderburns of Blackness, from James Wedderburn, d. 1627, to Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, d. 1786. (No. 812 in 1854 Survey.)

This is a plain marble slab now lying flat on the ground, but originally raised on pillars, like the Kingennie monument. The date of the stone is not certain, but the inscription on it is modern, having been put on it after the death of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie in 1786. This is clear from a letter (at Pearsie) dated London, 21 Aug. 1786, from David Wedderburn (or Webster) to his brother, in which he says, "Sir John Wedderburn sent me the names to be put on our father's tomb," and encloses a draft sketch of the inscription. Among some old family papers I find this note, "The tomb with the marbole panall," followed by the inscription:—

"Hic jacet D. Alexander Wedderburn, dominus de Blackness, civitatis Taodunanæ secretarius dignissimus, qui obiit 18 Novembris 1676 ætatis suæ 66."

It is possible that this was the original inscription on this tomb, or on an earlier "marbole panall," in its place. It refers, of course, to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., and is also to be found recorded in Monteith's *Theater of Mortality* (ed. 1713).[2]

[1] I do not know what authority J.W. had for this statement, which Thomson, it will be seen, accepts as being the fact "according the family archives." I find, however, no document bearing out the suggestion, which Thomson would seem to have adopted at J.W.'s instance. No doubt it may have been evident from the stone itself that the arms were older than the inscription of 1683, and if so, J.W.'s explanation of the fact is probably correct. The statement that Helen Ramsay was of the Brackmont family has been already dealt with (ante, p. 129, n. 4).

[2] The inscription to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, d. 1683, above-mentioned, and part of that to Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of Robert Murray (see ante, pp. 20-21) are also given by Monteith.

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The modern inscription, though much worn, is still legible on the stone. I was just able to take a rubbing from it in 1891. It is plainly engraved in letters of the form shown in the print:—

Beneath this Stone are depofited the remains of
the following perfons
Viz:
JAMES WEDDERBURN ESQ.
who died 1620
and his Wife MARY GOLDMAN
SR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN BART
who died 1673 Aged 63
and his Lady DAME MATILDA FLETCHER
SR JOHN WEDDERBURN BART
who died 1707
and his Lady RACHEL DUNEMOIR
SR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN BART
who died 1713
and his Lady ELIZABETH SEATON
SR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN BART
who died
and his Lady CATHARINE SCOTT
and
ROBERT WEDDERBURN ESQR
of *PEARSIE*
who died the 19th day of February 1786 aged 78
To whofe Memory this Tomb is erected
by his Widow and Family
also ISOBELL EDWARD Sponse to
ROBERT WEDDERBURN who died the
of January 1788 Aged 70 years.

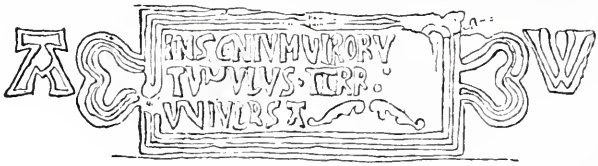
The authority of this inscription, at any rate as to details, is not great, and its statements are in some cases quite incorrect. "Margaret," not "Mary," was the name of James Wedderburn's wife; he died not in 1620, but in 1627; his son, Sir Alexander, was knighted, but was never a baronet, and he died in 1675-76 æt. 66, and not in 1673 æt. 63. His son, Sir John, died in 1706, not 1707, and his son again in Feb. 1710 and not in 1713, while the date of the death of his cousin, the fourth baronet, left blank on the stone, should be 1744. J.W. also criticizes the spelling of some of the names, as Seaton for Seton; Catharine (Scott) for Katharin; and Wedderburn for Wedderburne, many of those named on the stone having used the final "e," but I do not think this a matter of much importance.

(3) Tomb of Peter Wedderburn, third surviving son to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., and his wife Catharine Man or Mann. (No. 810 in 1834 Survey.)

This is a flat red marble slab, now worn quite smooth and cracked in several places, set in a stone frame, bearing the initials P.W. and C.M. and a skull and cross bones. These initials enable us to identify the stone as marking the tomb of the abovenamed persons, of whom an account has been given ante, p. 221 *seqq*. The fact that this tomb has a marble panel makes it possible that it is the "tomb with the marbole panall" referred to above, and that it was the gravestone of Sir Alexander of Blackness, as well as of his son, Peter, and his wife.

(4) Tomb of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, d. 1774.

This is a flat stone, engraved "A.W. Insignium Virorum Tumulus Terra Universa." The inscription is now a good deal worn, as may be seen from this reproduction of a small photograph of a rubbing lately taken from it.



TOMBSTONE IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE OF
JAMES ANDERSON AND HIS WIFE GRISELL WEDDERBURN.
B 1511, D. 1584 B 1518, D. 1572

BAS-RELIEF ON THE MONUMENT
IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE TO
LADY MARGARET OGILVY
(*first wife of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean*),
BORN 1748: DIED 1775.

J.W. says it is the tomb of Sir Alexander's youngest son Alexander, who died in 1790, but he had no claim to distinction, and I think it is much more probably the tombstone of Sir Alexander himself. His affairs were left much involved, and the inscription on the tomb is probably an apology for the absence of a more stately monument. Moreover, the sculpture on the stone indicates an earlier date than 1790. (See ante, pp. 261-62.)

(5) Tomb of Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie and his first wife Anne Read. (No. 723 in 1834 Survey.)

This is a slab of Sicilian marble, and originally stood on six pillars. It was erected by Charles Wedderburn (ante, p. 325) to his first wife, who d. 1789, and he had the inscription given below, but now obliterated, placed on it. When he died, in 1829, he was (says J.W.) buried in the same grave, but nothing was added to the tomb. The inscription ran thus :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ANN READ
DAUGHTER OF JOHN READ, ESQ., OF CAIRNEY,
WIFE OF CHARLES WEDDERBURN, ESQ., OF
PEARSIE. MARRIED SEPTEMBER 11TH 1787,
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1789.

Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear,
Take that best gift which Heaven so lately gave.
She died. Does Youth, does Beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breast alarm?
Speak, dearest Anna, breathe a strain divine,
Even from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.

Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee,
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love;
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die
('Twas even to thee), yet the dread path once trod,
Heaven lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.[1]

(6) Tomb of John Wedderburn of Idvies, erected by his wife Margaret Balfour. See ante, p. 249. (No. 736 in the 1834 Survey).

A plain slab, now lying on the ground, but formally erected on six pillars. It once bore this inscription, now quite obliterated—

I.M. JOANNIS WEDDERBURNE M.D. EX FAMILIA DE BLACKNESS ORIUNDI VIRI ARTIS MEDICÆ PERITISSIMI COMIS ET AMABILIS OMNIBUS VIRTUTE ILLUSTRIS, MARGARITA BALFOUR VIDUA MÆSTISSIMA IN TESTIMONIUM VERI ERGA CONJUGEM AFFECTUS MONUMENTUM HOC EXTRUXIT. OBIIT 3 JULIJ 1751. ÆTATIS 72.

(7) Tomb of Lady Margaret Ogilvy, first wife of Sir John Wedderburn, sixth baronet of Blackness. See ante, p. 293. (No. 811 in 1834 Survey.)

This monument consists of a tall stone pillar standing on a large square pedestal raised on two steps. One side of the pedestal consists of a fine bas-relief by Schumacher, the tutor of Nollekens, a reproduction of which is given opposite. Below it is the inscription—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM DOMINÆ MARGARETÆ OGILVIE, SPONSÆ DOMINI JOANNIS WEDDERBURN DE BALINDEAN MILITIS BARONETTI, OBIIT DIE XXIII MARTII ANNO MDCCLXXV ÆTATIS SUÆ XXVII.

(8) Tomb of Sir John Wedderburn, d. 1803. (No. 811-2 in 1834 Survey.)

This is a plain free stone slab, engraved as follows :—

JOANNES WEDDERBURN DE BALINDEAN, SEXTUS MILES BARO. DE BLACKNESS, SUÆ GENTIS ORNAMENTUM ET NON DEGENER PRINCEPS. NAT. 21 FEB. 1729. OB. 13 JUNII 1803.

This stone was put over his father's grave by Colonel Alexander Wedderburn in 1835. (See ante, p. 293).

[1] These lines were written by William Mason in memory of his wife, Maria Mason (d. 1767), and are engraved on her tomb in Bristol Cathedral. The omission of two lines—the second and third—in the first verse accounts for the absence of rhymes to the first two in the Howff, and the words "dearest Anna" are instituted for "dead Maria" in the original, to suit the occasion. (See letter from C. H. Blake in the *Dundee Advertiser*, 12 Sept. 1893.)

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(9)[1] *Tomb of David Brisbane, d. 1752, son of Mr. James Brisbane and Matilda Wedderburn. See ante, pp. 215-16. (No. 724 in 1834 Survey.)*

Stone slab, now lying on the ground, but originally on six pillars.

The Brisbane arms—a cheveron between three martlets or cushions (?)[2]—are carved in a medallion at the top, and below was this inscription, no longer legible,

To David Brisbane of Bullion, Son of Jas Brisbane Advocate, By his father's side of the Brisbane family; by his mother's of the family of Wedderburn.

(10 and 11) These two small stones are marked J.W., and were put up by John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, but he gives no account of them or the reason for them.

There are also other monuments in the Howff connected with the family, or with members of it, who became the wives of Dundee citizens. These are as follows:—

(12) The Blackness aisle. (No. 1 in the 1834 Survey.)

This is a large stone building, built out from the old wall of the Howff. It is now in a decayed condition. There is nothing to indicate its original state except the word BLACKNESS, still legible. Places in the wall, where tablets must once have been inserted, are clearly visible. In A. C. Lamb's *Guide to Remarkable Monuments in "The Howff"* (1892), it is described as the "burial place of the Wedderburns, and now the property of the Hunters of Blackness," and the writer adds:—"An inscription, now obliterated, gave the date of erection as 1615." If this is so, the monument is anterior to the date (1642) at which the Wedderburns acquired Blackness,[3] and it must have first belonged to some other family, whether of Blackness or not does not appear. I have been able to find no instance of its use by the Wedderburns. The Hunters no doubt acquired it when they bought Blackness in 1741, and the keystone of the archway, under which one enters the monument, has a hunting horn, and the letters D.H. (David Hunter) carved on it. But the present owner of Blackness is unable to say if any members of his family are buried within its limits, and his agents also write me that they can give me no details in regard to it, but that it is Mr. Hunter's property.

(13) Tomb of Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Peter Clayhills. See ante, p. 119 (No. 819 in the 1834 Survey.)

This is now totally ruined, but J.W., in whose time some of the sculpture and inscription was still legible, has left a rough sketch and account of it, according to which the inscription, so far as it was then legible round the outer edge of the stone, ran as follows:—

. . . . Dormit Matrona omni virtute insignis Margareta Wedderburn conjunx viri probissimi Petri Clayhills. . . . .

while within the border was this further inscription in the upper part of the stone:—

. . . urbis . . . obiit die xx . . . tembris anno æræ Christianæ mdcxvii ætatis suæ 55.

which must refer to Margaret Wedderburn. In one portion were sculptured the Wedderburn and Clayhills arms, impaled, the latter being a bend sinister to dexter, charged with three buckles. The former is the usual coat, a cheveron between three roses. In the centre of the stone were two sculptured faces, and the letters P.C., M.W., and also the letters W.D. and E.D. The illustration opposite is from a rubbing from the stone taken in 1891. It shows, however, a good deal of work not described by J.W., *e.g.*, the initials W.W. and M.B., and the two figures above the arms.

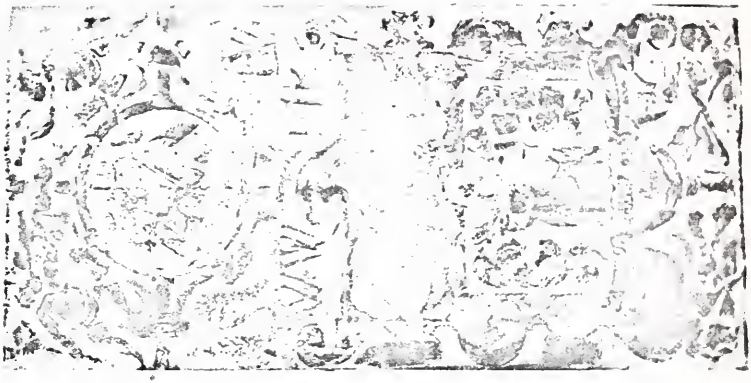
(14) Tomb of Katharine Wedderburn and her husband, William Duncan. See ante, p. 120 (No. 1213 in the 1834 Survey.)

This tomb is a sarcophagus with an arched lid, on either side of which is an inscription (see opposite).

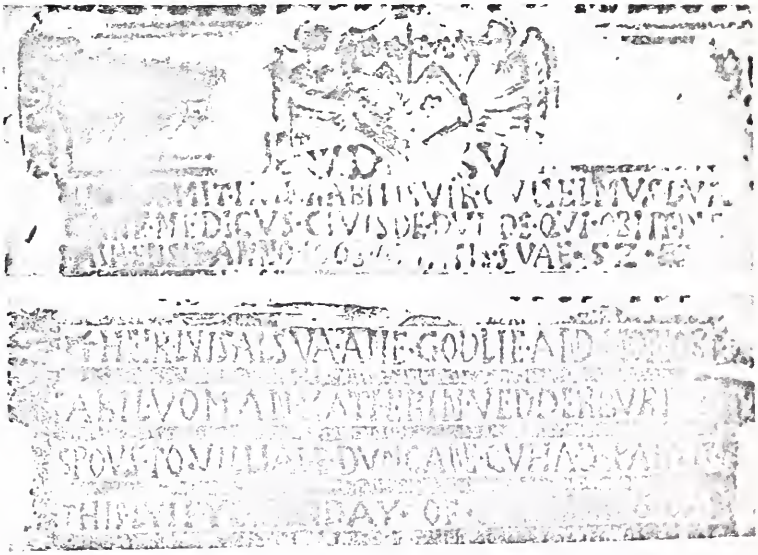
[1] Of these nine tombs, Nos. 810, 811, 811-2, 812, and 726 are named in the Howff book (Dundee charter room) as claimed by the Balindean family; Nos. 723, 724 and 725 as having no claimant; and No. 815 as claimed by two persons—Andrew Souter, blacksmith, and W. Ramsay, porter—on what ground it is difficult to imagine.

[2] J.W. in his printed volume gives the Brisbane arms as Sable a cheveron, cheque Or and Gules between three cushions, within a bordure. The bearings on the stone, however, look to me more like martlets, as stated ante, p. 216.

[3] See as to this date ante, p. 208.



TOMBSTONE OF MARGARET WEDDERBURN
AND PETER CLAYHILLS.



TOMBSTONE OF KATHARINE WEDDERBURN
AND WILLIAM DUNCAN.

(a) In the centre are the Duncan and Wedderburn arms impaled, the latter with a fleur-de-lys shown on the cheveron. Beneath these are the letters K.V., and beneath the former (a cheveron between two cinquefoils in chief and a hunting horn in base) the letters W.D. Below these arms runs—

HIC · DORMIT · HONORABILIS · VIR · GVLIELMVS DVNCANE · MEDICVS · CIVIS · DE · DVNDE · QVI · OBIIT · DIE . . . MAII · MENSIS · ANNO · 1608 · ÆTATIS · SVAE · 52.

(b) HEIR · LYIS · ALSVA · ANE · GODLIE · AND · HONORABIL · VOMAN · KATHERIN · VEDDERBVRN · SPOVS · TO · VILLIAME · DVNCANE · QVHA · DEPARTIT · THIS · LYIF · YE . . . DAY · OF . . . 16 . . 0.

The following mottoes were also once legible on the tomb, which is marred by the words, cut in modern letters to the left of the arms, "1213. Revised by James Neil of Woodhill,"

DISCITE AB EXEMPLO, MORTALES, DISCITE NOSTRO.
MORS SOLA FATETUR QUANTULA SUNT HOMINUM CORPUSCULA.[1]

In the next lair (1214), according to Mr. Millar, lies a son of Katherine Wedderburn and her husband, beneath a stone inscribed—

HEIR LYIS ANE GODLY HONEST MAN, JOHN DUNCAN, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDIE, WHO DIED THE 16 OF OCTOB. HIS AGE 4—. THE MEMORIAL OF THE JUST SHALL BE BLISED, BOT THE NAME OF THE WICKED SHALL ROOT" (*sic*).[1]

(15) Tomb of Elizabeth Wedderburn and her husband, Alexander Blyth. *See ante, p. 85.* *(No. 694 in the 1834 Survey).*

The inscription on this stone ran thus :—

HERE LYIS ALEXANDER BLYTH SHIPMASTER BORGES IN DUNDEE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE YE 4TH OF FEBRY 1624 OF HIS AGE 44 ; AND HIS SPOUSE ELIZABETH WEDDERBURN WHO DIED YE 24TH OF OCTOBER 1643, HER AGE 73.

HERE LYES GEORGE SMITH, CLOKEMAKER IN DUNDEE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 10 OF AUGUST 1719 AND OF HIS AGE 52.

This tomb is now much defaced. In the Book of the Howff it is claimed by the "heirs of Samuel Bell, Architect."

(16) One more sculptured mention of the name of Wedderburn must be pointed out before going to three comparatively modern monuments.

The old west wall of the Howff, part of which still stands, was built in 1602, and seems to have had a sort of cornice, one member of which was sculptured with inscriptions. On this cornice the words

IACOBVS WEDDERBURN DEC . .

are still legible, the last word being cut short by the once elaborate monument erected to Provost Duncan of Lundie in 1718.

These words mark the grave in the ground below of James Wedderburn, fourth son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, who d. 1644 (ante, p. 116). This is shown by an entry (D.C.B. 138) 1693, April 11, reciting leave given by the town council to Alexander Duncan of Lundie to bury "the deceist Anna Drummond his Ladie her corps

[1] *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, A. H. Millar 1887, p. 29, and see ante, p. 121, n. 1.

Part V. Chap. I. in that piece of wast ground on the W. side of the Howff betwixt the head roume of umquhile James W . sometime dean of Gild, at the West dyke of the Howff at the S. and West," and to put up a family monument thereon.[1]

There are three more modern inscriptions :—

(17-18) Tombs of the Grahams of Meathie and Balmuir. *See ante, p. 322.*

(a) *(No. 64/1 in 1834 Survey).*

HERE REST THE REMAINS OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM OF MEATHIE, ALSO OF HIS WIFE BARBARA FERGUSON, AND OF THEIR SON JAMES GRAHAM, WHO DIED ON THE 17TH OF AUGUST 1777 AGED 79 YEARS. ALSO HIS FIRST WIFE GRISEL WEDDERBURN, LIKEWISE HIS SECOND WIFE ISOBEL GUTHRIE, WHO DIED ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1780 AGED 68 YEARS.

THIS STONE IS ERECTED IN SACRED MEMORY OF THEIR SON JAMES GRAHAM OF BALMURE, WHO DIED ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST 1792 AGED 51. ALSO OF HIS WIFE ELIZABETH WEDDERBURN, WHO DIED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1825 AGED 79 YEARS.

[Claimed by Graham of Balmure.] Much defaced, 1891.

(b) *(No. 64/2 in 1834 Survey.)*

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ISABELLA GRAHAM, DAUGHTER OF JAMES GRAHAM, AND ELIZABETH WEDDERBURN, WHO DIED 21 AUGUST 1830 AGED 51 YEARS. ALSO THEIR DAUGHTER CATHARINE GRAHAM WHO DIED 27TH MARCH 1843, AGED 64. ALSO OF THEIR THIRD SON DAVID WEDDERBURN OF PEARSIE WHO DIED 25TH DECR 1858 AGED 74 YEARS.

[Still clear, 1891.]

(19) Tomb of Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Alexander Kay. (No. 825 in 1834 Survey.)

An upright stone—with on one side a coat of arms, bearing a bend-sinister, with an annulet in chief, and in base a sea-urchin holding in its mouth a key. Above the shield a flower for crest. Motto, "In Deo Solo Spes Mea."

On the other side of the stone is the inscription "1813 | Erected | by Alexander Kay | merchant in Dundee | and Margaret Wedderburn | his spouse | In memory of their four sons | who died in | Infancy. | Margaret Wedderburn | their mother | Died | 10th January 1821 | Aged 38 years." This is the tomb of Margaret Wedderburn, daughter of John Wedderburn of Camno and her sons. See ante, p. 224.

It remains to give some account of the restoration of the Wedderburn burying ground, which had, in 1891, fallen into grievous disorder.[2] On this matter being called to the attention of some members of the family, it was decided to issue the following circular :—

The Wedderburn Monuments in the Howff of Dundee.

Attention having been directed to the state of these monuments, it is desired to place before as many members of the family as possible the actual facts of the case.

1. The Howff of Dundee is one of the oldest burial grounds in Scotland. It was opened in 1562,[3] before which time it had been a monastery garden; and from then till 1850, when it was closed as a burying ground, it was the final restiog place of the principal inhabitants of the burgh.

Among the chief families already long established in and around Dundee, when the Howff was first used for burials, was that of the Wedderburns, and they continued for nearly two hundred years from that time to be more or less closely connected with the town. It is not too much to say that the history of Dundee from 1550 to 1716 is largely their history also. The records of the town are written by their hands, and one or other of them not only held every municipal office (that of town clerk becoming for a period hereditary amongst them), but constantly represented the burgh both in the Scottish Parliament and on special occasions. It would thus be surprising if the Howff did not contain monuments to them, some of which were once excellent examples of the sepulchral architecture of the time.

2. These monuments are grouped together in a space measuring about 30 by 15 or 20 feet. To give a list of all the persons buried in this ground would be to write the history of the family in Dundee for nearly three centuries. Some account may, however, be here given of the stones. The oldest of them, without doubt, is that known as the Kingennie stone, once a splendid monument. Beneath it lies Alexander (son of Robert) Wedderburn, whose appointment as town clerk in 1555 is still preserved among the Dundee archives. He died in 1585, two years after his wife Janet Mylu, who is buried in the same grave, once marked by a Latin inscription, which was thus done into English by their second son David in a MS. book (post, vol. ii., p. 164) still extant, and in his hand :—

"Twa quhome in lyve ane bed did keip, and death
In ane grave dois iuclude,
Till on ane day pairtakeris they be made
Of ane beatitude."

[1] See ante, p. 117, n. 4, where J.W.'s suggestion as to this inscription is dealt with.

[2] It should be noted that J.W. had many years ago (1835) proposed the restoration of the monuments to Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Colonel Alexander Wedderburn, but nothing was done. See S.W. 721 ; J.W. 4-10, 29, 32.

[3] This should have been 1564.

Their eldest son Alexander (b. 1561, d. 1626), of Kingennie,[1] who in 1582 married Helen Ramsay, is, with his wife, also buried there, as again is his son Alexander (b. 1583, d. 1637) and Magdalen Scrymgeour his wife, together with their son Alexander (b. 1861, d. 1683), who was sometime provost, and who, like his grandfather, married a Ramsay. The Wedderburn and Ramsay arms were quartered[2] on the huge granite slab, which, bordered with heraldic roses, bore also an inscription, of which records exist, but which is no more legible on the stone. Beneath this monument the Wedderburns of Kingennie and Wedderburn continued to be buried, down to the termination of the line in an heir female, Grizel Wedderburn of Wedderburn, upon whose death, in 1778, the representation of this liue was taken up by Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

Of similar importance, though never of any grandeur, is the Blackness monument, beneath which lies James Wedderburn (second son to Alexander Wedderburn and Helen Ramsay), common ancestor of all branches of the families of Blackness and Balindean, as well as of that of Gosford. He died in 1627, having married Mary Goldman, who is also buried here. The inscription on this monument, revised some hundred years ago, is still fairly legible, and records the burial beneath it of James Wedderburn's son, Sir Alexander (b. 1610, d. 1675), and his wife Matilda Fletcher; and, amongst others, Sir John Wedderburn, first Baronet of Blackness (b. 1641, d. 1707), and his wife; his brother James (b. 1649, d. 1696), and his wife Elizabeth Davidson; and their son, Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet (b. 1675, d. 1741), and his wife Katharin Scott, from whose three surviving sons—Sir John Wedderburn, executed in 1746, Robert of Pearsie, buried beneath this monument in 1788, and Thomas (d. 1766)—are sprung the various living members of the Blackness family to whom this paper is sent.[3]

On the other stones the inscriptions are much effaced, although fortunately they too are recorded in the MS. Book of the Howff, in the charter-room of Dundee. Among these monuments is the column, its pedestal enriched by a bas-relief by Schumacher, erected to his first wife, Lady Margaret Ogilvy, by Sir John Wedderburn, sixth baronet of Blackness, whose tomb, a plain freestone slab with an inscription, lies next to it, and who, dying in 1803, was the last member of the family buried in the Howff.[4]

3. These being the monuments, their present condition is certainly unworthy of those they commemorate, and hardly creditable to the existing members of the family.

The large Kingennie stone, which stood originally on carved pillars, is slipping off its few remaining supports, and beneath it is swept the débris from the other stones. Of these none now remain on their pillars, but are lying on or sinking into the earth. In a short time the Kingennie stone must also fall to the ground, when it will perhaps be broken up and carted away. Already the stones have been long lying flush with the ground, and have thus been worn by people standing on or walking over them, as well as by the weather.

4. It seems desirable that something should be done to render the burying-ground of the Wedderburns in Dundee at least decent and respectable. The position the family once occupied there is not forgotten, nor can it be while local historians continue to work upon its records. It is to be regretted that, unlike many other families with similar claims on them, the Wedderburns have had no care for their monuments in the Howff. The mere antiquity of the stones renders them worthy of attention, and it is to be hoped that something towards their preservation may at length be done.

In this view, the ground has already been inspected by Mr. Hutcheson, architect, of Dundee, who has made some suggestions as to what might be done. The stones have been left so long without care that the cost of putting them in order is greater than it otherwise would be, even when strict regard is had to doing, as cheaply as is consistent with durable work, no more than is suitable in the circumstances.

The work proposed by the architect may divided into two heads, viz: (1) Things essential, mainly in order to avoid further dilapidation; (2) additional work desirable, in order to make the monuments worthy records.

(1) *Essentials.*

These would include setting the stones in their true positions, and raising each on a brick foundation about nine inches high, so as to let the rain run off them. Other stones in the Howff so raised have worn well; and to replace the old stones on pillars would be far too costly. Under the same head would come the safety of the column monument, which threatens to fall, and generally the cleaning up of the stones and ground; and coating the stones with a chemical preservative against further decay. Allowance must also be made for fees to the authorities (which are fixed by order), and to the architect for his superintendence.

No restoration is included or proposed. It would be vain to recut inscriptions, which, owing to the fact that the stones lie on the ground, are liable to much readier decay than they would be if the stones stood upright.

Instead of recutting, it would be better to add some kind of inscription relating to all the monuments. Three of the sides of the base of the column monument are blank, and if small granite panels were inserted, a field would be provided for a short inscription. If this was of any length it would come under the second rather than the first head.

(2) *Additional work desirable, but not essential.*

It would be well to enclose the ground so as to prevent visitors to the Howff damaging the stones by walking over them or otherwise.

[1] The following note was here added in reference to the present work, at a time when I did not propose to do more than reprint an edition of J.W.'s MS. record:—"Some of the facts and dates given in this statement may be found in Burke, or in "The Genealogical Account of the Wedderburn Family," printed in 1824 by John Wedderburn (afterwards of Auchterhouse). This latter work is, however, both incomplete and full of errors, and an edition of a corrected and much enlarged MS. copy of it, made by its author in later years, is being prepared for publication by his grandson."

[2] This is inaccurate; the arms were shown on two separate shields. See post, p. 427.

[3] Some of these dates are now more accurately ascertained.

[4] "The last member of his own immediate family" would be more accurate, as Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, for instance, was buried here in 1829.

Part V. Chap. I.

Further, there is a proposal in regard to the Kingennie stone, which is worth consideration. It is suggested that this stone might not merely be set on a low brick foundation, but might be kept at its original height upon a new foundation of rough granite, the four sides of which, if polished, would provide a suitable field for a detailed inscription recording the names and dates of the principal members of the family buried in the ground. The most permanent form of lettering has been ascertained to be by cutting the letters into the stone and filling it with lead; but this method, though most durable, is not cheap. The panels of this monument would stand upright, so that they could not be walked over, nor could the rain rest on them. The position of the Kingennie stone, in the centre of the others, also renders it more suitable for representative treatment than the column monument, which is at one end of the ground.

As to cost, this must of course depend on what is done. Roughly, it may be said that about £100 will be needed to do all that is essential, while a further £50 or £60 would be necessary if all that some would wish done were carried out. As regards raising the money, two alternatives have been open. Of these the first was to present a cut-and-dried plan at a fixed cost, and to endeavour to raise the required amount. The other, which has seemed preferable, was, after roughly ascertaining what could be done, and at what cost, to raise as much as possible; and then to do all that the limits of the amount collected will allow. It has also seemed suitable to invite subscriptions under each of the two heads named; although, as it may be necessary to allocate the amounts differently in the end, it is hoped that subscribers, while indicating their views in this manner, will allow this without special application to them.

Lastly, in sending out this statement to members of the family, or of other families closely allied to it, it is not desired to press for unwilling subscriptions. It has seemed only courteous to give all not only an opportunity of subscribing something, however small, to the fund, but exact information as to what it is proposed to do. In this view copies of this paper will be gladly sent to any one connected with the family, who will be good enough to apply for them.

Subscriptions may be forwarded either to Alexander Wedderburn, 47, Cadogan Place, S.W., who has verified the facts stated in this paper, and will give any further information that may be desired, or to either of us. They will, however, owing to our absence abroad during the next few weeks, be more quickly acknowledged if sent direct to him.

(*Signed*) HENRY SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN,
Birkhill, Cupar, Fife.
WILLIAM WEDDERBURN,
Meredith, Gloucester.

The following list of subscribers was issued later:—

PRESERVATION OF WEDDERBURN MONUMENTS IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE.

Note.

The following is a list of subscriptions received or promised up to date on account of the fund for the preservation, etc., of the Wedderburn Monuments in the Howff of Dundee. The list will be closed on June 15th, with a view to the work being begun. It will be observed that only £30 is now needed to carry out the complete scheme.

May 15th, 1892.

	Essentials. £ s. d.	Additionals. £ s. d.
Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Meredith, Gloucester ...	10 0 0	5 0 0
Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Birkhill, Fife ...	10 0 0	5 0 0
Mrs. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Haines Hill, Twyford ...	10 0 0	— — —
Mrs. Gillespie, 29, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
James Carnegie, Stronvar, Fife	2 10 0	2 10 0
General Hope, Inveresk Lodge, Inveresk	1 10 0	1 0 0
Mrs. Hope ,, ,, ,, ...	4 0 0	1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Kimbury House, Gloucester ...	1 0 0	0 10 0
Colonel Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy	1 0 0	— — —
Colonel James Wedderburn-Ogilvy	2 0 0	— — —
Lady Blachford, Woodhouse, Chudleigh, S. Devon ...	2 0 0	— — —
The Misses Colvile, S. Andrew's, Lustleigh, S. Devon ...	1 0 0	— — —
A. Wedderburn-Maxwell, Glenlair, Dalbeattie ...	2 0 0	1 0 0
H. G. Wedderburn, High Court, Madras	2 10 0	2 10 0
F. E. K. Wedderburn, Guntur, Madras	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mrs. Cannan, 43, St. Giles, Oxford	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mrs. Hugh Blackburn, Roshven, Moidart	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mrs. Kirkland	2 0 0	— — —
Alexander Wedderburn, 47, Cadogan Place, S.W. ...	10 0 0	5 0 0
Mrs. J. A. Wedderburn, 76, Cadogan Place, S.W. ...	1 1 0	1 1 0
Patrick Stirling (of Kippendavie), Kippenross, Dunblane ...	3 3 0	2 2 0
Jean Wedderburn Stirling	3 0 0	— — —
J. M. Morries Stirling, Gogar House, Stirling ...	2 10 0	— — —
Mrs. Morries Stirling ,, ,, ,, ...	2 10 0	— — —
A. Maclagan-Wedderburn, Pearsie, Forfar ...	2 10 0	2 10 0
J. R. Maclagan-Wedderburn, 3, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh	1 11 6	1 11 6
Hon. Charles and Lady Isabella Hope, S. Mary's Isle ...	10 0 0	5 0 0
Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston, N.B. ...	2 10 0	2 10 0
Thomas Hope (of Bridge Castle)	3 3 0	— — —
Mrs. Hamilton-Ogilvy (of Belhaven and Dirleton) ...	2 10 0	2 10 0

The above remained the complete list of subscriptions, and with the amount so subscribed (£141 13s.) the work of setting the ground in order was undertaken, after obtaining the necessary but readily accorded permission from the Town Council of Dundee. The following account of what was done is taken from an article on the subject, which appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 11 Sept. 1893:—"As the stones were nearly all beyond the hope of restoration, it was deemed most advisable to make arrangements merely to prevent their sinking beneath the surface and becoming defaced by overgrowing vegetation, and to erect a central stone with inscription declaring briefly the names of those buried there. Accordingly a trench was dug around the Wedderburn burying-place, and a strong foundation was laid, upon which a low coping has been built to mark off the bounds of the lairs. The coping forms an oblong enclosure, the eastern side of it being carried out so as to partly surround the pillar already referred to. The principal slab, which once bore an inscription (now quite illegible) to the memory of the Wedderburns of Kingennie,[1] has been raised on a substructure of sarcophagus shape, made of Peterhead granite in the style of the finest Howff monuments of its period. On the polished granite panels in the four sides of this structure the following inscriptions have been graven—

(*West Panel*)
HERE REST
MANY OF THE HOUSE OF
WEDDERBURN
LONG EMINENT IN THIS BURGH
AMONG THEM THOSE
NAMED ON THIS MONUMENT
WHICH THEIR DESCENDANTS
RESTORED AND REBUILT
1893.

(*South Panel*)
NON DEGENER
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN TOWN CLERK, 1557, D. 1585.
HIS SON ALEXANDER OF KYNGANY, B. 1561. D. 1626.
HIS SON ALEXANDER, B. 1583. D. 1637.
M. 1612 MAGDALEN SCRYMGEOUR
THEIR SON ALEXANDER OF EASTER POWRIE SOMETIME PROVOST B. 1615 D. 1683
HIS SON ALEXANDER B. 1643, D. 1692.
AND HIS SON
ALEXANDER OF WEDDERBURN B. 1666, D. 1713
WHOSE SOLE SURVIVING CHILD
GRIZEL WEDDERBURN OF WEDDERBURN
B. 1705. D. 1778.

(*North Panel*)
JAMES SECOND SON TO ALEXANDER OF KYNGANY
B. 1589 D. 1627
M. MARGARET GOLDMAN
THEIR SON SIR ALEXANDER OF BLACKNESS KNT B. 1610, D. 1676.
M. MATILDA FLETCHER
THEIR SONS JOHN, FIRST BARONET OF BLACKNESS, B. 1641 D. 1707
AND JAMES B. 1649 D. 1696.
M. ELIZABETH DAVIDSON
THEIR SON SIR ALEXANDER FOURTH BARONET B. 1675. D. 1744
M. KATHARIN SCOTT
AND THEIR SECOND SON ROBERT OF PEARSIE B. 1708. D. 1786
AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS

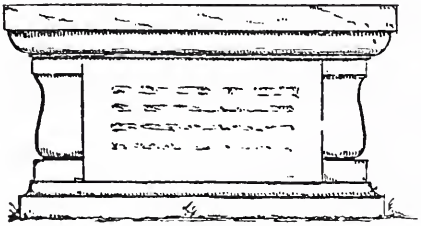
(*East Panel*)
LADY MARGARET OGILVY
B. 1748 D. 1775.
FIRST WIFE OF
SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN
OF BALINDEAN
SIXTH BARONET, B. 1729, D. 1803.
SON OF SIR JOHN,
B. 1704. D. ON KENNINGTON COMMON, 1746.
PRO REGE ET PATRIA.[2]

[1] This is not quite accurate. The inscription was, it is said, originally to Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie, and later to his grandson of Easter Powrie. See ante, pp. 412-13.

[2] This is not a family motto, but was added to the panel in allusion to the circumstances of Sir John's death and his connection with the '45

Part V. Chap. I.

"In commending (continues the *Advertiser*) the members of the Wedderburn family for their successful effort to preserve the memory of their ancestors, we cannot forbear expressing the hope that others will be induced thereby to fulfil a similar duty to other illustrious men whose tombs have been suffered to fall into decay. . . . The noble example which the Wedderburns have set should stimulate others to follow in their footsteps."



THE WEDDERBURN MONUMENT
1892.

PART V.

CHAPTER II.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE FAMILY.

I propose in this chapter to put together the evidence which I have collected in regard to the armorial bearings of the family. This is of two kinds, viz. (*a*) the representation of the arms on impressions of old seals, sculptured stones, signet rings, etc., and (*b*) the documentary evidence provided by records of the family arms in old heraldic MS., or, later, in the matriculations of the Lyon College.

I shall begin by one catalogue of both these classes of evidence, arranged together in order of date, from which we shall be able, I think, to draw some definite conclusions as to various matters arising in connection with the subject.

(1) The seal of Walter de Wedderburn, 1296.

This is appended to the still extant Ragman Roll, dated in 1296, when, in common with numerous nobles and lesser barons, Walter de Wedderburn swore fealty to Edward I. It consists of a star of seven rays, and is lettered S' WALTI DE WED'BVRN.[1]

This, it will be at once noticed, bears no resemblance to the shield which was certainly that of the Forfarshire family at an early date (1464), and, if there was no other evidence, it would militate against the tradition of a close connection between the Berwickshire and the Forfarshire house. The next earliest seal known to me, however, whilst it leaves unexplained the difference between the arms of Walter de Wedderburn and all those borne by persons of the name in later years, establishes at once, so far as heraldic evidence can do so, a connection between the Wedderburns in Berwickshire in the fourteenth century and the Wedderburns whom we soon after find flourishing in Dundee. This is

(2) The seal of John de Wedderburn, 1364.

This is appended to an inquisition dated at Boukyl on the vigil of S. Thomas (20 Dec.) 1364, which is among the Coldingham charters, of which an inventory is given in Raine's *North Durham* (App., p. 108). The document is quoted in the Introduction to this volume, but here we are only concerned with the seal of John de Wederburne, one of the members of the inquisition. This is reproduced in Raine's book (Woodcut, No. DCXX.), and shows a cheveron engrailed between three cinquefoils or roses pierced, with the letters SIG . . . WEDDIBURN still legible on the unbroken portion of the edge of the seal. The annexed cut is from a very slight tracing of the illustration in *North Durham*, but sufficiently gives the general character of the seal, which thus differs, as we shall see, from the arms of the Dundee family in 1464 only by reason of the cheveron being engrailed—a difference which may be due to the cadetcy of John de Wedderburn and personal to him and his direct descendants, if any.[2]

(3) The seal of David Wedderburn, 1464.

This is the earliest example of the arms of the Forfarshire house, known to have been now borne by them without substantial differences for over four hundred years, and no doubt in fact for a much longer period. It is attached to a document in the Wedderburn charter chest (S.W. 1), which must have come into the possession of the family in

[1] See *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, London.* Ed. by Joseph Bain, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, 1884. Vol. ii., pp. 201 and 547. Appendix of Uncatalogued Seals (attached to the Ragman Roll). Tray ii., No. 272, 21st string. The above account of the seal of Walter of Wedderburn is taken from this volume. I have not examined the original seal. The roll is quoted in the Introduction.

[2] The piercing of the cinquefoils is not, I think, due to intentional difference, but to the taste of the herald who designed the seal.

Part I. Chap. II.

1600 as one of the "evidents" or titles of the lands of Kingennie. This document is a small parchment retour of the inquest held at Kyrymoir (Kirriemuir) 16 April 1464, before nine fourteen persons of importance, including a David Wedderburn, for the declaring of Marjorie de Strazawquhyn heir to her late sister Elizabeth in the lands of Kingennie and Carntoun in the barony of Athebetoun, within the regality of Kyrymoir, etc. Only three seals remain affixed to the document, and all three are much defaced,[1] but of them that of David Wedderburne, though much broken, shows clearly the arms—a cheveron between three cinquefoils—while the letters VRN are, I think, just decipherable. Of this seal I had an accurate sketch made, and of this a photographic reproduction is given here. The arms may be clearly seen, but the letters have not come out.

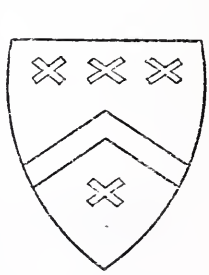
SEAL OF DAVID WEDDERBURN, 1464.

(4) The arms of Wedderburn of that ilk, 1502.

These are given in a list of blazons, recorded in various collections of originals or copies, preserved in the Lyon Office in Edinburgh, which has been supplied to me by Mr. J. Balfour Paul, the Lyon King-at-arms. In two of these collections the arms of "Wedderburn de eodem"—of that ilk—are given thus:—

(*a*) 1502. "Argent, a cheveron between three saltires couped in chief and one in base, gules" (See copy of the MS. of Sir James Balfour, circ. 1630-54, in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull, p. 20).

(*b*) Undated. "Or, a cheveron gules between four salteurs of the second" (See copy of Sir James Balfour's alphabetical list of Scottish surnames and arms in the Advocates' library.) This does not precisely fix the position of the salteurs, but no doubt means the same as the first, viz., three in chief and one in base as shown here.[2]



Both these blazons are equally puzzling. Neither of them specify the place where the family designed "de eodem" in 1502 was located. It can hardly have been Berwickshire for not only had the lands of Wedderburn there been long in possession of the Homes, but the arms borne by both Walter de Wedderburn in 1296 and John de Wedderburn in 1364 differ altogether from these blazons. Nor can it well be Forfarshire, not only because of an equally complete difference in the arms, but because the family there were not designed "of that ilk" till 1708. There was, no doubt, a family of the name in Aberdeenshire at an early date (see post, Part vi.), and there were some lands of Wedderburn in that county in 1600 (R.H. 1-7), but these then belonged to Gordons and Keiths, and there is nothing to show that they were ever owned by Wedderburns. On the contrary it is far more likely that the Wedderburns in Aberdeen came north from Forfar. Unfortunately I have found no examples of the armorial bearings of the north country Wedderburns, so that I cannot by that means either connect them with the Forfarshire family or treat them as an independent one. Thus all that can be done is to record these blazons, and leave others to solve the difficulty, either by fresh discovery or by suggesting some error in Balfour's MSS.

[1] The other two are (*a*) the seal of John Wischard of Logy, or of David Wischard, for both are on the inquest. The arms are much defaced, but the word Vischart is quite clear, together with a letter O, probably the second letter of Johannes. (*b*) the seal of David Rossy of that ilk, on which the arms are indistinguishable, but the letters SIGILL' DAVIDIS ROS . . . quite clear.

[2] I have not indicated the tinctures in this sketch.

(5) The seal of Robert Wedderburn, 1547.

This is attached to a charter (S.W. 12), dated 1 April 1547, by which Robert (son of James) Wedderburn (ante, p. 71) alienated certain property in Dundee to his namesake, Robert Wedderburn, grandfather of the first Wedderburn of Kingennie. This seal, which is in quite perfect condition, is reproduced here from a woodcut made from the original impression. It will be noticed that, like that of David Wedderburn, it shows no tinctures, but this is, I believe, the case with most early seals. As in the seal of David Wedderburn, the charges are clearly cinquefoils and not roses,[1] and the cheveron does not, as it does at a later period, bear any fleur-de-lys charged upon it.

THE SEAL OF ROBERT WEDDERBURN
1547.

(6) Signet ring engraved with the arms of "P.W. 1571."

This ring is of foreign and probably Venetian make. It is of engraved glass, with the charges shown in gold under the glass. The representation of it given here is reproduced from the engraving in J.W.'s printed memoir. It was formerly long in the possession of the family of Henry Wedderburn of Gosford (ante, p. 385), the widower of whose daughter (Captain Murray) gave it to Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie. By him it was given to J.W., and descended to his eldest son, by whom it was worn, and, unfortunately, broken. J.W. suggests that it belonged to Peter Wedderburn, brother of the first Kingennie, but if so the date and his initials must have put on at a very early age, as he cannot have been more than six or seven years old in 1571. More probably it belonged to his uncle Peter, who m. Margaret Kinloch (ante, p. 96), or to Patrick Wedderburn, son of Alexander W. and Isobel Anderson (see ante, p. 77).

[1] A cinquefoil and rose are really distinct, the former being like a clover or strawberry leaf, the *fraise* of the Frasers), while the latter should be barbed "vert" and seeded "or." In careless drawing, however, they are apt to be confused, and there is a tendency to elaborate the cinquefoil into the rose.

Part V. Chap. II.

(7) Signet ring engraved with the arms and "J. W. 1580."

This ring which is of fine gold, very heavy and apparently of foreign manufacture, was found in Ireland, in 1822, on the spot where the battle of the Boyne was fought (1690), and was given by Mr. Farrell of Dublin to James Wedderburn, Solicitor General for Scotland, and passing to his daughter, Mrs. Peter Blackburn (ante, p. 314), is now at Killearn. It is impossible to trace it to any particular John or James Wedderburn, though J.W. mentions a tradition of a Wedderburn, known as the Knight of Arles, having been among King James' troops and slain at the Battle of the Boyne, as repeated to him by Colonel Alexander Wedderburn (ante, p. 295) in 1823, without, however, any statement of authority for it. Others have suggested that the ring had descended to Sir John Wedderburn, the third baronet, and was lost by him when with his regiment in Ireland, where he died in 1723. The representation of it given here is again from the engraving in J.W.'s printed memoir, which is not, however, an accurate reproduction of the charges on the ring, the peculiarity of the bearings on which is that the cheveron is shown dotted "or," a distinction which also marks the arms engraved on the silver cups left by Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford to the church of Aberlady (ante, p. 136), but is not, I believe, good heraldry, in which "or" on "argent" is not admissible.

(8) The tombstone of Grissell Wedderburn, d. 1572, wife of James Anderson, d. 1584.

An illustration of this characteristic and well-preserved piece of sculpture, which lies in the Howff of Dundee, will be found opp. p. 412 of this volume, together with a detailed account of the stone. It shows the impaled arms of the two spouses. Those of Grissell Wedderburn show the cheveron between three cinquefoils, an ornament also largely used in the frame of the centre panel. The most noteworthy feature, however, in the arms is the fleur-de-lys charged on the cheveron, though this is hardly visible in the illustration. This charge now becomes common for a time in the arms of the Dundee family, 1600-50, and, while it appears to have been disused by the Kingennie and Blackness branches, was continued by the Gosford branch as late as the time of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough (see below, No. 26).

I have not been able to ascertain the ground of its addition to the family shield. In England, of course, it is a mark of cadency signifying the sixth son, but these marks were not in common use at this period in Scottish heraldry, which preferred a change of tincture or the addition of a bordure to the shield.

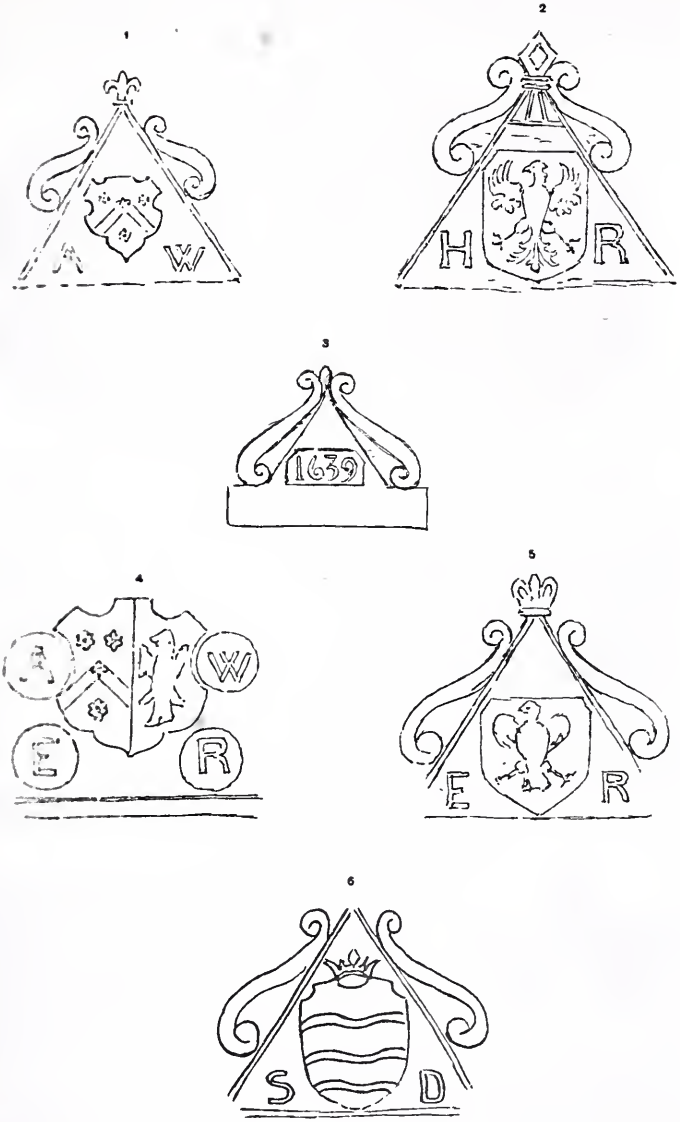
(9) Seal of David Wedderburn of the Compt Buik, 1598.

This is reproduced from a sketch made of the original seal, which is attached to a charter in the Dundee charter room, dated 4 Oct. 1598. The David Wedderburn whose name appears on the border of the seal is, I think, the author of the *Compt Buik*, and younger brother of Kingennie (ante, p. 106). It is noteworthy that here the charges are distinctly more in the form of roses than of cinquefoils, and that there is no fleur-de-lys charged in the cheveron.

SEAL OF DAVID WEDDERBURN, 1598.

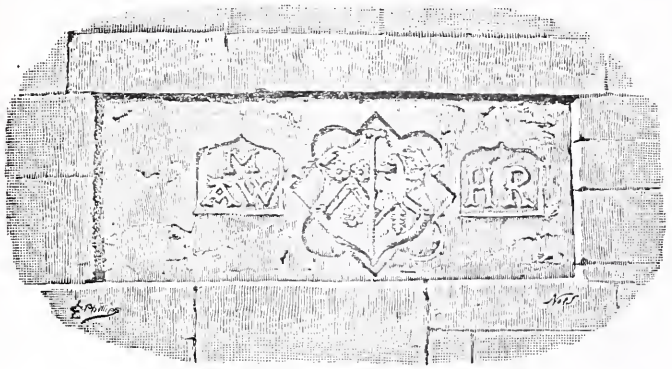
(10) Sculptured stone, bearing the impaled arms of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and his wife, Helen Ramsay, circa 1590—1600.

This stone was originally part of a fireplace in the old town house of Alexander Wedderburn in the Nethergait of Dundee. The fleur-de-lys already mentioned as occasionally charged on the cheveron is here very distinct. When some years back the old house was pulled down and rebuilt, the stone was set in the outside wall of the new house, on the side



SCULPTURED STONES AT KINGENNIE

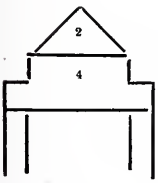
fronting a narrow "wynd" or passage. The engraving here given is from a drawing I had made of it by Mr. C. L. Phillips, a Dundee artist, in 1892. The letters "M.A.W." stand, of course, for "Magister Alexander Wedderburn," while the initials "H.R." are those of his wife. The actual size of the stone is 49½ ins by 18 ins. The exact date of the sculpture cannot be fixed. It must have been between 1582 (the date of his marriage) and 1626 (that of his death), and is probably about 1596—1600.



ARMS OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN OF KINGENNIE AND HIS WIFE, HELEN RAMSAY, 1590—1600.

(11) *Sculptured Stones at Kingennie, 1600—1630.*

There are at Kingennie, co. Forfar, six sculptured stones which were originally in the old mansion house there, now long since demolished. The plate opposite gives a fair idea of each of these stones. Of these (1) gives the arms of old Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, who died 1626; (2) those of his wife, Helen Ramsay; (3) the date of the first marriage of their grandson, Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie and first of Easter Powrie; (4) his arms impaled with those of Elizabeth Ramsay, his first wife; (5) her arms; (6) the Drummond arms, with the initials "S D."[1] It will be noticed that the fleur-de-lys is charged on the cheveron in both sculptures of the Wedderburn arms.



Of these stones No. 4 originally formed part of a large fireplace, the sides and lintel of which have been re-erected as the doorway to the back entrance of the factor's modern dwelling. No. 2 was formerly over the entrance to the old kitchen, and has now been set above No. 4, while the others, No. 1, 3, 5 and 6, are set in the walls of the farm stedding.

(12) *The Kingennie Monument 1626-83.*[2]

J.W. says that this was originally the tombstone of Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie, and that though the inscription on it was worn out and a fresh one substituted on the death of his grandson, Easter Powrie, in 1683, the Wedderburn and Ramsay arms were then left as originally sculptured (see ante, pp. 412-13). This may be so, but J.W. gives no authority for his statement, and I do not know that he was a competent judge of the dates of such sculptures. He gives this engraving "from the monument," but here again one cannot rely on its being an accurate representation, either in the absence of the

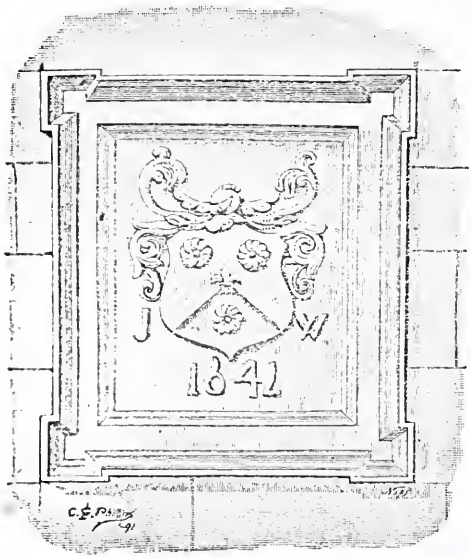
[1] See S.W. 185 for a suggestion of connection between the lands of Kingennie and the Drummonds. I have not, however, pursued any researches into this matter.

[2] See also ante, pp. 416-17, for an account of the tombstones of Kingennie's sister Margaret (m. Peter Clayhills) and Katharine (m. William Duncan), whose arms, impaled with those of their husbands, are there shown.

fleur-de-lys from the cheveron or in the substitution of roses for cinquefoils. Presumably it is correct in giving the two shields surmounted by the eagle's head, in which case it provides the first example I have found of the use of that crest by the family. Nothing whatever now remains on the stone.

(13) Sculptured stone set in the house of James Wedderburn (d. 1644) in the Overgait of Dundee, 1642.

This is a stone panel as shown in the illustration, which has been engraved from a drawing made for me from the original stone by Mr. Phillips. The form of the roses, though peculiar, is of no note, as when the house was rebuilt in about 1877 the stone was recut by someone evidently not acquainted with heraldry. The fleur-de-lys however, no doubt appeared in the cheveron in the original sculpture.



ARMS OF JAMES WEDDERBURN, D. 1644.

(14) Five blazons of the arms, 1624-60.

These are all from the collections at the Lyon College, mentioned above. They are:

(*a*) "Wedderburn. Gules, a cheveron between three roses argent." This is from a copy of an old MS. "Herald Book" (p. 2) in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull, somewhat later in date to Sir James Balfour's MS.

(*b*) "Wedderburn. Gules, a cheveron between three roses, argent." This is from a copy of James Pont's MS. (p. 164), also in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull, the date of which is said to be 1624-40.

(*c*) "Wedderburn of Easter Powrie. Argent, a cheveron between three roses, gules." From the same copy of Pont's MS. (p. 167). This, however, cannot be before 1662, as Easter Powrie was not acquired by Alexander Wedderburn (ante, p. 148) till that date.

(*d*) "Wedderburn. Gules, a cheveron between three cinquefoils, argent." This is from a copy of the MS. by Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, Bart (p. 61), in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull, circa 1640.

Of these *a*, *b*, and *d* reverse the tinctures of the shield now and for many years used by the family. This may be accounted for by the practice in Scottish heraldry of different

branches of one house altering the tinctures of the shield as a mark of cadency, or adding a bordure, instead of adding a charge such as a crescent or a mullet to their bearings. Such a change of tincture was certainly adopted by the Wedderburns of Gosford, who changed the tincture of the field from argent to ermine in view, no doubt, of Lord Gosford's position as a judge (see below, No. 24 *c*). The use of the cinquefoil instead of the later rose in *d* is of interest.

(*e*) Wedderburn. Argent, a cheveron between three roses gules. Painted in *Gentleman's Arms*, Lyon Office MS., p. 105. [No date, but after 1628].

(*16*) *Seal of John James Wedderburn in Moravia 1651.*

Impression of a seal attached to the letter of John James Wedderburn to Alexander W. of Kingennie dated 14 July 1651. See ante, p. 34. This is evidently from a signet ring. There is a device like a fleur-de-lys on the cheveron, but the impression is worn and the seal so small that it is not clear. For the same reasons the roses may be either roses or cinquefoils. No tinctures are indicated. The helmet is full face—a knight's helmet, and the crest seems to be a repetition of the design charged in the cheveron, with the letters H (Herr ?) I... W either side of it.

(*17*) *Seal of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 1659.*

This is reproduced from the engraving in J.W.'s printed memoir of the impression of the seal attached to the letter of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford (Lord Gosford of Session), dated 20 Feb. 1666 (ante, p. 367). It is no doubt from his signet ring, and is a very distinct impression, though no tinctures are indicated. There is a fleur-de-lys on the chevron, and roses, not cinquefoils, are used. The helmet is an esquire's helmet, so that the ring is older than 1660-62, when Sir Peter was knighted (ante, p. 364, n. 2), and above it is the eagle's head.[1]

(*18*) *Arms of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, ob. 1679.*

These are engraved on the cups left to Aberlady Church by Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, who died in 1679. See ante, p. 136. Here the fleur-de-lys again appears on the cheveron, the tincture of which is, as I have already noted (ante, No. 7), indicated "or"; the roses are clearly roses; and the crest, an eagle's head. The helmet is shown in profile, and not full front, as it should be above a knight's shield.

(*19*) *Seal of Sir Alexander of Blackness, Knt., circa. 1660.*

This is attached to many of the letters, 1710-18, from Alexander Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee (1696—1715), afterwards fourth baronet of Blackness, to George Seton of Mounie (see post, vol. ii., pp. 115 *seqq*; M.P. 6). This seal was, no doubt, that forming the signet ring of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., or of the first or second baronet, as it shows the helmet full face, and would not therefore have been so made for the writer of the letter at this time, as he did not succeed to the baronetcy till 1723.[2] It is very similar to the seal of Sir Peter of Gosford, especially in the style of the mantling, and I think, therefore, that it is of the same period and belonged to Sir Alexander, of Blackness, Knt., the father of the first baronet. It shows a crescent on the cheveron, the Blackness branch of the family being at that time the second branch in the male line. The crest, an eagle's head, is also distinctly shown.

(*20*) *Arms of John Wedderburn of Blackness, 1667.*

In the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Dundee*, by James Thomson (p. 10), it is recorded that on one of the pillars in the west wall of the South Kirk of Dundee, since destroyed by fire, there was formerly inscribed

MASTER JOHN WEDDERBURNE OF BLACKNESS, 1667,

with these arms

[1] No motto is added, and though in his engraving of Sir Peter's arms (post. p. 438) J.W. gives that of "Illæso lumine solem" below the shield, I have no evidence of its use by him, although Douglas gives it as the motto of the Gosford branch, and it was certainly used by Lord Loughborough. See ante, p. 400, n. 2.

[2] J.W., in his printed volume, describes it as "the seal of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, baronet of Blackness 1722," being under the impression that the third baronet died in 1721, and also not noticing his use of it during young Sir John's life.

Part V. Chap. II. "Argent, a cheveron between three Eagles' heads erased sable. Crest an Eagle's head. Motto Illegible."

I make no doubt that this is an error, and that the eagle's heads on the shield were really the usual roses, but that the whole thing being worn and indistinct, Thomson thought they were eagles' heads, and so deseribed them. Similarly the "sable" is, no doubt, inaccurate. Thomson does not say whether he means that they were heraldically indicated sable, or that they were in fact black. If the latter, either the gules may have turned black with age, or the whole design have been drawn in black on white.

We now come to the matriculations of the arms in the records of the Lyon College in 1673. These however, are not, it should be noted, grants of arms to the family, but registrations of the arms in fact already borne by the family at that date, made in pursuance of an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1672, requiring, under heavy penalties, that all arms then in use should be registered within a year, and enacting that all arms not so registered should be illegal. In pursuance of this enactment, Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie and Sir Alexander of Blackness both registered their arms, but Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, does not seem to have done so, although his arms are given, with an ermine field for differenee, in Fraser's *Funeral Escutcheons*, with reference, apparently, to his own funeral in 1679, and that of his grandson, Lord Chesterhall, in in 1756. The registered arms of Easter Powrie and Blackness give the same coat and crest, with different mottoes, and the addition of a crescent charged on the cheveron in the case of Blackness shield as a mark of cadeney.

(*21*)[1] *Arms of Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, matriculated in the Lyon College, 1673.*

"Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie bears Argent a cheveron betwixt three roses gules. Above ye shield ane helmet befiting his degree mantled gules doubled argent; next is placed on ane torse for his crest ane Eagle's head erased proper. The motto in ane escroll 'Non Degener.'" Lyon Register I. 222. Date circa 1673.

See also S.W. 457 for a letter from Easter Powrie in 1682, sealed with these arms and motto. The arms of Wedderburn of Easter Powrie are also given in Sir George Mackenzie's *Treatise on Heraldry* once as above and again with the addition, after "roses," of the words "barbed vert" (*Works* 1716, vol. ii., pp. 539, 612), which seem to be omitted by inadvertence from the Lyon Register.

(*22*) *Arms of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, matriculated in the Lyon College, 1673.*

"The right worshipfull Sr Andrew (*sic*—error for Alexander) Wedderburn of Blackness, bears Argent on a cheveron, betwixt three roses gules barbed vert, a crescent of the first. Above ye shield ane helmet befiting his degree mantled gules doubled argent; next is placed on ane torse for his crest ane eagle's head erased proper. The motto in ane escroll, 'Aquila non captat muscas.'" Lyon Register I. 222. Date circa 1673.

The original matriculation, dated 25 June 1673, and a copy of the blazon are among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 77, 1, 2). Some suggestion as to the occasion of the adoption of the motto seems to have been made at one time by J.W., but I do not know its nature (J.W. 116).

(*23*) *Arms of Sir John Wedderburn, first Baronet of Blackness, matriculated in the Lyon College, 1705.*

"Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, Baronet, bears Argent a cheveron betwixt three roses gules barbed vert and in chief two branches of Laurell disposed in Saltyre proper with the badge of Nova Scotia as baronet. Crest an Eagle's head erased proper. Motto 'Spernit pericula Virtus.'" Lyon Register I. 223. Dated in pencil, 18 April 1705.

An extracted copy of this matriculation is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 77, 4). It does not appear why on his creation as a baronet Sir John, who would, of course, inherit his father's arms, thought it necessary to re-matriculate his arms, with a new motto, and with the substitution, no doubt for difference, of "the two branches of laurel" in chief for the crescent charged on the cheveron. Perhaps he objected to this as a mark of cadency and, apparently, derogation from his chiefiainship of the Blackness family.

(*24*) *Three blazons of the arms of the Wedderburns of Kingennie, Blackness, and Gosford, "tricked" in "Fraser's Funeral Escutcheons" 1687—1724*

(*a*) "Wedderburn of Kingennie (spelt Kingeine and Kinkeney). Argent, on a cheveron between three roses gules, a crescent of the field."

[1] This and the next matriculation are given in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, with an error of Archibald for Alexander in No. 22. It may be of interest to note that Nisbet gives the arms of Blackadder of that ilk (a Berwickshire house) as "Azure, on a cheveron argent, three roses gules."

There is no ground for the introduction of the crescent into the shield of Kingennie, it being peculiar as a mark of cadency to that of Blackness.

(*b*) Wedderburn of Blackness. Three roses and the Nova Scotia badge in the centre, faintly tricked in pencil.

No supporters, crest or mottoes are given, none of these being ever noted by Fraser. This is, no doubt, an unfinished sketch, as no cheveron is shown and no tinctures indicated either by words or heraldic lines. The omission of the cheveron also occurs in an old engraving of the arms of Sir Alexander, the second baronet, among the Blackness Papers (Bl. frontispiece). See below, No. 26.

(*c*) Wedderburn of Gosford. Ermine, a cheveron between three roses, gules. The change of the tincture of the field has been noted above.

(*25*) *Arms of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet of Blackness, 1706-10.*

There is no record of any re-matriculation of arms by the second baronet, nor, of course, was any necessary. He seems, however, to have disused the "two branches of laurel" which his father had acquired, and to have added a motto of his own, "Consilio et cura," to that of his father.

More important, however, is the fact that it is now that we for the first time find supporters—two griffins—added to the Blackness shield, although no mention of them occurs in the 1705 matriculation of the arms of the first baronet of Blackness, or in any record of the arms now at the Lyon Office. There is, however, clear evidence of their use by Sir Alexander, who was head of the Blackness family, and whose adoption of them would thus be in conformity with Scotch heraldry, in which supporters were used, not only by peers but by heads of families, and were also at one time granted by the Lyon at his discretion.[1] The evidence consists of

(*a*) The old engraving of Sir Alexander's arms among the Blackness papers (Bl. frontispiece), of which an account is given post, vol. ii., p. 89.

(*b*) The following note in the hand of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean at the end of the *Genealogical Account of Lord Loughborough* (Bl. 81):—

"Extracted from books in possession of Mr. Frazer, seal-cutter, South Bridge, Edinburgh, 1796, by Sir John Wedderburn.

From Sir James Balfour. The arms of Wedderburn de eodem 1502:—'Or: a cheveron gules between four salteurs of the second.'

From James Pont, 1624. 'Wedderburn, gules, a cheveron between roses argent.'

Frazer, Ross Herauld. 'Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness bears Argent three roses gules, barbet proper; in the middle centry the badge of Nova Scotia, as Knight Baronet. Crest, Eagle's head proper. Motto on a scroll above. Spernit Pericula Virtus. Supported by two Gryphons.'"

Here the quotations from Balfour and Pont (ante, No. 4 *b*, 14 *b*) are correctly given, so that it may be presumed that that from Fraser is also accurate, in which case the addition of supporters and the total omission of the cheveron are remarkable, and suggest that Fraser followed the old engraving mentioned above.

(*c*) A letter (J.W. 63) in 1828 from Sir James Webster Wedderburn to J.W., in which he says:—"Mr. Hunter of Blackness has a very old Latin history of Scotland in his possession, with the full arms and supporters of 'Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness,' that is, the Cheveron etc. and the Griffins as supporters, but with two mottoes that I never heard of, viz, that over the crest (an eagle's head) 'Spernit pericula virtus,' and below the arms 'Consilio et cura.' This Sir Alexander must have been the second baronet, as the arms of Nova Scotia are placed in the corner of the shield."

(*26*) *The arms of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, 1782.*

These are blazoned in the margin of the pedigree recorded, 27 May 1782, at the Heralds' College, London, by Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, on his elevation to the peerage. (H.C.R.I., i.) They are, Argent, a cheveron gules, between three roses of the second, with a shield of pretence in the centre (Vert, on a bend wavy, three martlets). Above the shield is a baron's coronet, surmounting an eagle's head erased proper with the motto "Illæso lumine solem."[2]

[1] *e.g.*, To Sir James Webster-Wedderburn as chief of the Websters, although, as far as I know, he had not a drop of Webster blood in his veins! See post, pp. 432-33, No. 30.

[2] Thus the fleur-de-lys charged on the cheveron is not seen. It appears, however, in the Wedderburn arms as quartered by the second and later Earls of Rosslyn, and in Lord Loughborough's arms as shewn, together with those of other Chancellors, in the large south window of the hall of the Royal Courts of Justice. J.W. also gives it in his engraving of the first Earl's arms. See post, p. 438.

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The shield of pretence is no doubt that of his then wife, who was daughter and heiress of John Dawson of Morley, co. York. J.W. gives the bearings of the name Dawson as gules, three crosses patées, argent, but states no authority.

(*27*) *The arms of John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, 1799.*

These are blazoned on the pedigree recorded by him at the Heralds' College, London, 14 June 1799. (H.C.R., iii.) The Wedderburn shield as in the former pedigree, with the eagle's head and the motto "Non Degener" above it. On the shield is a shield of pretence, Vert, on a cheveron argent three mullets azure, between two garbs or sheaves of corn argent, banded gules, in chief, and a cock, with his wings raised, or, in base. This shield of pretence would seem to be for the arms of Bedward, John Wedderburn having married Mary Wisdom, daughter and heiress of George Bedward by Susannah, daughter and heiress of Robert Rutherford.[1]

(*28*) *The arms of Sir David Wedderburn of Balindean, 1803.*

On the pedigree recorded by him on his creation as a baronet of Great Britain, 11 Oct. 1803, his arms are blazoned Argent, a cheveron gules between three roses of the second. Above the shield for crest, an eagle's head proper. No mottoes are given, and no supporters.

There is also a note at the Heralds' College to the effect that the arms of David Wedderburn, Esq., have been duly registered there, but no record of such registration is now forthcoming (post, vol. ii., p. 528).

(*29*) *Arms of John Wedderburn, afterwards second baronet of Balindean, matriculated in the Lyon College, 1857. Lyon Reg., v. 101.*

John Wedderburn Esquire, late of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service at Bombay, now residing at Keith House in the county of Haddington, the immediate younger brother consanguinean of Sir David Wedderburn, sometime of Ballindean in the county of Perth, a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and heir presumptive to the said Baronetcy. The said John Wedderburn's paternal great great grandfather, Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness in the county of Forfar, Baronet (who purchased the said family estate from his second cousin, Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness,[2] Baronet, and in consequence of the said Sir John having died unmarried in Ireland in 1722[3] he likewise succeeded him in the baronetcy), was the son of James Wedderburn Esquire, Town Clerk of Dundee, who was the immediate surviving younger brother of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, first Baronet, created in 1704, which last Sir John was son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knight, whose arms are matriculated in this public Register of all arms and bearings in Scotland in or about 1673, but whose christian name is herein inserted "Sir Andrew" instead of Sir Alexander, all which circumstances were set forth in a petition[4] to the Lord Lyon; whereupon his Lordship, by an interlocutor of his Lordship's Depute dated the twentieth day of March current, granted warrant to matriculate of new in the said Public Register in the name of the petitioner the said John Wedderburn Esquire the following Ensigns Armorial as his proper arms in all time coming, vizt:—Argent, on a Cheveron betwixt three roses Gules, barbed Vert, a cresceut of the first, all within a bordure of the second for difference.[5] Above the shield is placed a Helmet befitting his Degree with a Mantling Gules doubled Argent and upon a Wreath of his Liveries is set for Crest an Eagle's head erased proper and in an Escroll over the same this motto "Non Degener," and also in an Escroll below the shield this motto "Aquila non captat muscas."

Matriculated of new the twenty-fourth day of March 1857.

Signed . James Lorimer . Jr.

(*30*) *Arms of Sir James Webster-Wedderburn Webster of Clapham, matriculated in the Lyon College, 1811 (see ante, p. 332). Lyon Reg., ii., 61.*

To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern. We, Thomas Robert, Earl of Kinnoull etc., Lord Lyon King at Arms, do hereby certify and declare that the Ensigns Armorial belonging and pertaining to Sir James Webster-Wedderburn K.B. of Clapham in the county of Surry eldest son of David Wedderburn, alias Webster of Shenley Hill in the county of Herts Esquire, who in obedience to the will of James Webster Esq[r] of Clapham aforesaid, his uncle, obtained His Majesty's Licence to assume the name of Webster; which David Wedderburn was third son of Robert second son of Sir Alexander

[1] J.W. gives these arms as "Argent, an orle gules, and in chief three martlets sable."

[2] This is an error; Sir John was not second cousin, but first cousin once removed to Sir Alexander; *i.e.*, he was son to Sir Alexander's first cousin.

[3] Quære—an error for 1723; see ante, p. 244.

[4] A copy of this petition is among Sir William Wedderburn's papers. The matriculation repeats all its recitals. The prayer of the petition is that the Lord Lyon will matriculate of new in the Lyon register in the name of the petitioner the said arms (of Sir Alexander of Blackness, 1673) with such difference as may be suitable and with the two mottoes "Non Degener" above the crest and "Aquila non captat muscas" below the shield.

[5] The cresceent and bordure are for cadency, the petitioner being second son of his father, and his brother Sir David being then alive.

Wedderburn of Blackness, Baronet, And which Sir James Webster Wedderburn K B. has also assumed the surname of Webster in virtue of the foresaid Royal Licence to David Wedderburn his father, and is married to the Right Honourable Lady Frances Caroline Annesley second daughter of Arthur Earl of Mount-Norris—Are matriculated in the public registers of the Lyon Office and are blazoned as on the margin thus viz: Quarterly, first and fourth Argent a Fess between three weavers shuttles, gules, tipped and furnished with quils of yarn, Or, for the surname of Webster; second and third Argent, a cheveron between three roses gules, for Wedderburn. Above the shield is placed an helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules, the doubling Argent, and on a wreath of his liveries is set for crest an Eagle's head erased proper, and in an escroll above the Crest this motto "In Deo Spero." On a compartment below the shield, on which is the motto "Non Degener," are placed for supporters (he being the chief of the Surname of Webster in Scotland, a surname at one time very numerous in the county of Forfar) on the dexter side a lion rampant, and on the sinister a stag proper, both of them collared gules, and thereto affixed a chain passing betweeu their forelegs and reflexed over their backs of the same, each of them holding in its mouth a thistle proper. Which armorial ensigns above blazoned We do hereby ratify confirm and assign to the said Sir James Webster Wedderburn and the heirs male of his body as their proper Arms and bearing in all times coming. In testimouy whereof these presents are subscribed by James Home of Linhouse Esquire our Deputy and the seal of our office is appended hereunto at Edinburgh this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven—Lyon Office Edin^{r} 4th Feb. 1811. This patent is duly entered in the records of the Lyon Office by me John Kerr, Herald, painter and keeper of records.—James Home, Lyon Depute.

(*31*) *Arms of Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell, matriculated in the Lyon College, 10 Dec. 1879.* See ante, p. 316, note 2. *Lyon Reg.*, x., 67.

This being the evidence in regard to the arms of the family, I proceed to sum up the result. Setting aside the arms—a seven rayed star—of Walter de Wedderburn in 1296 (ante, No. 1), the record in 1630-54 by Sir James Balfour of a family of Wedderburns of that ilk in 1502, bearing "Argent or Or, a cheveron Gules between four saltires of the second" (ante, No. 4), and the reversal of the tinctures to "Gules, a cheveron between three roses Argent," by him, James Pont, and Home of Polwart (ante, No. 14 *a b d*), the evidence is clear that from 1364 in both Berwickshire and Forfarshire the Wedderburns bore:—Argent, a cheveron gules between three cinquefoils or roses of the second.

It is true that in the earliest record of these arms (*ib.* No. 2) the cheveron is engrailed, and that in the first known examples of the shield as borne in Forfarshire, the charges are cinquefoils and not roses, but these are not material variations. The appearance at one period (1572—1642) of a fleur-de-lys on the cheveron, though a matter of interest, the reason for which I should like to have ascertained, is also a detail, and the charge was disused by both Kingennie and Blackness in 1673, though still retained by the Gosford branch. The addition of the crescent to the cheveron by Sir Alexander of Blackness and of the two branches of laurel saltyre-wise in chief by his son, Sir John, for difference, proved ultimately to be no longer necessary, when the male line of Kingennie and Easter Powrie became extinct, and the representative of Blackness became heir male of the senior branch of the family also, and as such succeeded under the Act of 1672 to the arms of that branch, and the same may be said of the "bordure and crescent" in the arms matriculated in 1857 by John Wedderburn, as in the following year he succeeded to those inherited by his half-brother, Sir David. Thus the present representative of the family, in male line, bears the ancient coat without any addition other than that of the badge of Ulster, which Sir David, of course, added to his shield on his creation as a baronet of Great Britain in 1803.

I have already (ante, No. 25) dealt with the evidence on which the use of supporters is justified, and as I need not add anything further here in regard to them, only the mottoes remain to be dealt with.

Before 1673 we have no record of any mottoes used in connection with the arms, although several of the members of the family connected with the law had used mottoes in connection with their notarial symbols. Thus, the father of Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie, used "Deum Time," and this or "Fear God" was the motto of the notarial symbol of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt.[1]

In the matriculations of the arms of Easter Powrie and Blackness, however, in 1673 the former has "Non Degener," and the latter "Aquila non captat muscas," and these are now the mottoes of the representative in male line of both families.

When either or both of them were first adopted does not appear, for although the matriculations of 1673 are records of the arms as then borne and not, as I have said, new

[1] See post, vol. ii., at p. 187.

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grants of arms, this may not apply to the mottoes, which in the case of Blackness at any rate, were varied by the first baronet, who substituted "Spernit pericula virtus" for that of his father, and by the second baronet who added that of "Consilio et cura" to the motto adopted by his father, Sir John. When in 1723 the male line of the first baronet failed, and the successor to the Blackness baronetcy inherited as heir male the arms of both his grandfather, Sir Alexander of Blackness, and of his uncle, Sir John, he had the right to bear both "Aquila non captat muscas" and "Spernit pericula virtus," and when, again in 1761, the male line of Easter Powrie became extinct, Sir John of Balindean had the right to bear the "Non Degener" of the senior line, and thus from that time his successors have used that motto above the crest, and "Aquila non captat muscas" below the shield, both by inheritance and since 1857 by express grant (ante, No. 29). The motto "Non Degener," which is, I believe, peculiar to the Wedderburns, has long been regarded as that representative of the house, and as such has been preferred to "Aquila non captat muscas" in the matriculations of arms granted to Sir James Webster Wedderburn in 1811, and of Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell in 1879 (ante, Nos. 30-31).

I give opposite a tabular pedigree showing the arms borne by or matriculated in favour of different members of the family at different times, and showing also those who are now entitled to bear these arms.[1] It is not generally known that since the Act of 1672 the right to bear arms in Scotland is a matter not of custom or of heraldic law, but of the law of the land, and that whereas in England all the male descendants of anyone to whom arms have been granted by patent or to whom arms were allowed at one or other of the Visitations are entitled to bear those arms (with necessary marks of cadency), in Scotland the right to bear arms descends precisely as the right to bear a title, limited to heirs male, does, and is confined to the heir male of some person who matriculated his arms pursuant to the Act.[2]

[1] In this list I have not included female lines, which quarter the Wedderburn arms. On the other hand I have included John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, in whom, when he entered up his pedigree in 1799, the Heralds' College recognized a right to bear arms, although I do not find that either he or his father ever matriculated their arms anew in Lyon Register. The effect of this recognition by the Heralds' College is doubtful, but it seems arguable that it amounted to a new English grant of arms.

[2] See the Act itself and the following statement in regard to it by "X." (Mr. Fox-Davies) in his papers "Arms and the Snob," No. v., published in *The Saturday Review*, 5 Dec. 1896. "The laws of arms and the qualifications to bear arms are far from being alike in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The very laws of the science are different in Scotland, so let us here consider the Northern kingdom first.

Arms in Scotland descend only to the eldest son or the heir male amongst the descendants of the grantee. The arms are heritable by females being heirs portioners or heirs of line, and transmitted as quarterings; but this brings up technical points hardly pertinent to the matter in hand. All younger sons and cadets of the family—even younger sons of the grantee himself—whilst inheriting the inherent gentility of the original creation, have no right to bear the arms unless and until they have been rematriculated in Lyon Register with such marks of cadency as Lyon King of Arms may deem necessary to indicate the relationship and the requirements of the particular case. This matriculated coat then descends to the heir male amongst the descendants of the person matriculating, his younger sons and the cadets of this branch being each in his turn required to rematriculate and have fresh difference marks added. The present Lyon Register was created by Act of Parliament in 1672, and the Act required, under heavy penalties, that all arms then in use should be registered within a year and a day. All others were declared to be illegal. So that to prove a right to bear arms in Scotland, it is necessary to show that you are the heir male of some person who registered arms in 1672, or who has since obtained a grant, or who has matriculated arms in Lyon Register. And I should like to point out that the law which required arms to be registered and which has placed upon younger sons the necessity of matriculating was not merely a canon of an art or an academic regulation of an artistic science, but a matter of common *Parliament-made law.*

In England and Ireland the scientific law is practically the same. In both countries the arms descend alike to *all male descendants* within the limitations of each particular patent. So that in England it is only necessary to prove legitimate male descent from some person to whom arms have been granted by patent or to whom arms were allowed at one or other of the Visitations.

The Visitations which occurred in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were perambulations, under the direct warrant and authority of the Crown, by the Officers of Arms throughout the kingdom. Everybody using arms, or in a position to use arms, was summoned to appear and substantiate a right to arms or else "disclaim" arms; and one of the three alternatives—(1) of proving a right by inheritance, etc.; (2) failing this, of then obtaining the right; or (3) failing these, of disclaiming—had to be adopted. And so that no injustice should be done the Officers of Arms directed that if any gentleman could prove his right to arms, and yet could not afford to pay the trivial fees charged for making the necessary record, *these fees were to be excused him.* The summoning practically devolved upon the local authorities, to whom it was a matter of personal knowledge as to what families used arms or were in a position to do so. The Officers of Arms on going into a county exhibited the King's Commission to the High Sheriff, who directed the Bailiff of each hundred to furnish the Officers of Arms with a list of all persons using arms, or calling themselves esquires or

Tabular Pedigree shewing the Armorial Bearings of various members of the family, 1296—1896.

Walter de Wedderburn, co. Berwick, 1296.
A seven-rayed star.

John de Wedderburn, co. Berwick, 1364.
A cheveron engrailed betweeu three roses or cinquefoils.

David Wedderburn, co. Forfar, 1464.
A cheveron between three cinquefoils.

Robert Wedderburn of Dundee, 1547.
A cheveron between three cinquefoils.

REPRODUCTION OF AN OLD SIGNET RING IN THE POSSESSION OF HENRY SCRYMGEOUR WEDDERBURN OF WEDDERBURN. (FROM J.W.'S PRINTED VOLUME.)

I. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. Old family documents, etc., show that he and his predecessors bore "a cheveron between three roses or cinquefoils." In his time the cheveron is charged with a fleur-de-lys.

II. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie.

II. *b.* James Wedderburn, d. 1627.

III. Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie. He matriculated his arms in Lyon Register in 1673 (ante, No. 21), "Argent, a cheveron between three roses, gules." Crest, "An eagle's head erased proper." Motto, "Non Degener." On the extinction of his male line in 1761 the male representation of it, with the right to the arms, devolved on Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean.

III. *b.* Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt. He matriculated his arms in Lyon Register in 1673 (ante, No. 22), "Argent, on a cheveron, between three roses, gules, barbed vert, a crescent of the first." Crest, "An eagle's head erased, proper." Motto, "Aquila non captat muscas."

IV. *a.* Sir John Wedderburn, first baronet of Blackness. He matriculated his arms anew in Lyon Register in 1705, "Argent, a cheveron betwixt three roses, gules, barbed vert, and in chief two branches of laurel disponed in saltyre proper." Crest, "An eagle's head erased, proper." Motto, "Spernit pericula virtus." (Ante, No. 23).

IV. *b.* James Wedderburn, d. 1696.

V. *b.* Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, who in 1723 became entitled to bear the arms of his grandfather, uncle, and cousin (III. *b*, IV. *a*, V. *a*).

V. *a.* [Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet of Blackness, used the same arms without the charge in chief, and added the motto "Consilio et Cura." He also carried supporters. His male line failed in 1723, when the representation devolved on his cousin, the fourth baronet.]

Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, d. 1746.

Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie.

Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra.

(Sir) John Wedderburn of Balindean, d. 1803.

James Wedderburn-Colvile.

David Wedderburn Webster.

John Wedderburn of Spring Garden. He entered up his pedigree at the Heralds' College, London, in 1799, showing blazoned on it Argent, a cheveron betwixt three roses gules. Crest, an eagle's head erased proper. Motto above crest, "Non Degener." His wife's arms are shown on a shield of pretence (ante, No. 27).

Sir David Wedderburn of Balindean, created a baronet of Great Britain 1803. He recorded his pedigree at the Heralds' College, London, in 1803, and on it are blazoned his arms, "Argent, a cheveron gules between three roses of the second." Crest, "An eagle's head proper." (Ante, No. 28). His male line failed.

Sir John Wedderburn (half brother of Sir David). He matriculated his arms in Lyon Register in 1857. "Argent, on a cheveron between three roses gules, barbed vert, a crescent of the first, all within a bordure of the second for difference. Crest, "An eagle's head erased proper. Mottoes over crest "Non Degener," below shield "Aquila non captat muscas" (Ante, No 29).

James Wedderburn, Solicitor General for Scotland, d. 1822.

Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell of Middlebie and Glenlair. Matriculated his arms quartered with those of Maxwell in 1879 (Ante, No. 31).

Sir James Webster Wedderburn, Knt. He matriculated his arms quartered with those of Webster in the Lyon Register in 1811 (Ante, No. 30).

Charles Webster Wedderburn.

Three sons living.

John Wedderburn.

Two sons living.

James Alexander Wedderburn.

One son living.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bt. Living 1898.

Part V. Chap. II.

I have already given, in the course of this chapter, reproductions of several of the copper-plates with which J.W.'s printed volume is illustrated.[1] Some further ones, which have not yet been given, are added here. J.W.'s heraldry, however, is not always accurate. Thus there is nothing to show that the Bishop of Dunblane ever bore the motto "Non Degener," and J.W.'s addition of a "mullet" to the shield is due to ignorance of his true parentage (see post, p. 438). Similarly the charging of the shields of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and others with labels and marks of cadency is wrong, both because the label is the mark of the eldest son during the life of his father and not of the head of a family, and because, in Scottish heraldry, marks of cadency are not to be assumed by the individual, but he is, on the contrary, required to rematriculate his arms in Lyon Register. Nor do I know why, in the case of his brother James, J.W. has omitted the motto over the crest and not quartered the Bedward as well as the Rutherford arms.[2] I repeat, however, these illustrations here without altering the plates, in order that this book may contain all that was of any value in J.W.'s printed volume. For a like reason I also add a list, in alphabetical order, of the armorial bearings of the several families allied to the surname of Wedderburn, which occupies the last twenty pages of J.W.'s book. But here, again, I give it only for what it is worth; I have not verified the information, and do not guarantee its accuracy.

List of Armorial bearings of allied families.[3]

AITON OR AYTON OF CORDOUR: Argent, a cross engrailed, cantoned with four roses, Gules. (An eminent family in Berwickshire, anno 1306, whose property in Ayton in that county devolved on an heiress after 1460, and was conveyed in marriage to George, second son to Alexander, Lord Home).

ANNESLEY: Paly, Argent and Azure, a bend, Gules.

BAILLIE OF LITTLEGILL: Azure, nine stars, three, three, two and one. (This is given as the arms of the Baillies of Lamington, from a cadet of which family the Baillies of Littlegill may have descended).

BALFOUR: Or, on a cheveron Sable, accompanied with three cinquefoils vert, an otter's head erased of the field.

BELSCHES OF INNERMAY: Arms not found.

BOUVERIE: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, an eagle spread, Or; 2nd and 3rd Gules, a bend, vair.

BRISBANE OF BULLION: Sable, a cheveron, chequé Or and Gules, between three cushions within a bordure. (See ante, p. 416, n. 2)

BROWN OF ELLIESTOUN: A cheveron between three fleurs-de-lys. (The tinctures are not given; and these arms are given as those of the name not of this particular family).

BRUCE OF FINGASK: Argent, a saltire and chief, Gules. (Here again these arms are given as those of the name of Bruce).

BRYDOES: Argent, three mullets Gules, two and one, on the sinister of a bend Azure and Gules, above as many mullets, Azure, one and two. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, proper, holding a mullet Argent.

CAMPBELL OF BALGIRSCHO: Gyronny of eight, Ermine and Gules, within a bordure engrailed of the second, charged with eight crescents Argent.

gentlemen. All upon the lists were summoned to attend. So thorough and searching were these Visitations that it is almost a matter of impossibility that any family using arms at that period should have been omitted from *all* the Visitations. I have frequently been told that such and such a family was omitted from the Visitations; but in every single case which I have investigated where arms are not duly noted in the Visitation Records proper I have found the families duly included amongst the 'disclaimers.'

Consequently, after the last General Visitation (1660—1687) England was overhauled, and it may safely be concluded that at that date the arms of all families not previously extinct had been formally enrolled. Since that date in England it has only been possible to obtain the right to arms by a formal grant. So that to prove a right to arms in England it is necessary to show legitimate male descent from some person to whom a grant of arms has been made, or to whom arms were allowed at one or other of the Visitations.

Ireland has never been overhauled with the thoroughness which characterized the English method. 'Troublous times' are alleged to account for the scanty Visitations; but a series of 'Funeral Certificates' largely fills up the void. But, in addition, Ulster King of Arms has the unique privilege of 'confirming' arms which it can be shown have had a certain continuous usage, even though no official warrant can be produced to substantiate their use. And a confirmation as far as legality goes, though much less expensive, carries equal weight with a formal grant. So that in Ireland to prove a right to arms it is necessary to show legitimate male descent from some person to whom arms were allowed at the Visitations, or on a Funeral Certificate, or to whom arms have been granted or confirmed."

[1] See ante, Nos. 6, 7, 12, 19, and for the signet of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, ante, opposite p. 367. The illustration of the '15 ring, ante, p. 284, is also from J.W.'s volume, where there is in all these cases lettering under the engraving, "From the original ring," etc., which I have sometimes omitted as unnecessary.

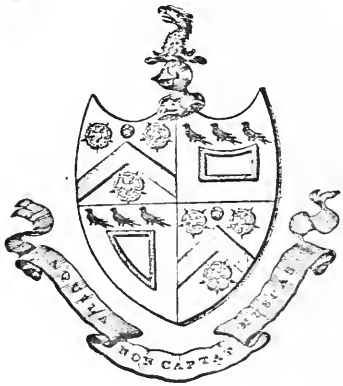
[2] See at the foot of the opposite page. Here the mullet on the crescent is meant to indicate the descent from Thomas, third son of Sir Alexander, the fourth baronet of Blackness, himself descended from the second son of old Kingennie.

[3] I have in some cases added J.W.'s note about the family in question. The reference to the name in the text of these volumes may be readily found by means of the index.

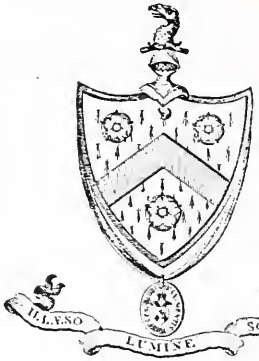
SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, BARONET, 1803.

HENRY WEDDERBURN OF WEDDERBURN, 1811.

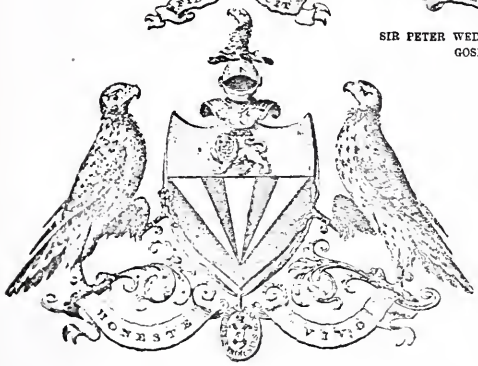
ANDREW COLVILE OF OCHILTREE, 1814.



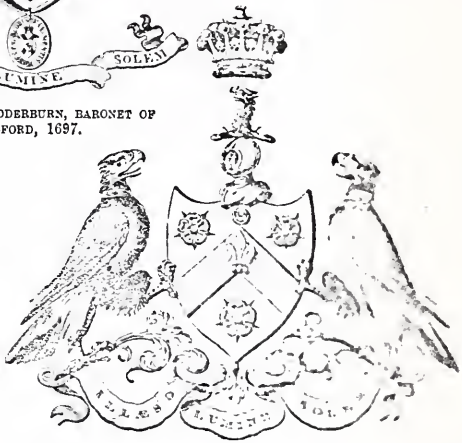
JAMES WEDDERBURN, 1821.



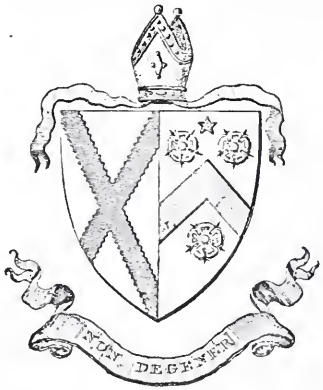
SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, BARONET OF GOSFORD, 1697.



SIR CHAS. HALKETT, BARONET, OF PITFIRRAN, 1793.



ALEXANDER, EARL OF ROSSLYN, 1801.



JAMES, LORD BISHOP OF DUNBLANE 1636.

CAMPBELL OF KETHICK: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gyronny of eight, Or and Sable; 2nd and 3rd Argent a galley Sable, sails furled up, flag and pinnets flying, and oars in action. Crest, a boar'shead couped, Or. Motto, "Ne obliviscaris."

CARNEGIE OF LEUGHLANDS: Or, an eagle displayed Azure; in his dexter talon a rose, slipped in pale, proper.

CARNEGIE OF PITARROW: Parted per pale, Or and Argent, an eagle displayed Azure, armed and beaked, Gules.

CARSTAIRS OF KILCONQUHAR: Or, a saltire and chief wavy, Gules. Crest, a sun going down. Motto, "Irrevocable." Supporters, two cranes, proper.

CATHCART: Azure, three cross crosslets, fitchés, issuing out of as many crescents, Argent, two and one; and in the collar point a man's heart, ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper. Crest, a hand, issuing out of a wreath, holding up a crescent, Argent. Motto, "I hope to speed."

CHATTERTON: Or, a lion's head, erased, Azure, between three mullets, Or.

CHEAP: Argent, three ears of wheat slipped Vert. Crest, a garb Or, branded Vert. Motto, "Ditat Virtus."

CLAYHILLS: Argent, on a bend (tincture erased), three buckles. (These are the arms on the tomb of Peter Clayhills in the Howff of Dundee, but they differ from those of the Innergowrie family.

CLERK OF PENICUIK: Or, a fesse chequé, Azure and Argent, between two crescents in chief, and a boar's head couped in base, Sable.

COLVILE OF OCHILTREE: Argent, a cross moline, Sable, centre square pierced of the field. Supporters, two greyhounds, Argent. See p. 437.

COURTENAY: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three torteaux, Gules; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a lion rampant, Gules.

CUMMING: Azure, three garbs, Or.

DAVIDSON OF BALGAY: Azure, on a fess, between three pheons, Argent, a stag couchant, Gules, attired with ten tynes, Or.

DAWSON: Gules, three crosses, patée, Argent. (See, however, post vol. ii., p. 524, where these arms are differently given on Lord Loughborough's recorded pedigree, H.C.R. I., i.).

DICKSON: Azure, three mullets, Argent, on a chief, Or, as many pallets, Gules. Crest, a hand holding a sword in bend, proper. Motto, "Fortes fortuna juvat."

DOUGLAS: Argent, a man's heart, Gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, Or; and on a chief, Azure, three mullets of the first. Crest, a Salamander Vert in flames of fire. Motto, "Jamais arrière."

The Earl of Selkirk[1] carries these arms, 1st and 4th, quarterly, with 2nd, Gules, three cinquefoils, Argent, and 3rd, Gules, a lion rampant, Argent, within a bordure of the second, charged with ten roses of the first. Supporters, on the dexter side, a savage wreathed with laurel about the loins, with a club on his shoulder, all proper, and on the sinister side an antelope, proper. Motto below the shield, "Firmior quo paratior."

DUNBAR: Or, three cushions pendent within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, Gules.

DUNDAS OF DUNDAS: Argent, a lion rampant, Gules. Crest, a lion's head, couped, Gules, looking through a bush of oak, proper. Motto, "Essayez."

The arms of DUNDAS OF ARNISTON are given as the same, but within a bordure Ermine; and the crest tinctured "Or." Those of DUNDAS OF BLAIR are distinguished by "a crescent of the second."

DUNSMUIR: Vert, three garbs, Or.

EDEN: Gules, on a cheveron, Or, between three garbs, Argent, as many escalops, Azure.

EDWARD OF PEARSIE: Azure, a fesse, Argent, surmounted by a pillar, Gules, issuing out of the base wavy, Azure. (These are given as the arms of the surname of EDWARD.)

ERSKINE OF ALVA: The same as ERSKINE OF BALGONIE (*see* below), but with the quarters reversed, and the whole within a bordure, Or and Vert.

ERSKINE OF BALGONIE. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchés, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a pale within a bordure, Sable.

FERGUSON OF PITFOUR: Azure, a buckle, Argent, between three boars' heads couped, Or.

FLETCHER: Sable, a cross fleury, between four escalops, Argent.

FORRESTER: Argent, three bugles, Sable, trimmed Gules.

FOTHERINGHAM: Ermine, three bars, Gules. Crest, a Griffin seyant, proper.

FULLARTON: Argent, three otters' heads erased, Gules.

GARDYNE OF LATON: Argent, two cheverons engrailed, Gules.

GILLESPIE: Azure, in base, a ship, Argent, under sail, and in the sinister canton, a hand, couped, gauntletted, and grasping a sword, proper.

GRAHAM OF MEATHIE AND BALMUIR: Or, three pyls wavy within a double tressure counter-flowered Sable, and on a chief of the second, three escalops of the first. Crest, a phœnix rising from her ashes proper. Motto, "Bonne Fin."

HALKETT OF PITFIRRANE: See opposite.

HALYBURTON OF GASK (progenitor of Pitcur): Or, on a bend Azure, three mascles of the first. Crest, a Moor's head and neck couped at the shoulders, armed with an helmet, all proper. Motto, "Watch well." Supporters, two cats.

HALYBURTON OF PITCUR: J.W. gives these as "the bend between three boars' heads, erased Sable."

HAMILTON (Earls of Haddington): Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, on a cheveron, between three cinquefoils Ermine, a buckle Azure, between two spots of Ermine, within a bordure, Or, charged with eight thistles, Vert; 2nd and 3rd Argent, a fesse wavy between three roses, Gules.

HAWKINS OF KELSTON: Argent, on a saltire engrailed Sable, five fleurs-de-lys, Or. Crest, on a mount Vert, a hind lodged, Or.

HOPE OF CRAIGHALL AND PINKIE: Azure, a cheveron between three bezants, Or. Crest, a broken globe surmounted by a rainbow, all proper. Motto, "At spes infracta." Supporters, two women, their hair dishevelled, loosely clad, and holding each an anchor.

HOPE (Earl of Hopetoun): The same arms, but with a bayleaf, proper, charged on the cheveron for difference, and the motto varied to "At spes non fracta."

[1] This title is now extinct.

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KAY: Argent, a bend sinister Sable, between an annulet in chief, Gules, and a griffin's head erased in base of the second; in its beak a key, Azure.

KYD OF CRAIGIE: Argent, a pine tree eradicate, proper, with an hunting horn pendant from one of the branches, Or, stringed Gules.

KYD OF WOODHILL: The same as Kyd of Craigie with the addition of "on a chief Azure, three mullets, Or. Motto, "Donec impleat orbem."

LAWSON (of Humbie): Gules, a saltire Argent; on a chief, Or, three garbs of the first.

LYON: Argent, a lion rampant, Azure, armed and langued Gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lys of the third.

McKENZIE: Azure, a deer's head cabossed, Or, within two laurel branches dispersed orle-wise of the last. Crest, an eagle rising from a rock, proper. Motto, "Firma et ardua."

MAITLAND: Or, a lion rampant, Gules, couped at all points of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleur-de-lys of the second.

MILN: Or, a cross moline, Azure, square pierced of the field between three mullets of the second.

MORDAUNT: Argent, a cheveron between three etoiles, Sable.

MORAY, EARL OF: 1st and 4th, Or, a lion rampant, Gules, within a double tressure, all within a bordure compone Argent and Azure: 2nd Or, a fess, chequé Argent and Azure; 3rd Or, three escutcheons pendant within a double tressure, Gules.

MURRAY (ATHOLE): Azure, three mullets, Argent, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleur-de-lys, Or.

OGILVY OF AIRLIE: Argent, a lion passant gardant Gules, crowned with an imperial crown and collared with an open crown.

OGILVY OF RUTHVEN: J.W. remarks that Ruthven "took out armorial bearings for himself some years since," but does not give them.

PATERSON OF CRAIGIE: Sable on a cross cantoned with four lions' heads erased Argent, five eaglets displayed of the first.

RAMSAY: Argent, an eagle displayed, Sable.

RATTRAY OF CRAIGHALL: Azure, a fesse Argent between six cross crosslets fitchés, Or.

READ OF LOGIE AND TORBEG: Argent, three stags' heads couped, proper.

RUTHERFORD: Argent, an orle Gules, and in chief three martlets Sable.

SCOTT: Or, on a bend Azure, a star between two crescents of the first.

SCRYMGEOUR: See p. 437, where these arms are shown quartered with those of Wedderburn.

SETON OF PITMEDDEN: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three crescents within a double tressure counter-flowered Gules, and in the centre a man's heart, proper. 2nd and 3rd, Argent a demi otter, Sable, crowned Gules, issuing out of a bar wavy of the second.

SMITH OF BALHARRY: Quarterly, 1st Gules a broken spear and standard, saltire-ways, the last Argent, charged with a cross of the field, and fringed Or; 2d, Azure, a cat saliant Argent; 3d, Argent, on a saltire, Sable, nine mascles of the first, within a bordure Azure; 4th, Or, three bars waved, Gules, each charged with an escalop of the field. Crest, an arm from the shoulder vambraced, brandishing a sword, proper. Motto, "Carid namh fehm."

STEWART: see s. Moray.

STEWART OF BLAIRHALL: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess chequé, Argent and Azure, with a double tressure, counterfleury, with fleurs-de-lys, gules; 2d and 3d, Or, a saltire and chief, Gules. Crest, a demi lion, Gules. Motto, "Avito viret honore."

STEWART OF STENTON: Or, a fess chequé, Argent and Azure.

STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE: Argent, on a bend, Azure, three buckles, Or. Crest, a Moor's head, couped at the neck, proper, banded with a fillet, Argent. Motto, "Gang forward."

STRACHEY OF SUTTON COURT: Argent, a cross engrailed, Gules, charged in each arm with a rose, and in the centre with a fleur-de-lys, Or; in each quarter an eagle displayed, of the second.

THOMSON OF CHARLETON: Argent, a stag's head, cabossed, Gules, attired, Or, and on a chief Azure, a cross crosslet fitché, of the third, between two spur rowels of the first.

TOD: Argent, three foxes' heads, couped Gules.

WARDLAW OF PITREAVIE: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three mascles, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Azure, three water budgets, Or.

WATSON OF GRANGE OF BARRIE: Argent, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base, proper, surmounted of a fesse, Azure, charged with a cinquefoil between two stars of the first.

PART V.

CHAPTER III.

THE WEDDERBURN FIRM AND SUIT.

I had not originally intended to give much space to either of these topics, chiefly because, as regards the former, I had not sufficient material from which to construct a clear account, nor, as regards the latter, any information beyond what is stated of the case in its different stages in various columns of law reports. Only last (1897) autumn, however, I chanced to have sent me by Major Seton of Mounie, whose grandfather was at one time a partner in the Wedderburn house and consequently a defendant in the suit, a box containing a considerable mass of papers relating to both the one and the other, and from these I am now able to go into more detail as regards them than I should otherwise have been able to do.

The close connection of many members of the family with Jamaica from 1746 on for over a century, and the fact that it was there that they found the means to regain fortune and position after the '45, render it fitting that a history of the family should contain an account of the once famous West Indian firm, of which traces yet survive in occasional references to rum professedly of their shipping. So, again, the story of the lawsuit equally claims a place, whether we regard it as part of the history of the firm or as a matter which filled the family mind and emptied the family pocket for a long period of years, as an almost perfect example of legal uncertainty and delay, or as a case in which, at a vast expense, the principles of equity were handsomely illustrated.

The firm of East and West Indian merchants which carried on its business in London at 35, Leadenhall Street for many years, originated with two or more of the sons of a Mr. Webster, a merchant in Dundee, who married Beatrix Proctor, the widow of David Edward of Pearsie, somewhere about 1722-30 (see ante, p. 322, n. 5). I do not know whether more than two of these sons constituted the first firm, nor when they started the business, but they were engaged in it and at Leadenhall Street in 1773-74 (S.W. 650), when they are described as "Messrs. Webster, druggists," a term which would thus seem to have then had a meaning different to or less limited than that which it now bears.[1] From the will of James Webster, dated 14 Nov. 1789, and proved 13 Jan. 1790 (D.C. 105), it would seem that he and his brother John were at one time partners in the house, and I think it probable that they were the two original partners and founders of the firm in London. Of the Wedderburns, on the other hand, Sir John Wedderburn and his brother James (ante, pp. 288, 305) went out to Jamaica after the '45, and when they succeeded in establishing a position there, their prosperity induced other members of their family to follow their example. Thus Alexander, John, and James Wedderburn, the three sons of Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra (ante, p. 342), all went out to Jamaica one after the other, in 1760, 1766, and 1768, as also did their cousin, Henry Scrymgeour (later Wedderburn of Wedderburn) in 1775 (ante p. 179).

There can be little doubt that the Wedderburns in Jamaica and the Websters in Leadenhall Street were able to do business with mutual advantage, and that gradually their interests became more and more closely identified. I am not sure when it was that one of the Wedderburns first became a member of the firm. J.W. in his MS. speaks of the business as having been carried on by various members of the name since 1779-80, but the date must be taken as approximate only. It is possible that one or other of the Websters retired from the firm about 1780-85, and that David Wedderburn, third and youngest son of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, then joined it as a partner. The connection between the Websters and the Wedderburns was, as we have seen with the Pearsie branch of the latter family, and David was clearly the adopted heir of old James Webster (D.C. 105). Whether the first partner of the name of Wedderburn was Pearsie's son, David, or John Wedderburn of Spring Garden (ante, p. 343) is not clear. John Wedderburn

[1] See also D.D. 146, for a similar use of the word.

Part V. Chap. III.

had possibly been apprenticed to the Websters before he went out to Jamaica in 1766 (ante, p. 344, n. 2), and was certainly a member of the firm at the date of James Webster's will in Nov. 1789. But, as he only returned from Jamaica in July 1789, and is named after David in the will, I think that he can only just have joined it at its date, although in a few years he seems, perhaps by virtue of his age, to have had the position of senior partner during the life of his cousin David, who alone with him, for John Webster did not long remain a partner (perhaps he did not long survive), constituted the firm for some few years previous to 1796.

The subsequent history of the house is clear from the documents in my possession, and there is no doubt that it stood high both for its integrity and its success. "For fifty years, 1780-30," says J.W., in a note to his MS., "the several firms in Leadenhall Street, though not equally distinguished for prudence, were all alike remarkable for liberal and honourable character, and during more than one period of mercantile distress, when the Bank of England hesitated to discount bills for many reputable houses, no bill of the Wedderburns was ever delayed for an instant."

In 1796 (May 21) John Wedderburn and David Wedderburn or Webster (for he had assumed the latter name) took into partnership Sir John Wedderburn's eldest son, David, who had then lately come of age. This partnership, under the style of Wedderburn, Webster & Co., was to last for seven years, during which the two first-named partners were each to take five-twelfths of the profits, and the third and youngest partner the two remaining two-twelfths. In event of the death of either John Wedderburn or David Webster during the seven years, all the share and concern of such deceased partner was to cease from the 1st May next after his death, and the profits were to go as to one-third to young David Wedderburn, and as to the remaining two-thirds to the other and senior partner. The clause as to the cessation of the interest of a deceased partner—which excluded from his estate any share in the goodwill and any participation in the subsequent profits of the firm—turned out a most important one, for on 21 March 1801 David Webster died, and this clause thus came into operation. It was the course taken—and, as it was afterwards found, honestly and accurately taken—by the surviving partners that led, thirty years later, to the institution of the chancery suit of Webster *v.* Wedderburn.

The will of David Webster, executed shortly before his death, bore date 10 Feb. 1801. The precise terms are not material here, but generally he left all his property, including, of course, his interest in the firm, on trust to pay an annuity to his widow, and subject thereto, to be divided into certain shares, and paid over to his children as they came of age, or, if daughters, married.

The surviving partners had thus to value as against themselves the interest of David Webster in the firm on 1 May 1801, and this, owing to the position of the accounts, was clearly not an easy matter. The gross assets were close on half a million sterling, but consisted largely of debts due to the firm from a great many persons, including most members of the family, and in particular a sum of nearly £160,000 due from the estate of James Wedderburn of Trelawny, who had died in 1797, leaving his brother John of Spring Garden, the firm's senior partner, as his executor.

The liabilities of the firm, on the other hand, amounted to somewhat over £400,000, and consisted of debts, half of which were, and half of which were not, immediately payable by the firm. In the result, therefore, some £85,000 represented the net assets of the firm, of which £55,000[1] was settled to be the amount due to David Webster's estate, £24,000 as that due to John Wedderburn, and £6,000 allocated to undivided profits. It was obviously impossible to call in at once all the debts due to the firm. The custom of West Indian traders favoured a liberal giving of time, and to have gone against this custom and insisted on prompt payment would have been to turn into present bad debts large sums which with patience would prove to be good ones. This would have meant an increase in the bad debts of the firm to an extent which would have completely annihilated the balance arrived at by the surviving partners, and reduced the amount of David Webster's estate to a proportionate share in less than nothing. The surviving partners, therefore, exercised a wise discretion. They at once formed a new firm, which took over the accounts of the old one, and they then proceeded to pay the liabilities more promptly than they called in the debts. Thus in the year 1801-2 they liquidated the liabilities to the extent of £285,000, while they got in no more than £197,000 of debts due to them. The difference between these sums

[1] Accurately, £55,001 2. 1 (see post, p. 447).

they provided out of their own property or on their own credit, so that the old firm became indebted to them to that amount. But in spite of this, and thanks to their discretion in dealing with a matter in which such discretion was all important, the position of things gradually assumed a firm basis, and thus the amount due to David Webster's estate increased steadily, till on 1 May 1809, the year in which his eldest son came of age, it stood at over £65,000, exclusive of a sum of £6,500 allowed to his estate proportionately with the surviving partners for bad debts, and nearly £19,000 advanced by the surviving partners for the maintenance of his children.

It is not necessary to go into detail as to the payment of their shares to these children as they reached their majorities. James came of age in 1809, Anne in 1812, Mary in 1814, and Charles in September 1820, while David, the youngest child, died in 1816, and so increased the shares of each of his brothers and sisters. Thus, by the end of 1820, the affairs of David Webster in relation to the firm were wound up and their shares had been paid to all his children, and accepted by them, after full examination of the accounts by their solicitors, in complete discharge of all that was due. It was not till many years afterwards that they successfully sought, as I shall show later, to go behind their discharges and re-open the accounts.

Meanwhile, between 1801 and 1820, the prosperity of the firm, I believe, both reached its zenith and began to decline.[1] Some differences had occurred in its constitution. In about 1803 Andrew Wedderburn-Colvile, who had joined the old firm as a salaried partner at £1,000 a year in 1798, had become a regular member of the house, which was further joined in 1810 by Alexander Seton, and in 1810—1813[2] by James, eldest son of old John Wedderburn, while in 1815 Sir David Wedderburn retired from it, and a new agreement was entered into for five years by the four remaining partners, among whom the profits, after setting aside one-tenth for casualties, were to be divided into forty-five shares, of which ten were to go to old John Wedderburn, ten to his son James, sixteen to Andrew Colvile, and the remaining nine to Alexander Seton. The style of the firm was also altered to Wedderburn, Colvile & Co. This agreement was renewed in May 1820, but was terminated at the close of that year by the death of John Wedderburn. On this, a new firm was once more formed, under the style of Colvile, Wedderburn & Co., consisting of the three surviving partners, who were joined by old John Wedderburn's second son John (of Auchterhouse), and this firm continued until May 1830, when James Wedderburn left it, "his retirement compelling, and being accompanied by that of his younger brother John" (J.W.'s MS.). One other firm was then formed, viz., that of Colvile & Co, consisting only of Andrew Colvile and Alexander Seton, and lasting until May 1836, when the latter retired and the firm came to an end, although Mr. Colvile still conducted a business of his own, in which he was assisted later on by his son, Eden.

The Jamaica properties, in which the different firms (or some members of them) were interested, were numerous, and at one time exceedingly valuable. I have already (ante, p. 344, note 4) made some reference to them and the value attributed to them by J.W., but there were others in addition to those there mentioned. J.W., as I have said, states that his father owned Spring Garden, Mount Edgcumbe, Paradise, Retreat, Moreland, and Bluecastle, valued at one time at a total of £220,000, in addition to the smaller properties of Prospect, Jerusalem, Hill's Mountain, and Burnt Savannah, and to the Mint and Trelawny estates of his brother James. But besides these I find references to many others as belonging to members of the firm or family, viz., Blackheath, Blackness, Berricon, Carawina, Colvile, Green River, Newfound River, Three Mountains River, Fontabelle (the dowry of Andrew Colvile's first wife), and the estate of Belle Vue in Demerara, which Andrew Colvile purchased in 1820-21, much against the opinion of his partner, James Wedderburn.

They owned also several vessels, either wholly or in part. In the accounts for 1801 some six are mentioned, viz., the "Arniston," "Jamaica Planter," "Melville Castle,"[3]

[1] An action by the firm on a policy of insurance on goods on board the "Minorca," sailing from Jamaica to London, which was tried before Lord Ellenborough, 1 Dec. 1807, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant, is reported in *Campbell's Reports*, vol. i., p. 1.

[2] He signs a letter as partner in 1811, but did not share in the profits till 1813-14.

[3] This vessel may be the same as one of its name which belonged, in 1790, to the East Indian Company. See the *European Magazine* for 1790, in which there is a list of the company's ships sailing from or due in England, including the "Melville Castle" with "David Wedderburn, Esqre., husband," on board. I have not, certainly, identified this individual, but he may well be David Wedderburn-Webster (ante, p. 329).

"Hanover," "Symmetry," and "Westmoreland," all of which traded to the West Indies. It was the loss of one of these, the "Hanover," in 1824, uninsured, that largely added to the then difficulties of the firm, already crippled by a decrease in prices and business, and threatened with the abolition of the slaves.

In the height of its prosperity, the profits of the house were undoubtedly large. I find attached to one of the law papers in the proceedings instituted by the Websters in the Scotch courts a detailed account of the profits received year by year by each of the partners of the different firms from 1802-37. From this document it appears that these profits amounted in all to close on £360,000, of which (leaving out the odd hundreds) £90,000 was drawn by old John Wedderburn, 1802-20; £50,000 by Sir David, 1802-21; £37,000 by James Wedderburn in 1811-30 and 1832, and £8,000 by his brother John 1822-26 and in 1832. Alexander Seton drew £52,000, 1811-37, and Andrew Colvile £120,000, 1802-37.

The largest sum ever drawn in any one year by old John Wedderburn was close on £10,000 in 1810, in which year both Sir David Wedderburn and Andrew Colvile drew nearly £5,000 each. This was one of the most prosperous years, though in 1814 the then five partners, John and his son James, Sir David, Andrew Colvile, and Seton, together received a somewhat larger sum. The year 1816 was also prosperous, but after it the profits began to decline. "Our business is decreasing," writes old John Wedderburn in a letter dated 28 June 1820, after three years in which—as in 1820 itself—the profits had fallen to £10-12,000. Nor did matters improve after his death. From 1821 to 1830 the profits had further fallen. During these years the highest sum ever drawn by the firm in any year was £8,750 in 1822, while in 1827 it fell to £4,500, and in most of these years averaged about £6,000. So again from 1830-37 things did not improve, and apart from 1832 and 1837, years in which there were sums paid to retiring partners, the average income of the firm seems to have continued to fall.

I have a few letters between 1811 and 1830 which throw light on the transactions and position of the house in these years. Among them is one from James Wedderburn at Nice in Feb. 1819, in which he questions the wisdom of the firm expending £14,000 on a new ship, both because of the terms on which shipping is obtainable from the brokers, and "especially as we are not in a similar situation to many ship-owners, who have the various branches of that business under their own hands." In another, which I have already quoted, 28 June 1820, old John Wedderburn declines the request of a Mr. Webster[1] for a loan, and a suggestion of increased salaries to the clerks of the house, chiefly on the ground that "our business is decreasing." On his father's death, James Wedderburn seems to have desired to at once retire from the business. He disapproved (April 1821)[2] of some transactions out of Jamaica, notably the purchase of the Belle Vue Estate in Demerara, on which Mr. Colvile and Mr. Seton had embarked, while he was abroad at Nice, and points out that his retirement would facilitate these transactions by the remaining partners. He was, however, then persuaded to remain, and continued a member of the firm till 1830. But he still differed from his co-partners as to the extension of the business, as he, 23 Aug. 1822, could not "entertain any idea as to improvement in West Indian affairs that should make an extension of business desirable," and in 1823 he speaks of the difficulties which must arise "if these times are to continue." The loss of the "Hanover" took place in the following year, leaving the house with only two ships, the "Ida," now old, and the "Hive," which had recently been built.[3] This, no doubt, heavy loss, was followed by continued depression in the West Indies. Some of the estates ceased to be profitable, and others paid but little in comparison with previous years. In 1830 Mr. Seton, to illustrate the condition of things, sends John Wedderburn a statement of the profit and loss on the estates of his brother James in the preceding year.[4]

[1] Mr Colvile seems to have favoured the applicant's request "with the view of preventing his having recourse to measures that would make the mischief (of previous loans to him ?) worse."

[2] There was also a heavy loss in this year on a loan of £70,000 to a firm of Graham and Simpson; no doubt connected with the Grahams of Meathie (ante, pp. 323-24).

[3] Mr. Seton now advised the building of another new ship, and one was built, I believe, on a model of his own invention, which, when sold in 1836, realized far beyond an average price.

[4] From this it appears that there had been a loss of £1,276 on Moreland, while Spring Garden had yielded only £284, the Mint £442, Paradise £918, and Retreat £40. A few years later the estate of Prospect, the property of John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, also fell heavily in value, and was sold for, I believe, some £3,000.

Upon this state of things followed two further disasters to the house, resulting the one from private animosity, the other from public affairs. The institution of the Wedderburn lawsuit by the children of David Wedderburn-Webster took place in 1831, while the abolition of slavery followed soon after.[1] Between them they ended the prosperity of the Wedderburn house.[2]

I now turn to the Wedderburn suit.[3] I do not find, among the papers in my possession, any allusion to its being threatened, and am thus left in doubt as to how it arose. Lord Langdale, in his judgment, says that further accounts had been first demanded in 1828 or early in 1829, and we know that Sir James Webster-Wedderburn had for some years been in difficulties, and that early in 1829 his hopes of succeeding to the estate of his uncle, Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, had been altogether dissipated. But for this, it is possible that there would have been no Wedderburn suit. As it was, however, the bill was filed 1 Feb. 1831, and so started an old-fashioned chancery suit of the Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce order, which lasted till 1857. It was brought by Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, his brother Charles, his sister Mary (Mrs. Hawkins), and her husband, and his brother-in-law Archibald Douglas, whose wife had died in 1822. The defendants were the partners and executors of deceased partners in the Wedderburn house, viz., James Wedderburn and his brother John, Sir David Wedderburn, Andrew Colvile, Alexander Seton, and (as a matter of form), the plaintiffs' mother, Mrs. Douglas. The plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to re-open the accounts in respect of which they had given their discharges as one by one they had come of age. They now said that upon the death of their father, in 1801, his surviving partners had not apportioned sufficient assets to the account of his estate, that further the capital, in fact so apportioned, continued to be employed by the firm and was thus entitled to its proportion of subsequent profits, and generally, that they had had no sufficient advice or understanding of the matter on reaching their majorities, and were thus entitled to re-open the accounts of the firm from 1801 up to date. The fact that the surviving partners of the old firm had acted in double and inconsistent capacities as executors to David Webster, and as his surviving partners—interests admittedly opposite—was urged as a ground for setting aside, as a matter of equitable principle, what they had done, irrespective of its accuracy and good faith in fact.

I have already (ante, p. 412) stated what the surviving partners had done, and the difficulties with which they had had to deal, especially in regard to the realization of the large debt due to the firm by the estate of James Wedderburn of Trelawny. It was a question of fact in the suit whether the surviving partners had it in their power to at once enforce payment of this debt, and what would have been the result if they had attempted to enforce it. Their contention was that they had properly refrained from doing so, and had thus been compelled themselves to advance large sums to pay off the debts of the firm. They relied, of course, on the discharges given by the plaintiffs and on the number of years which they had suffered to elapse, during which proof of the facts had become increasingly difficult.

Five years[4] elapsed between the filing of the bill and the first hearing of the cause, which came on before Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, on 31 May and 1, 3 June, 1836

[1] "The diabolical machinations of reformers and enthusiasts," writes Mr. Seton to John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, 27 June 1832, "place the whole of West India property in the utmost danger of being destroyed, involving in its ruin the destruction of the very slaves themselves, whose benefit is the pretext for working so much mischief. . . . . As to selling the estate (of Prospect) or any other in the West Indies it is totally out of the question at present, as none will venture to purchase." And again in sending him a statement of affairs in 1833, "It is but a discouraging statement; the market has fallen greatly of late."

[2] I have no information as to the commercial success of Andrew Colvile after 1836 when Mr. Seton retired from the partnership, but believe he was at one time prosperous, West Indian affairs improving somewhat owing to the troubles in America in 1837. His son Eden Colvile (ante, p. 310), who carried on the business of an East and West India merchant, at 27 and 28, Billiter Street, E.C., as late as 1891, and was a director of several companies of influence, was the last member of the family in the city.

[3] The case in its various stages is reported in *Keen's Reports*, ii., 722, *seqq*; *Mylne and Craig's Reports*, iv., 41, 585; *Beavan's Reports*, ii., 208; xvii., 158; xviii., 158; xxii., 84; xxv., 113; *Jurist*, iii., 596; iv., 66; ii. (new series), 674; *Law Journal* (new series), *Chancery*, viii., 177; ix, 205; xxv., 710. In the heading of the case Sir James Webster-Wedderburn is sometimes described as baronet, a title he had assumed (ante, p. 333, n. 5), and his mother as Lady Douglas, her husband having claimed a baronetcy.

[4] Meanwhile Mr. Farrer, the solicitor to the defendants, died in 1833, and thereupon the conduct of the suit on behalf of the defence was transferred from Messrs. Farrer to Messrs. Freshfield, who had long been solicitors to the family of old John Wedderburn of Spring Garden.

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(*Keen's Reports*, ii, p. 722 seqq.), after which judgment was reserved until the November term. When delivered it was against the defendants. After setting out the facts clearly and at considerable length, Lord Langdale held that the discharges of the children of David Webster were in the circumstances not binding on them, and that although John Wedderburn and Sir David had no doubt "*bona fide* intended to settle everything in a fair and honourable manner," still, having regard to their double capacity and to the complicated nature of the accounts, he made an order in the plaintiffs' favour re-opening the whole matter. The Master was thus ordered to report on the accounts from 1801-31, after which the questions of liability on the accounts arrived at by the Master would be decided by the Court. "Here," writes Andrew Colvile at the time, "is work for a Master for half-a-century, if gone into with zeal on both sides. Pemberton (the plaintiffs' counsel) said it was to be hoped the partners would come to some arrangement. Lord Langdale said 'I hope so; it will be better for all sides.' Our counsel said nothing."

No real endeavours seem then to have been made towards a compromise. The plaintiffs were "very much up in their expectation of what they are to get," and the defendants decided to appeal. The matter was now in the hands of Messrs. Freshfield and Knight, Wigram and Kindersley (all eminent advocates) were retained to argue the appeal, with James Colvile as their junior. All took a hopeful view, the judgment of the Master of the Rolls being pronounced by Knight to be "vicious and altogether bad." The case came on before Lord Chancellor Cottenham on 10 Nov. 1837, and was continued on the 11th, 13th, and 14th. Knight, who opened the appeal, had "made himself completely and minutely master of every circumstance and bids fair to make good the opinion he pronounced. . . . I do not think it possible to state the case more forcibly and neatly than he did. . . . Freshfield has no doubts of a favourable result, *i.e.*, a reversal of all that is appealed against, and even Wigram, who is considered cautious and never over sanguine, said nearly as much. . . . Jacob and Rolfe did not seem to make any point against us. Knight says there is nothing in the case except that old Pepys was counsel on the other side" (Letter from A. Colvile).

A year elapsed before the Chancellor gave his judgment, and when he did so it was to affirm the decree of Lord Langdale in all respects. "I fancy it was a surprise to counsel on both sides, but that is no comfort to us. Freshfield tells me the Chancellor seemed to have forgotten all the argument on the subject. . . . He (the Chancellor) intimated that the plaintiffs would not be able to make much of it, and pressed on both parties the propriety of compromise. . . . The plaintiffs have taken the business out of Stuart's hands and put it into Roy Duncan and Co.'s. We have five years in which to appeal to the House of Lords" (*ib.*).

The Websters then made "an absurd proposition of compromise, viz., £150,000," which was, of course, disregarded, and a start was made on the accounts in the office of Master Duckworth.

Meanwhile the plaintiffs now commenced four several proceedings in the Scotch courts, one by Sir James Webster Wedderburn, one by his brother, one by his sister Mary and her husband, and one by Mr. Douglas, the husband of their deceased sister Anne. The object of each of these proceedings was to obtain security from Sir David Wedderburn, Andrew Colvile, and Alexander Seton, for any sum which the plaintiffs might recover in the English action, by obtaining from the Scotch courts orders inhibiting the three above-named defendants from dealing with their estates in Scotland, and even by attaching the rents due to them from their tenants. An application was at once made to the Chancellor in England to restrain the plaintiffs from proceeding with the Scotch actions, but the Court, chiefly it seems having regard to the fact that both Sir David and Mr. Seton were resident not in England but in Scotland, declined to check the Scotch proceedings, so far as they were aimed at obtaining any security which it was the practice of the Scotch Courts to give. Thus elaborate statements of facts and accounts had now to be gone into by the lawyers in Edinburgh as well as in London, and in the result, 20 March 1841, the Lord Ordinary in Scotland allowed the plaintiffs security. An appeal was lodged, but although the judges differed, it was not successful. To Sir David the matter was "brutum fulmen," for since the sale of Balindean he had no landed estates in Scotland; and Mr. Colvile's estate of Craigflower was protected by an entail, nor was any action in fact taken against it by the plaintiffs; but in the case of Mr. Seton, the decision was productive of the most grievous hardship. He had never been a partner in the old firm, whose dealings gave rise to the chancery proceedings, yet he found the rents of his estate of Mounie attached,

and though he subsequently (24 Dec. 1842) succeeded in inducing the Scotch Courts to free half of them from "arrestment," the other half remained for years accumulating in the Bank of Scotland as security for a sum which might never be recovered.[1] It was only after the settlement of the English suit that in 1857 his son, David Seton, successfully petitioned the Court to reverse their decree.

I now return to the Chancery proceedings in England. In 1840 Sir James Webster Wedderburn died, and once more there were suggestions of compromise. His brother (Charles), his sister (Mrs. Hawkins), and his brother-in-law (Mr. Douglas) talked of £17,000 apiece, and would it was thought, take £15,000. But Sir James' representatives and creditors needed £35,000, and nothing was done. Nor was much, if anything, done by the plaintiffs towards obtaining the Master's report ordered by the decree, the proceedings on which seemed to have lapsed, for in May 1841 they filed a bill of revivor, and renewed the suit.[2]

At length, in 1845-46, the Master reported, and his report, with the defendants exceptions to it, came before the Master of the Rolls in July 1846. He seems to have been startled at the result to which his decree might lead on the accounts, and, heartily urging compromise, referred the matter back to the Master for a further report.

Again time was taken, till at length the matter was actually thrown back by the death of Master Duckworth early in 1848. Thus in March 1848, new counsel (in place of old ones, who had moved up in their profession) had to begin the complicated details all over again before a new master (Master Tinney), who seems to have set to work, as in June 1849 the suit is said to have "broken out with greater virulence than ever," although the attack, if sharp, was brief. In 1850 further complications were caused by the death not only of Lord Cottenham, but of Mr. Seton, and Mr. Freshfield was of opinion that the suit might "go on for years." There was again talk of compromise, but further difficulties had now arisen from the fact that the interests of all the plaintiffs in the suit had become heavily mortgaged. I have a "State of Incumbrances over the Websters' interest, 1851," which shows that Sir James and his brother Charles had each charged his chances of success to the extent of over £15,000, while Mr. Hawkins' claim was mortgaged for nearly twice that sum, and Mr. Douglas had also assigned his interest. Mr. Cook, the Scotch agent of Mr. Seton, who continued to be harassed by the embargo on his rents, writes to Mr. Freshfield pressing for a compromise to end the matter, but it was feared that such a suggestion would only encourage the demands of the plaintiff and again nothing was done. The ideas of the plaintiffs, however, had further fallen, and £45,000 was now spoken of as a sum which they or their incumbrancers might accept.

On March 11 1854[3] the plaintiffs applied to remove the matter from the Master's office into Judge's chambers. This application was refused on the ground that it had been before the master for seventeen years (*Beavan's Reports*, vol. xviii, p. 465).

At length, on 18 and 25 April 1855, Master Tinney reported. I need not go into the details of this report, but it found that the value of David Webster's interest in the old firm on 1 May 1801 was £55,101 2s 1d., being the precise sum at which his surviving partners had fixed it (ante, p. 442). The argument on his report, to which the plaintiffs filed many exceptions, took place before Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, when, after seven days hearing (21-23 Nov. and 3-6 Dec. 1855) judgment was reserved. When given, 7 April, though without costs on either side, it was altogether in favour of the defendants. The claim of the plaintiffs to share in the profits of the firm made between 1801 and 1836 (amounting, according to the report, to £308,440) was dismissed; and they got no more than a formal decree without costs for the £55,101 2s. 1d., which they had already had years ago.

In the course of his judgment (to quote from the newspaper reports) the Master of the Rolls found that the surviving partners of David Webster had executed the trust

[1] He petitioned the Court to free this half from arrestment in July 1847, but the Court declined to make an order, suggesting that he might have some remedy in England. Small wonder that on the refusal of the English Courts to restrain the Scotch proceedings of the plaintiffs (Sir) James Colvile, afterwards himself a judge, wrote to Mr. Seton, "I begin to despair of justice anywhere."

[2] Meanwhile, another Chancery suit, that of Lyon *v.* Colvile, had been proceeding for the administration by David Lyon of the estates of old John Wedderburn of Spring Garden and his son James, the proceeds of whose Jamaica properties were paid into Court. I have a note that in 1842 a sum of £72,000 had been accumulated in Chancery.

[3] The case is meanwhile named in *Beavan's Reports* (vol. xvii., p. 158), when, 8 May 1853, Mr. Hawkins and his wife applied to change the plaintiffs' solicitors, alleging that the case had slept since 26 March 1851. Their motion was refused for want of the concurrence of the other plaintiffs.

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reposed in them with judgment, and with entire fidelity to the interests of those confided to their care. In the management of the business of the firm by using their own capital, instead of pressing for immediate payment of debts, they had acted with sound judgment, and prevented the necessity of winding up the estate of the firm at a great loss probably to all concerned. The claimants under the will were, therefore, much indebted to them for the result of their caution and care (*Times* and *Morning Herald*, April 8th 1856).

Against this decision the plaintiffs lodged an appeal in November 1856, probably more with the object of obtaining something by compromise than with any hope of setting aside the decree. On the other side, the defendants, or those who now represented them,[1] were anxious to be free of the matter, if such freedom could be purchased at a reasonable cost. Mr. Seton's representative—his son David—was, of course, particularly anxious to end the suit, so as to get relief from the arrestment of half his rents, under which he and his father before him had so long suffered. Negotiations were therefore opened with a view to settlement, and after some discussion an agreement of compromise was arrived at 13 Dec. 1856. By this the plaintiffs were to take a sum of £15,000 in full satisfaction and discharge of all their claims, each party was to pay their own costs, all proceedings were to be stayed, and the arrestment in the Scotch courts removed.

The plaintiffs seem to have hesitated to accept these terms, but it was a matter for their incumbrancers rather than for them. Charles Webster Wedderburn and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins gave notice (Dec. 26) that the compromise had been come to without their knowledge, and on Jan. 19 1857 the Lords Justices were applied to in regard to setting the agreement aside (*Times*, Jan. 20). But they did not persist in their opposition, and Jan. 24 withdrew it altogether. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop wrote a letter of protest (Feb. 2), but withdrew opposition on Feb. 9, after which the terms agreed on were carried in effect and the money paid.

Thus the suit ended after just six-and-twenty years of intermittent vigour and repose. From time to time all the most eminent counsel at the Chancery bar had appeared for plaintiffs or defendants, and the costs on either side must have been something enormous. It is not to be supposed that could the result have been foreseen in 1831 the plaintiffs would ever have embarked on the litigation, nor that had they done so the defendants, however confident of their case, would not have paid more, probably, than the sum ultimately agreed on, to avoid the continual worry and expense of a quarter of a century. As it was, it may, I think, be fairly observed, as I have said elsewhere (ante, p. 297),[2] that this suit, "while it involved those against whom it was directed in useless anxiety and expense, brought no advantage to those by whom it was started."

[1] Of the original defendants James Wedderburn had died in 1832, John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse in 1839, Alexander Seton in 1850, and Andrew Colvile in Feb. 1856. Sir David Wedderburn and Mrs. Douglas, the mother of the plaintiffs (and thus only formally a defendant), alone survived. The drawing up of the decree was actually delayed by no one having taken out administration to James Wedderburn's estate, until his son, John Wedderburn, did so to cure this defect 31 May 1756 (LW. 29).

[2] I have spoken of it there as lasting over thirty years, a slight exaggeration. It began in 1831, and was compromised in 1856. But it continued to come before the courts in regard to the division of the £15,000 among the different creditors of the plaintiffs for some time longer. The suit of Wedderburn *v.* Wedderburn often appears in the law list 1857-59, and that of Lyon *v.* Colvile up to the end of 1858. The last date at which I find the latter named in the law notices is 10 Dec. 1858, while the former is mentioned 28 Feb. 1859. In later years I find other Chancery proceedings of Wedderburn *v.* Llewellyn reported (13 W.R. 939), but it does not appear to whom they relate.

PART V.

CHAPTER IV.

PREVIOUS HISTORIES OF THE FAMILY.

"*The Baronage of Scotland*," *by Sir Robert Douglas, 1760-69. Ed. 1798.*
"*Genealogical Account of the descent of Alexander, Lord Loughborough.*" *MS. 1780.*
"*A Genealogical Account of the Wedderburn Family*," *by James Wedderburn Webster. Printed at the Author's private press in Nantes, 1819.*
"*A Genealogical Account of the Surname of Wedderburn*," *by John Wedderburn. Macmillan, 1824 (MS. edition 1830-39).*
"*Burke's Baronetage*," *1829-98.*
"*The Wedderburns and their Work*," *by Alex. F. Mitchell. Edin., Blackwood, 1877.*
"*Angus or Forfarshire*," *by Alexander Warden; 5 vols. Dundee, 1880-85.*
"*Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee, 1513—1886*," *by A. H. Millar. Dundee, 1887.*
"*The History of Old Dundee*" } *by Alexander Maxwell. Edin. and Dundee,*
"*Old Dundee prior to the Reformation*" } *1884 and 1891.*
"*The Gude and Godlie Ballatis*," *by Alex. F. Mitchell (Scottish Text Society Publ.). Edin., Blackwood, 1897.*
"*The Compt Buik of David Wedderburne, 1587—1630*" *(Scottish History Society Publ., Vol. xxviii.). Edin., Constable, 1898.*
Etc., etc., etc.

I have had frequent occasion in the course of this work to criticise and correct the statements made by previous historians of the family, notably by Douglas in his *Baronage* and J.W. in both his printed volume and MS. memoir. Such criticism has, however, been necessarily directed to the particular matters which called for it at the instant, and I have nowhere presented to the reader, as I now propose to do, a review of the work of previous historians of the family, to which, despite the numerous errors which disfigure it, I still owe a considerable debt.

The earliest attempt at a connected history is, I believe, the account given in Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland*. I do not know the exact date at which it was written. The book was not published till 1798, years after its author's death, but the material for it was got together and most of the accounts compiled between 1760 and 1769. James Wedderburn-Colvile, writing to Sir David Wedderburn in 1803, says that the accounts in Douglas' *Baronage* were "made out correctly by Balharry from your father's papers and Mrs. Grizell's, the heiress of Wedderburn" (Bl. 65), and as, while it is probable that the account made by Balharry was not compiled until after his marriage with Agatha Wedderburn in 1766 (ante, p. 287), it is clear from the time at which it ceases that it was written before 1769, the date of the main account of the Wedderburns given by Douglas may be taken to be 1766-69. If James Wedderburn-Colvile is accurate, it was founded on the papers in the Wedderburn and Blackness repositories, which have been fully inventoried in the second volume of this book, but apparently without any access to those of Gosford or Pitfirrane.

In addition, however, to the main account given by Douglas under the head of *Wedderburn of Blackness* (pp. 278 *seqq*), there are two others, entitled, the one, *Wedderburn of Balindean and Blackness*[1] (pp. 578 80) and, the other, *Wedderburn of Gosford* (pp. 282 *seqq*). Of these, the first is clearly a supplement to the main account, with corrections and additions up to a much later date. Thus, while in the main account the latest fact mentioned is the succession to Idvies of Sir John Wedderburn, afterwards of Balindean, which occurred in 1751, and there is no mention of his first marriage which took place in 1769, the supplemental account is carried up to as late as the birth of Sir John's son Alexander, who was born in 1791. The second addition to the main account is that of the Wedderburns of Gosford, but as the latest fact dealt with in it is the birth in 1767 of Mary, daughter of John Wedderburn-Halkett, it is probable that this account was compiled soon after that date, and probably not by Balharry, who seems, as I have said, to have had no access to the repositories of either Gosford or Pitfirrane.

The articles on the family given in Douglas' *Baronage* have so long and so often been accepted as accurate that, in spite of their many errors, I have, after some hesitation,

[1] Drafts of part of this and the main account are among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 79-80).

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decided to reprint them here. I have arranged them in double columns, that to the left containing Douglas' original article, while in the right hand column I have placed the improvements and additions provided by the supplemental account, together with my own criticisms and corrections of the whole.

WEDDERBURN OF BLACKNESS (pp. 278 *seqq.*).

The surname of Wedderburn is local, and according to Mr. Nisbet[2] was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Wedderburn in Berwickshire, as soon as surnames came to be used in Scotland, and (they) were afterwards designed Wedderburn of that ilk, but, in the reign of King Robert III, a younger brother of the most noble family of Home having married the heir of line of the Wedderburns of that ilk, their lands have been in the possession of the Homes ever since.

Yet we find Wedderburns proprietors of lands in that county some time thereafter, viz.,

William de Wedderburn, who got a charter under the great seal from King James I. of some tenements of land near Blackadder in Berwickshire, dated 20th January 1425 (*Chart in pub. archiv.*). He is also mentioned in another charter from the same King James, together with Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, sheriff of Tweedale, etc., 12th May 1425 (*ib.*).

Also another **William** in the reign of King James II. became tutor and guardian to Sir John Swinton of that ilk in the same county, managed his affairs during his minority with fidelity and honour, and was then designed Williel. de Wedderburn, scutifer, etc. (*Writs of the fam. of Swinton*).

How or when they came to Angus, we have no direct evidence; but it appears a branch of them from Eymouth have settled there, much about this time, as being a fit place for all kind of mercantile business.

The earlier part of the supplemental account in Douglas, entitled "Wedderburn of Balindean, and Blackness,"[1] is as follows:—

"The lords or proprietors of the barony of Wedderburn in the county of Berwick, first assumed the name of Wedderburn; the surname is therefore local. This happened in the reign of Malcolm III. who was contemporary with William the Conqueror, at which period surnames became hereditary in Scotland. They were designed Wedderburn of that Ilk.

Walter de Wedderburn was one of the great Barons of Scotland, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England for the lands which he possessed in Berwickshire Anno 1296. This appears from the curious instrument quoted below;[3] the original is amongst the records kept in the Tower of Loudon.

In the reign of King Robert III. the direct male line of the Barons of Wedderburn terminated in an heiress, who married a younger son of the noble family in Home; from that period the barony of Wedderburn has been in the possession of the descendants of the above marriage down to the present time."

"Several collateral descendants of the family of Wedderburn were proprietors of land in the county of Berwick. **Willielmus de Wedderburn** obtained a charter under the great seal from King James I. of lands adjoining to the barony of Blackadder, 20th January 1425 (*Chart in pub. archiv.*). The name of this William also occurs with those of Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, sheriff of Tweedale, and others, in a charter from the King, dated 12th May 1425 (*ib.*). It also appears that in the reign of James II. this Gullielmus de Wedderburn, a gentleman of considerable property, was appointed tutor and guardian to his kinsman Sir John Swinton of Swinton, in the same county, for managing his affairs during his minority."

The reign of James II. covers the years 1437-60.

Douglas a. *Swinton of that ilk* again refers to the fact that "Sir John Swinton being an infant at his father's death was left under the care of William de Wedderburn, scutifer." I do not know on what authority it is stated that William de Wedderburn was kinsman to Sir John Swinton.

For further references to a William de Wedderburn, 1375—1452, see the Introduction.

[1] I have omitted from this reprint four notes, the matter in which is given elsewhere in this volume, viz., a quotation from the Ragman Roll (see Introduction); Pitscottie's account of the archery contest in which John Wedderburn took part (ante, p. 15); and the letters of the Chancellor of Oxford and of the University of S Andrew's in regard to Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford and his bequest of his library to the latter university (ante, pp. 133 and 137).

[2] "The name of Wedderburn (Argent, a cheveron between three roses Gules, barbed Vert) is from the lands of Wedderburn lying in the shire of Berwick which have been long possessed by the Hunes, designed of Wedderburn since the reign of Robert III." (Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1722, vol. i., pt. ii., chap. vii., p. 379). The marriage, however, of the heiress of Wedderburn with a Home rests, as far as I know, on tradition only, and the lands of Wedderburn were certainly owned by the Homes before the reign of Robert III., 1399—1406, as we find them designed "of Wedderburn" in 1341. See the Introduction.

[3] See above note 1, and the Introduction, where the Ragman Roll is quoted.

The immediate ancestor of this family was

I. James Wedderburn, who, in the reign of King James III. was designed merchant-burgess of Dundee, as will be shown hereafter. To whom he was married is not come to our knowledge, but he left issne two sons,

1. **David**, who is mentioned in a confirmation of a charter under the great seal of a donation. "ad sustentationem capellani in ecclesia de Dundee, etc.," dated 19th of February 1589 (*chart in pub. archiv.*); but he died without issue.

2. **James**, who became his father's heir.

II. James, son of James Wedderburn, merchant-burgess of Dundee, in the reign of King James IV., married Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forrester of Nevay (*ib.*), by whom he had a son,

III. John, who was town clerk of Dundee, and got a charter under the great seal from King James V. "Johanni Wedderburn filio Jacobi Wedderburn jun. burgen. de Dundee, inter ipsum Jacobum et Janetam Forrester ejus conjugem procreat." of the lands of Tofts, etc., in the barony of Tulloch-hills in the shire of Forfar, dated 20th June 1527 (*ib.*). He got another charter confirming to him some acres of land lying in the lordship of Dudhope, etc., dated 31st August 1533 (*ib.*).

He died soon thereafter, and left issue a son,

IV. David Wedderburn, also town-clerk of Dundee, who got a charter under the great seal, to him and Helen Lawson his spouse, of the lands of Hiltoun of Craigie in the shire of Forfar, dated 9th October 1535 (*ib.*). Also a charter from Queen Mary to him and his said spouse, of the mains of Huntly in Perthshire, dated 8th October 1552 (*ib.*).

He lived to a great age, died about the year 1590, and left issue two sons,

1. **Alexander**, his heir.

2. **James**, who was bred to the church, studied at Oxford, and, in the year 1631, became a prebend of White church in the diocese of Wilts in England. He was afterwards professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's, and, in February 1635, was consecrated Bishop of Dumblain; but in 1638 he was deprived and excom-

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"The immediate ancestor of the present family was **James Wedderburn**, Esq., descended in the collateral male-line from the ancient Barons of Wedderburn. He acquired considerable property in the county of Forfar, where he resided, and had issue two sons, 1, **David**; 2, **James**" (Douglas s. Wedderburn of Balindean).

No authority is given for this accounnt of "James Wedderburn in the reign of King James III." (1460-88). James Wedderburn who married Janet Barry (ante, pp. 5-6) was of this date, but although he is named as burgess and baiiie and was a merchant, I find no mention of him as "merchant-burgess of Dundee" in any document of the time, and while Douglas says "as will be shown hereafter," he does not show it.

The parentage of the David Wedderburn named in the charter of 1489 (not 1589, see G S R. 8) is not known. He was the father of David Wedderburn who married Helen Lawson (ante, pp. 56-59), and he was certainly not the brother of James Wedderburn who married Janet Forrester. This James was the son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry (ante, pp. 22-23).

"John Wedderburn of Tofts, Esq., who was a gentleman of fine accomplishments and much in favour with King James V."..." He left issue two sons, David . . . . and —, a Colonel in the German wars. He brought over 100 men to the siege of Leith during the regency of Murray (1571). When peace was restored he returned again with his men to Holland" (Douglas s. Wedderburn of Balindean, referring to the archery contest [ante, p. 15] as authority for the "fine accomplishments" and royal favour mentioned above). The charters referred to in the main account will be found G.S R. 15, 20, but otherwise I do not know on what most of these statements are based, and there is nothing to show either that any John Wedderburn was ever clerk of Dundee, or that there was ever any place called "Tofts." See D.L.B. 26 note. John Wedderburn's career is clearly traced, ante, pp. 24-25. He died in 1569, having twice married and had issue by his first wife two sons and two daughters. But neither of his sons was called David, and the "Colonel in the German wars," who is imported on the authority of "Sir Thomas Urquhart and Bishop Guthrie," was not his son (see ante, p. 8).

This David was never town clerk of Dundee, nor was he either the son of John Wedderburn, or the father of any of the sons assigned to him by Douglas. See ante, pp. 56-59, where his male line is shown to have soon become extinct.

These charters are given in vol. ii., G.S.R. 26, 31. David Wedderburn would certainly have lived to a great age had he died in 1590, as he was born about 1485. He died, however, in 1560 (ante, pp. 56-57), leaving two sons, James of Craigie and William, as well as some daughters. The sons with whom Douglas here credits him were of other parentage and were not even brothers. Alexander of Kingennie was the son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln (ante, p. 123), and James, the Bishop of Dunblane, was son of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay (ante, p. 28). The bishop's brother is thus added in Douglas' Balindean account as a third son of David Wedderburn and Helen Lawson:—"John, who was a physician of great eminence. Being also an able mathematician, he was called to fill the chair of the Professor of Mathematics in Padua. After having continued there for some time, he settled as a physician at Brinth, in Moravia, where he died" (*Lithgow's Travels. His own letters still preserved*). See ante, pp. 27-28, 32-34.

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municated by the assembly of Glasgow, after which he went back to England, where he died anno 1639 and was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury within the chapel of the Virgin Mary.[1] David was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Alexander, a man of excellent parts, who employed much of his time in making up differences among his neighbours, in which good office he was so dexterous and impartial, that he generally gave satisfaction to both parties. As he was trusted by the town of Dundee in all their affairs (*Register of the town of Dundee*), he had frequent opportunities of seeing King James VI., with whom he was in great favour. He accompanied him up to England anno 1603; and, when he was about to return to Scotland, his Majesty took a diamond ring off his finger, and gave (it) him as a token of friendship; which is still preserved in the family.

He acquired the lands and barony of Kingennie in Angus (*Contract in arch. fam.*) which for many years was the title of the family.

He married Helen, daughter of — Ramsay of Brackmont in Fife, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. **Alexander**, his heir.
2. **James**, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Blackness, of whom more afterwards.
3. **John**, physician to, and in great favour with King Charles I., who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him (*Preface to Dr. Bate's book*).[2] He acquired great wealth, but died without issue.

1st daughter, **Elisabeth**, married 1st, to — Campbell of Balgershoe, son of — Campbell of Crenan. She was married 2dly, to Mr. Peter Bruce, D.D., principal of St. Leonard's college in St. Andrew's, and son of the laird of Fingask; to him she had a daughter, Elisabeth, married to Simon Mackenzie of Lochslyn, brother of George, Earl of Seaforth, by whom she was mother of the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, advocate to King Charles II., who had the first rudiments of his education at Dundee in Kingennie's family (*Preface to Sir George Mackenzie's works*).

Douglas' account s. Balindean is somewhat briefer, as follows: "This gentleman was appointed by the Parliament of Scotland one of the Commissioners for bringing about an union with England, but which at that time failed. He was the first baron of Kingennie, co. Forfar." This is accurate enough, but the main account is both meagre and incorrect. I do not know what the ground is for the statement as to his success in settling disputes; nor what is the *Dundee Register* referred to in the text. Kingennie's career as clerk of Dundee, and as a member for the burgh is well known. As to the ring and bracelets presented to him by King James VI., see ante, p. 124. His parentage and that of his father are also quite clear, and are not those supposed by Douglas (see ante, p. 93, *seqq.*).

His wife was the daughter of Alexander Ramsay of Dundee, whose connection with the Brackmont family is not known, and they had five sons and six daughters (p. 129). Of the former, Douglas omits all mention of Peter and William, while in regard to the latter he omits four (Margaret, Marjorie, Jean, Elspeth, ante, pp. 139-41), and adds one Agnes, who never existed. See below.

"Progenitor of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, Bart." (Douglas s. Balindean).

"John, physician to King Charles I., and who was knighted by him. He left a library and some bequests to his *alma mater*, the university of St. Andrew's. Sir John, some time before death, doted to the church of Aberlady, in East Lothian, four massy cups of pure silver, for the administration of the holy communion, and 200 merks of money to be distributed among the poor of that parish. Besides the honour of knighthood, the King conferred on him a pension of 2,000 Scots (£166 13. 4. sterling) during life, which grant was afterwards confirmed by King Charles II. He was also incorporated in the university of Oxford, on the 9th April 1646, by virtue of the Chancellor's letter. He died without issue." (*Family records and original receipt and discharge, by the Minister and Elders of the parish*).

As stated above (p. 450. n. 1), I here omit two letters cited by Douglas, which are given ante, pp. 133, 137. See as to the cups, ante, p. 136.

I do not find any statement to this effect in the preface referred to, and, further, Sir George Mackenzie was not born till ten years after Kingennie's death. See ante, p. 138 n.

[1] Douglas here adds the inscription on his tomb already given, ante p. 31, and cites *Keith's Bishops*, p. 108.

[2] I do not know what book this is, but find no reference to Sir John in the *Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum* (1681) of Dr. William Bates, who lived 1625-99. See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*

2. **Agnes**, married to — Haliburton of Gask, progenitor of the family of Piteur.

3. **Magdalene**, married to Mr. William Wedderburn minister at Pittenweem, son to Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. **Alexander**, second baron of Kingennie, who was also town-clerk of Dundee, and was appointed one of the commissioners for regulating the weights and measures of Scotland, by act of Parliament 1618.

He married Magdalene, daughter of John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir, and a daughter, Marjory, married to Robert Carnegie of Leughlands, instructed by a charter under the great seal, dated 8th July 1625 (*Chart. in pub. arch.*).

He died in the beginning of the reign of King Charles I., and was succeeded by his son,

VII. **Alexander Wedderburn**, third Baron of Kingennie, who being young at his father's death, the clerkship of Dundee was given to his cousin Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness, tho' himself but a young man.

He married, first, — Fotheringham, a daughter of the laird of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, who died in infancy.

He married 2ndly, Elisabeth, daughter of — Ramsay of Muiry, by whom he had a son, **Alexander**, his heir.

He married, 3rdly, — Miln, a daughter of Milnfield, relict of major Lindsay, by whom he had a daughter,

Magdalene, married to John Scrimgeour of Kirktonn, and was grandmother of David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, Esq. (*Peerage*, p. 313).

He acquired the lands and barony of Easter Powrie from — Ogilvy, proprietor thereof, and got a charter under the great seal from King Charles II., "Alexandro Wedderburn seniori de Kingennie, terrarum baroniae de Easter Powrie, etc.," dated 19th January 1663 (*Chart in pub. arch.*).

He died some years thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. **Alexander**, fourth Baron of Kingennie, who, in his father's life-time, married his cousin Grisel, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, his heir, and a daughter **Rachel**, married to Gilbert Stewart, merchant in Edinburgh, brother of John Stewart of Stenton, but to him she had no issue.

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I find no authority for the existence of this daughter (ante. p. 137, n. 5). Kingennie's third daughter, Margaret, married Thomas Haliburton of Dundee (p. 138), and his great granddaughter, Agnes Wedderburn, married Haliburton of Piteur (p. 370).

This is correct, though Douglas gives no account of the Pittormie branch, as to whom, see ante, pp. 45 *seqq*.

"Alexander, who succeeded as (second) baron of Kingennie, and who carried on the male line of the family till it failed about forty years ago, since which time this branch of the family has been represented in the female line by Mr. Scrymgeour, now Wedderburn" (Douglas s. Balindean).

The main account is incorrect. The commissioner of 1618 was the first Kingennie (d. 1625), not his son. The second Kingennie had two sons, viz., Alexander and John, and (as far as is known) no daughters, Marjory, who married Carnegie of Leuchlands, being his father's daughter, not his. His death is wrongly given, being confused with that of his father, who died in 1626, a year after the accession of Charles I. (1625), while his son survived till Sept. 1637.

This is all wrong. The third baron of Kingennie became provost of Dundee, but there was never any idea of his being clerk. It was his father who held the clerkship 1627-33, during the youth of his nephew Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness, in place of which Douglas imagines that Sir Alexander took up the office owing to his cousin's age, though, as a matter of fact, there was only five years difference between them.

These marriages (pp. 152-53) are wrongly given. They should be

1. Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter of John Ramsay. Issue, Alexander, John, Magdalene.
2. Margaret Fotheringham. Issue, David and a daughter.
3. Margaret Miln. Issue, John, Peter, Elizabeth, Janet.

The reference is to Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, s. Scrimgeour of Dudop. See ante, part ii., chap. v.

He acquired it, as a matter of fact, from Dougall McPhersone. See S.W. 355 ; G.S.R. 116.

He died in 1683.

His issue is incompletely stated. He had, in addition to the two children named, three elder sons, John, Alexander, and Peter, all of whom died in their father's life, and three other daughters, Elizabeth, Matilda, and Margaret of whom the two first died before, and the last very soon after, their father (ante, pp. 159-60).

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He was succeeded by his son,

IX. **Alexander**, fifth Baron of Kingennie, who, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, got a charter under the great seal, erecting all his lands, de novo, into a barony, to be called the barony of Wedderburn in all time coming, whereupon he was ever designed Wedderburn of that ilk.

See S.W. 533; and G.S R. 135.

He married Grisel Garden, a daughter of the laird of Laton in Angus, by whom he had a son,

David, his heir, and a daughter, **Grisel**, who, upon the death of her brother succeeded to his estate, and is now heir of the line of the Wedderburns of Kingennie.

Here again the account is incomplete by reason of the omission of **Alexander**, **Robert**, and **Rachel**, who predeceased their father; **Peter**, who succeeded him and died in 1714; and **Gilbert**, who also died in that year.

He was succeeded by his only son,

X. **David Wedderburn** of that ilk, who dying unmarried anno 1761, in him ended the whole male-line of Alexander, eldest son of Alexander, first Baron of Kingennie, No. V. of this genealogy.

Grizel then succeeded her brother, David, and herself died unmarried in 1778.

The representation therefore in the male-line devolved upon the descendants of James 2nd son of the said Alexander, to whom we now return.

VI. **James Wedderburn**, second son of Alexander, first baron of Kingennie, was bred a merchant in Dundee and held several of the first offices in the magistracy of that town.

In Douglas' account s. Balindean this James is erroneously described as "the first baron of Blackness," which, however, was not acquired by his son till 1642, fifteen years after James' death. The statement as to his "several offices" is also incorrect, though he was "clerk of Dundee" for a short time, succeeding his father in 1626 and dying in the following year (ante, p. 197). I do not know what the authority is for the statement as to his wife's fortune, as, according to her marriage contract (Bl. 12), her dowry—a tenement in Dundee and a sum of 5,000 merks—was not exceptional. By her James Wedderburn had issue, in addition to the sons named by Douglas, a second son William, of whom an account is given, ante, p. 199.

See ante, p. 363 *seqq.*, s. Wedderburn of Gosford. This statement as to Sir John's bounty to his nephews is accurate, but he did not acquire Gosford, which was, however, bought by his nephew, Sir Peter, in his lifetime and with his help.

He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Goldman, merchant in Dundee (*contract ad annum* 1608), of a reputable family in that country, whose other daughter was married to — Sinclair of Ulbster.

He got with her a considerable portion in money, etc, and by her had two sons,

1. **Alexander**, afterwards Sir Alexander, his heir.
2. **Peter**, afterwards Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, who, being bred to the law, was one of the senators of the college of Justice, etc. *Vide* the next title.

This next title is the account of Wedderburn of Gosford reprinted, post, pp. 460 *seqq.*

These two brothers were greatly favoured by their uncle John, physician to King Charles I. To his nephew, Sir Alexander, he gave a considerable sum of money, and, having acquired the estate of Gosford, he left that to his nephew Peter.

About this time the estate of Blackness was purchased and probably with James's money, for the rights were taken in the name of Alexander first of Kingennie, when only town-clerk of Dundee, which appears by a charter under the great seal "Alexandro Wedderburn clerico, burgi de Dundee,

This is quite inaccurate. Blackness, as already stated, was not bought till after James' death, and certainly not with any money of his. The rights were never "taken in the name of Alexander, first of Kingennie," who died in 1626, sixteen years before the purchase of Blackness. The date of the document referred to is not 1612, but 1642 (G.S.R. 110), and the Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of

villae terrarum de Blackness, etc., in vicecomitatu de Forfar," dated 15th July 1612 (*Chart. in pub. arch*).

Yet these lands were afterwards resigned by Alexander, second of Kingennie, in favour of his cousin Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness, eldest son of his uncle James upon a narrative of an obligation to that effect (*Writs of the family*).

Dundee, named in it, is not Kingennie, but James' son Alexander, then clerk, and later Sir Alexander of Blackness.

I find no such writ among the family papers, nor can there be any such, as Alexander, second of Kingennie, died in 1637, five years before the acquisition of Blackness. Thus I can only suppose that Douglas, having got into difficulties as to a supposed document of 1612 in favour of Kingennie, assumed the existence of some such writ in order to account for the possession of Blackness by Sir Alexander!

VII. Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander, eldest son of James, was born anno 1610, and bred to the law. Upon the death of his cousin Kingennie (whose son was yet a minor) he was appointed town-clerk of Dundee, when himself but young; but, being a man of parts and knowledge, was soon thereafter entrusted with the sole management of the town's affairs, as his grand-father and uncle had been, so that he was much courted and even trusted by the Parliament.

As already stated, this statement as to his succession to the clerkship is erroneous. He did not succeed to it on the death of his cousin (who was then only eighteen years old and had no son), but on the resignation, in 1633, of his uncle Kingennie, who had in 1627 succeeded to it on the death of his brother James, father of (Sir) Alexander, who was at that time a minor. (See ante, pp. 143-44, 201).

Yet he was a steady loyalist, and sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family.

He had a tack of the customs of Dundee from King Charles I. anno 1639, and obtained from His Majesty a pension of £100 sterling per annum for life out of the said customs, anno 1640; and that same year was appointed one of the Committee of Parliament (*Commission, ibid*).

He was afterwards constituted one of their commissioners to the treaty of Rippon, 25th September 1641, but his conduct was such that he got an exoneration and ratification from His Majesty in October thereafter, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, anno 1642 (*Minutes of Parliament, rescindel acts, etc.*).

See as to the loss of these papers by Douglas, post, vol. ii., J.W. 8 n.

The date of his knighthood is, I think, wrongly given as 1642 for 1646. See ante, p. 204, n. 4.

As he had been most faithful to the royal family, it appears by several writs that he was much harassed during the whole time of usurpation; but, immediately after the restoration, he was appointed one of the commissioners for regulating the weights and measures for Scotland by Act of Parliament, anno 1661 (*Printed acts of Parliament*).

I do not know what the "several writs" are, but see ante, pp. 204-5.

And King Charles II., in reward of his constant fidelity, made him a grant under the great seal (*in arch. fam.*), in which are the following words: "The many true and faithful services done and performed by his trusty and well beloved Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, knight, to his majesty's royal father of blessed memory, who, as a mark of favour, had been graciously pleased to confer upon him a yearly pension of £100 sterling, His majesty considering his constant loyalty and affection, and his ability and readiness to do him service; and

This is somewhat incorrectly quoted. See ante, p. 206.

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for his encouragement to continue therein, his majesty ordains a letter of new to be made and passed, etc., giving, granting, etc., to and in favours of the said Sir Alexander Wedderburn, during all the days of his natural life, etc., a yearly pension of £100 sterling, etc., etc., etc."

This writ contains many other clauses very honourable for the family, and is dated at Whitehall, 10th February 1664.

This suggestion of "many other clauses honourable for the family" is, I regret to say, a polite gloss. See the original writ, ante, p. 206. The date of the document, too, is 12 Feb.

He married Matilda Fletcher, a daughter of the family of Innerpeffer, of whom the Fletchers of Salton, Ballinshoe, etc., are descended. By her he had five sons who came to maturity, and six daughters,

She was the daughter of James Fletcher, provost of Dundee (ante, pp. 210-11, n. 1), from whom the Innerpeffer and other families named may be descended.

Douglas s. the Balindean account, says "three sons and six daughters." The fact, however, is ten sons and six daughters. Ante, p. 211.

1. **John**, his heir.
2. **James**, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.
3. **Peter**. 4. **George**. 5. **Alexander**, all married and had issue.

See ante, Part iii., chap, v., and post, p. 457.

See ante, Part iii., chap. iii.

1st daughter, **Margaret**, married to Patrick Kyd of Craigie. 2. **Jean**, married to William Kyd of Woodhill, brother to the said Patrick. 3. **Helen**, married to David Dickson of Hartree. 4. **Grisel**, married to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. 5. **Cecilia**, married to William Baillie of Littlegill. 6. **Mathilda**, married to James Brisbane, Esq., advocate.

See as to these daughters, of whom all except the eldest had issue, ante, pp. 212 *seqq.*

Helen m. secondly Thomas Miln of Muirtoun, ante, p. 214.

Sir Alexander died about the year 1673, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

This date is inaccurate, it should be 1675-76.

VIII. **John**, who in his father's life time got a charter under the great seal, "Johan. Wedderburn apparenti de Blackness, terrarum baron. de Blackness in vicecom. de Forfar," dated 2nd October 1668 (*Chart in pub. arch.*),

In this account Douglas supposes his grandson to have been created a baronet, whereas it was he (No. viii.) who was so created. Thus in the supplemental account s. Balindean Douglas adds, "He was created a baronet by Queen Anne by patent to him and his heirs male for ever dated at Windsor Castle 9 Aug. 1704."

He was bred a lawyer, entered advocate, and was clerk to the bills, by a commission from the lord register, Sir George Mackenzie (*Ib. et in arch. fam.*).

See A.P.S. 55, but I do not find any commission *in arch. fam.* among the Blackness Papers.

He married, anno 1667, Rachel, daughter of Mr. David Dunsmuir, advocate, by — Nicolson his wife, sister of Sir Thomas Nicolson, King's advocate, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters,

1. **Alexander**, his heir.
2. **David**, who was a major in the British army, and married a niece of the Duke of Marlborough, but was killed at the siege of Doway anno 17—, without issue.

See as to the statement of this marriage, ante, p. 235 n. The date of the siege of Douay was 1710.

The other five sons died young.

See as to these sons, ante, pp. 235-36.

1st daughter, **Margaret**, married 1st, to Mr. Andrew Balfour writer to the signet, to whom she had one daughter

She had other issue, though one daughter, Margaret, alone survived. Ante, p. 236.

Margaret, married to Dr. John Wedderburn, without issue, as will be mentioned hereafter. She married 2ndly, Dr. William Eccles, physician in Edinburgh, to whom she had one son, Martin Eccles, doctor of medicine, and one daughter, Rachel, married to Mr. Thomas Kyd, merchant in Edinburgh, and had issue.

2. **Matilda**, married to David Campbell of Kethiek, Esq., and was mother to Dr. David Campbell, now Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, etc.

The other two daughters died young.

He died before 1700, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. **Alexander Wedderburn** of Blackness, who married Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, baronet, one of the senators of the college of Justice, by whom he had one son,

John, afterwards Sir John, his heir, and a daughter, **Rachel**, who is still alive.

He did not long survive his father, but died before the year 1704, and was succeeded by his only son.

X. **Sir John Wedderburn** of Blackness, who was by Queen Anne created a baronet, by her royal patent, to him and his heirs male for ever, dated at Windsor Castle, 9th August 1704 (*Diploma in cancel. haeredibus masculis in perpetuum*).

Sir John's estate being greatly encumbered, he sold it to his cousin and heir-male Alexander Wedderburn, who succeeded to his honours.

He afterwards went over to Ireland, where he died unmarried anno 1722, which ended the male-line of John, eldest son of the first Sir Alexander of Blackness; the representation therefore devolved upon the issue-male of James, the second son, to whom we now return.

VIII. **James**, second son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knight, anno 1673, married Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Davidson, Esq., of Balgay in Angus, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. **Alexander**, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness.
2. **Doctor John**, an eminent physician in Dundee, who acquired a considerable estate, and married his cousin Margaret, daughter of Mr. Andrew Balfour, as before observed, who dying without issue, anno 1751, left his land estate to his grand-nephew, the eldest son of his nephew Sir John, with provisions to the younger children.

See ante, p. 237, n. 5.

See ante. p. 213, for a pedigree of the Kyds.

See ante, p. 237-38.

They were an elder Matilda (ante, p. 236), and Jean (ante, p. 235).

This is an error; he died in 1706. See ante, p. 234).

Douglas s. Seton of Pitmedden (p 184) refers to Elizabeth Seton as eldest daughter of her father ("by Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Lauder, one of the clerks of Session) and wife of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, one of the principal clerks of the bills"—an office he here omits to mention.

His issue is incompletely stated. He had two other sons, an elder John, who died in infancy, and Alexander, who survived him, but also died young, as well as three other daughters, who all died young. Ante, pp. 241-42.

This is an error, as is the statement in the supplemental account (s. Balindean) that he died in 1713; he died in 1710.

The supplemental account corrects the statement as to the baronetcy, and describes his father as second and him as third baronet. "In p. 281 (it adds) this Sir John is, by mistake, mentioned as if he obtained the baronet's patent from Queen Anne, whereas it was his grandfather, Sir John, No. viii. as above, who obtained it."

The year of his death is inaccurately given; it should be 1723. Ante, p. 244.

Second, *i.e.*, second surviving son. He was clerk of Dundee from 1675-76 till his death in 1696. See post, part iii, chap. v.

This is incompletely stated; he had five sons and seven daughters, of whom Douglas omits all mention of both Robert, who married Margaret Arnot and had a son James (ante, pp. 248-49), and of James, who died young. As to the daughters, see next page.

See ante, p. 250.

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1st daughter, **Margaret**, married to John Paterson of Craigie in Perthshire by whom she hath a son, James Paterson of Carpow. 2. **Grisel**, married to Thomas Watson of Grangebarrie and hath issue. 3. **Matilda**, died unmarried.

See as to these, ante, p. 251-53. The full list in correct order should run: 1, Mathilda, died young. 2, Grizel. 3, Margaret. 4, Mathilda. 5, Rachel. 6, Elizabeth. 7, Jean.

This James died in the year 1696, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir **Alexander Wedderburn**, who purchased the estate of Blackness from his cousin Sir John, as before observed, and succeeding to his honours as heir-male, anno 1722, was second baronet of Blackness.

He succeeded his cousin as fourth baronet in 1723.

He married Katharine, daughter of Mr. John Scot, merchant in Dundee, by whom he had eight sons and nine daughters, of which six only arrived to maturity, viz., three sons and three daughters.

He had eight sons and only seven daughters, but of these seven (not six) children "arrived to maturity," viz., those mentioned by Douglas and the youngest son Alexander, b. 1718, d. 1790.

1. **Sir John**, his heir.
2. **Robert**, who married Isabella Edwards, heiress of the barony of Persie in Angus, by whom he hath three sons, John, Charles, and David, and three daughters.

An error for Edward. Ante, p. 321.

3. **Thomas**, who married Katharine, daughter of Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, by whom he hath three sons, Alexander, John, and James, and four daughters.

This is an error, which Douglas repeats s. *Dunbar of Grangehill*. Katharine Dunbar was the daughter of Alexander (son of Robert) Dunbar of Grangehill. See ante, pp. 358-59.

1st daughter, **Elisabeth**, married to Alexander Reid of Torbeg, Esq., in Angus, and had a numerous issue. 1, Alexander; 2, John, etc., also a daughter, Miss Reid, painter to the Queen at London.

There were five daughters (ante, pp. 342-43).

2. **Grisel**, married to James Graham of Methie, Esq., died without issue.
3. **Catharine**, married to David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, Esq., to whom she hath four sons, 1, Alexander; 2, John; 3, David; 4, Henry; and a daughter, Janet.

See ante, p. 362, notes 2, 3.

See ante, Part ii., chap. v. (p. 175) and p. 263.

Four other daughters died young.

Sir Alexander died anno 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

He died in 1744.

X. Sir **John Wedderburn**, third baronet of Blackness, who married Jean, eldest daughter of John Fullerton of that ilk, Esq., by Margaret Carnegie, only sister german of John Carnegie, of Boysack, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters.

"Third" is, of course, an error for "fifth."

1. **Sir John**. 2 **James**, a physician of great repute in Jamaica. 3. **Peter**, also settled in Jamaica. 4. **Alexander**; 5, **David**, who both died without succession. The other two (sons) died in infancy. 1st daughter, **Margaret**, married to Richard Dundas of Blair, Esq., and hath issue two sons, Robert and John. 2. **Cath-**

3. Peter, who was alive when this account was compiled, died unmarried before 10 Aug. 1774. David and Alexander also died unmarried, the former about 1762, the latter about 1765. The other two sons were an eldest, Alexander, and a fourth, Charles, who both died young in 1733. See ante, pp. 235 *seqq*.

erine. 3. **Susanna.** 4. **Agatha,** married to John Smith, writer, in Edinburgh, only son of James Smith, writer to the signet, only son and apparent heir of John Smith of Balharry, Esq.

Douglas s. Smyth. of Balharry, says that "she dying soon thereafter (*i.e.*, after her marriage), he married secondly Johanna, daughter of Robert Gray, writer in Edinburgh.

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Sir John died anno 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

It will be noticed that Douglas makes no allusion to Sir John's share in the '45 or to the circumstances of his death.

XI. Sir John Wedderburn, who is fourth baronet of this family. He succeeded his grand-uncle, Dr. John Wedderburn, in his estate of Idvies in Angus; but as yet resides in Jamaica.

Arms, Argent, on a cheveron between three roses, gules, barbed vert, a crescent of the first. *Crest*, an eagle's head erased proper. *Motto*, Aquila non captat muscas.

[The supplemental account gives the same arms and crest, but adds "Supporters, two griffins," and gives the motto as "Non Degener." It also adds, "Chief Seat, Balindean, Perthshire."]

In the supplemental account (s. Balindean) this is added to thus:—

"XI. Sir John Wedderburn, sixth Baronet, who married, first, Lady Margaret Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Airly, by Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, by whom he had two sons, 1, **John**; 2, **David**; and two daughters, 1, **Margaret**; 2, **Jane**. Sir John married secondly Alicia, daughter of Colonel James Dundas of Dundas, by Margaret, daughter of Lord Forbes, by whom he has three sons, 1 **James**; 2, **John**; 3, **Alexander**: and four daughters, 1, **Mary**; 2, **Susan**; 3, **Louisa Dorothea**; 4, **Anne.**"

Intermediate in date between the compilation and publication of Douglas' *Baronage* is the thin folio MS. entitled the *Genealogical Account of Alexander, Lord Loughborough*, which is now among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 83). This document appears to have been compiled upon the elevation of Wedderburn to the peerage in 1780, and as its object is to trace only his descent, it does not deal with the senior lines of Kingennie and Blackness. Its chief value lies in its frequent references to the Pitfirrane charter chest as containing documents, from the time of old Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford onwards, some of which it quotes at length. These are all enumerated in the second volume of this work (vol. ii., pp. 109-10), and where quoted in the MS., have also been quoted in this volume under the accounts of the persons to whom they relate. I do not, therefore, intend to reprint here the whole of this MS., but only such portions of it as may serve to put the reader in possession of the rest of its contents.

Genealogical account of the descent of the right honble. Alexander, Lord Loughborough.[1]

The Sirname of Wedderburn is local, and was first assumed by the Lords of Proprietors of the Barony of Wedderburn in the County of Berwick when Sirnames became hereditary in Scotland in the reign of King Malcolm the third, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror.

Walter de Wedderburn is one of the great Barons of Scotland who swore fealty to King Edward the 1st of England for the Lands he possessed in the County of Berwick, as in Prynne's Ragman's Roll ad anno (*sic*) 1296.[2]

The direct male line of the Barons of Wedderburn having terminated in an heiress, in the reign of King Robert the 3d, married to a younger son of the noble Family of Home, that Barony has been in the possession of their descendants from that period till the present.

Several collateral descendants of this ancient Family were Proprietors of Lands in the County of Berwick. Willielmus de Wedderburn obtained a Charter under the great Seal of King James the 1st of the Lands adjoining to the Barony of Blackadder dated the 20th of Jany 1425. He is also mentioned in another Royal Charter of the same King dated the 12th of May that year, together with Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Sherriff of Tweedale, and others. Another Gulielmus de Wedderburn, a man of considerable property, was administrator to his kinsman, Sir John Swinton, during his minority.

The immediate Ancestor of this Family was

I. **James Wedderburn,** Esquire, descended in the male line of the ancient Barons of Wedderburn. He acquired considerable property in the County of Forfar where he resided. He had issue two sons,

1. David, who is mentioned in a Charter of confirmation under the great Seal of a Donation ad sustentationem Capellani in Ecclesia de Dundee. He died without issue.

[1] The early part of this account is so similar to that given by Douglas that it would appear that both were taken from a common draft account. I do not, therefore, repeat the criticism of its errors, which has been already given in regard to Douglas' account.

[2] The account cites Wm. Pynnes *History of K. John, Henry 3rd and Edward 1st*, Vol. 3rd.

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II. 2d **James**, second son, succeeded his Father. He marrie l Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forrester of Nevey, Esquire, with whom he acquired a considerable addition to his Fortune. With this lady he had one son, who succeeded him,

III. **John Wedderburn** of Tofts, Esquire, who got a Charter under the great seal of King James the 5th of lands in the Barony of Tullochill and County of Forfar dated the 20th of June 1527.

He also obtained a part of the Lordship of Dodhope which was confirmed to him by another Royal Charter from the same King dated the 31st of August 1533.

He left issue two suns, viz:

1. **David**, his heir.

2. **John**, who was bred to the Church and was Vicar of Dundee.[1] He was a Gentleman of fine accomplishments and much in favour with King James the 5th.

IV. **David Wedderburn** of Tofts, Esquire, succeeded his father John. He obtained the Lands of Hiltoun of Craigie in the county of Forfar by a Charter under the great Seal dated the 9th of October 1545. Also the Mains of Huntly in the County of Perth by another Royal Charter under the great Seal of Queen Mary dated the 8th of October 1552.

He married Helen Lawson of the Family of Boghall by whom he had two sons,

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. James who was bred to the church and of whom Bishop Keith gives the following account.[2] . . . Anthony Wood (Fast Oxon., ii., 736) says that he "spent sometime in Oxon for the sake of the Publick Library." It may be proper to observe here that the excommunication of this worthy prelate above mentioned was the effect of the fanatical zeal of the Presbyterian Covenanters, who suppressed the whole hierarchy of Scotland at once.

David of Tofts was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who acquired the Barony of Kingennie, by which he and his descendants were for a long time afterwards designed. He was a person of great learning and other endowments, and was well known at the court of King James the 6th of Scotland with whom he was in great favour. He accompanied his Majesty to England in the year 1603 and when he was taking leave to return homeward the King took a Diamond Ring from his finger which he presented to him as a token of friendship. It has been handed down with the property of the Estate and is now in the Possession of Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, Esquire. He was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of Scotland for a treaty of Union with England, which did not take effect at that time.

He married Helen Ramsay daughter of the Baron of Brackmonth in the County of Fife descended from the Family of Dalhousie by whom he had three sons and three daughters,

1. Alexander his Heir whose male line failed in the person of his grandson's grandson, David Wedderburn, sixth[3] Baron of Kingennie, who died unmarried in the Year 1761 and was succeeded in his fortune by his sister, Grizzle, the heir of line of the Barons of Kingennie, who at her death left her fortune to Alexander Scrymgeour of Birkhill, Esquire, who upon this succession took the name of Wedderburn.

2. James of whom afterwards.

3. John who was bred to the study of Physic and became very eminent in his Profession.

I now return to Douglas, and reprint his account of the Gosford branch :—

Wedderburn of Gosford (pp. 282-84).

The immediate ancestor of this family was **James Wedderburn**, Esq., progenitor of the Wedderburns of Blackness, the sixth generation of that ancient family in a direct male-line.

This statement is founded on the earlier and erroneous part of Douglas' main account. As a matter of fact James' ancestry is not certainly ascertained for more than four generations back.

He flourished in the reign of King James VI and left issue two sons,

1. **Sir Alexander Wedderburn** of Blackness, of whom the present Sir John is lineally descended, as deduced under that title.

2. **Peter**, afterwards Sir Peter of Gosford.

I have already noted (ante, p. 454) that James had three sons, of the second of whom, William, Douglas makes no mention.

1. This **Peter** was a man of parts and learning, was bred to the law. He was much in favour with his uncle Dr. John Wedderburn, physician to King Charles I., who left him the estate of Gosford, which continued ever after to be the chief title of his family.

This is an error. As stated above (p. 454), Sir Peter bought Gosford in his uncle's life.

He was a steady loyalist, and had the

[1] This is an error due to Pitscottie : it was Robert Wedderburn, who was Vicar of Dundee. See ante, p. 15.

[2] I omit this here : as it adds nothing, except a suggestion that the bishop may have also studied at Cambridge, to what is stated, ante, pp. 29 *seqq.*

[3] He was really seventh baron, having succeeded, not his father, but his brother Peter, who died young.

honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles II. immediately after the restoration, which appears by a charter under the great seal, "Domino Petro Wedderburn de Gosford, militi, terrarum de Loch-hills," etc., in the shires of Edinburgh and Haddington, dated 4th June 1662 (*Chart in pub. arch.*).

He married Agnes, daughter of — Dickson of Hartree, and got another charter from King Charles II., "To him and Agnes Dickson his spouse, of the lands and barony of Gosford in the shires of Edinburgh and Haddington," dated 7th September 1663 (*ib.*). By her he had three sons,

1. **John**, who died before his father, without issue.
2. **Sir Peter**, who became his father's heir.
3. **Alexander**, a man of parts and merit. He was appointed one of the commissioners of excise for Scotland, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived, and by Mary Daes, his wife, he had several children.

   I. **Peter Wedderburn**, Esq., who, being bred to the law, and a man of integrity and knowledge, was appointed one of the senators of the college of Justice, under the title of Lord Chesterhall in 1755, and by Janet Ogilvy, his wife, he had two sons and one daughter,

   1. **Alexander**, an eminent counsellor at Law in London.
   2. **David**, a Colonel in the Army.

   His daughter, **Janet**, married to Sir Harry Erskine of Alva, baronet, to whom she had two sons, Sir James and —.

Sir Peter of Gosford, on account of his knowledge and merit, was appointed one of the senators of the college of Justice, 17th of June 1668, and got a charter under the great seal, containing an entail, viz., "Domino Petro Wedderburn de Gosford, uni senatorum collegii justiciae, et Johanni Wedderburn ejus filio natu maximo, et haeredibus masculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. Petro Wedderburn filio secundo genito et haeredibus masculis, etc., quibus deficien; Alex. Wedderburn filio tertio genito, etc., decimarum, rectoriarum, et vicariarum ecclesiae de Innerwick," etc., in the shires of Edinburgh and Haddington, dated 25th February 1670 (*ib.*). Also a charter to the same series of heirs of the lands and barony of Thorntoun united, dated 11th July the same year 1670 (*ib.*). And another charter, in which his said three sons are again named, of the lands and barony of Innerwick, etc., in the

See vol ii., p. 370 (G.S.R. 117 n), where it is pointed out that the year should be 1663.

He was, in fact, thrice married, although his first and third marriages have escaped notice. By his first wife, Christian Gibson, he had a son James, who died young. See ante, p. 369.

See G.S.R. 118.

This is inaccurate He had five sons, of whom the two youngest, James and George, died young, and four daughters (see below). The account of his eldest surviving son, John, is absurdly meagre. See ante, pp. 370-74.

He had, in fact, three sons, Peter, Alexander, and James, of whom the two last died unm, and four daughters (ante, pp. 396-97), as to two of whom see Douglas, s. *Sinclair of Roslin*, where James, third son of James Sinclair of Roslin, is named as having married a daughter of Commissioner Wedderburn, and had issue; and s. *Cheape of Rossie*, where "George, fifth son of Harry Cheape, is named as having married Mary, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, Esq., one of the commissioners of excise, and grandfather of the Lord Loughborough, the present Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by whom he had six sons and a daughter" (an error for two daughters).

The name of the second son was John, and there was also a daughter. See ante, p. 406, n. 4.

See G.S.R. 123. The charter was written to the Great Seal July 1.

See G.S.R. 124.

See G.S.R. 125.

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shires of Edinburgh and Haddington, 13th of January 1671 (*ib.*).

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

II. **Sir Peter Wedderburn** of Gosford born anno 1660, was a well accomplished gentleman, and often a member of the Scots' Parliament before the union.

See ante, pp. 374 *seqq.* He sat for Dunfermline, 1705-8.

He was created a baronet by King Charles II., and married Dame Janet Halket, heiress of Pitfirran, and, by the deeds of settlement of that estate, was obliged to carry the name and arms of Halket of Pitfirran.

Douglas, s. Halket of Pitfirran, describes her as "eldest daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirran" and "served and retoured heir to Sir James Halket of Pitfirran, her brother germau, 31 July 1705." In the same article her "numerous issue" is stated to have been four sons and three daughters "and her husband to have died at an advanced age in 1746." As a matter of fact she had seven sons and five daughters, of whom two, both of them named James, and three others, John, Elizabeth, and Mary, are here omitted. See ante, pp. 376 *seqq.*

By her he had a numerous issue,

1. **Sir Peter**, who succeeded him in the estate of Pitfirran and his baronetship, etc., as in the next title.

   [Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirran, baronet, a man of great honour and merit, who, betaking himself to a military life, rose to the rank of a colonel in the army, and had the command of the 44th regiment of foot in His Majesty's service.

   He went with the British troops to America, anno 1754, where, upon every occasion, he acquitted himself with the utmost magnanimity and (*sic*) conduct, and at last lost his life in the service of his King and country in an action near the river Monogabela 9 July 1755.

   This account is here inserted from Douglas, s. Halket of Pitfirran.

   By Lady Emilia Stewart, his spouse, daughter of Francis, Earl of Murray, he left issue three sons,

   1. **Peter**, now Sir Peter.

   See ante, pp. 379-80.

   2. **Francis**, a youth of great hopes and spirit. He also went into the army, served with great reputation, and rose to the rank of a major. He died in the flower of his age, unmarried, universally regretted.

   An MS. note in the Inuer Temple Library copy of Douglas says that "she died 27 Juue 1781."

   3. **James**, also a youth of a noble spirit. He died unmarried.]

   See ante, p. 381.

2. **Charles**, who carried on the line of this family.

   See *ibid.*

3. **Alexander Wedderburn** of St. Germains, Esq., who married Elisabeth, daughter of James Haliburton of Piteur, Esq.; without issue.

   See post, p. 463 (No. III.).

4. **Robert Wedderburn**, Esq., who married Rachel, daughter of John Thomson of Charleton, and had issue.

   The words "without issue" refer to his being alive s.p. when this account was written. He died s.p. in 1770. See ante, p. 377.

1st daughter, **Christian** married to James Carstairs of Kilconquhar, afterwards James Bruce of Kinross, Esq., to whom she had a numerous issue.

His issue was three daughters, of whom one, Janet, married and had issue. See ante, pp. 377-78.

The order of these daughters is wrongly given. It should be Janet, Agnes (not Anne), Christian; and two younger ones, Elizabeth and Mary, should be added.

2. **Janet**, married to Robert Colville of —, and had issue two sons, Peter and John. Peter married Isabel, daughter of Mr. — Aiton, lord provost of Glasgow, and hath issue.
3. **Anne**, died unmarried.

Sir Peter died anno 1746, and was succeeded in the estate of Gosford by his son,

III. **Charles Wedderburn** of Gosford, Esq., a man of great honour and integrity, he married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Bart., by whom he had four sons and three daughters,

1. **John**, his heir.
2. **Henry**, married first an English lady, by whom he had one daughter, Mary. He married 2dly, a daughter of Mr. Belsches of Innermay.
3. **James**, an officer in the Army.
4. **Charles**, died unmarried.

1st daughter, **Elisabeth**, died unmarried.

2. **Janet**, married to John Erskine of Balgonie, Esq.
3. **Mary**, married to Captain Charles Stewart, to whom she hath three sons and one daughter.

Charles died anno 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. **John Wedderburn**, now of Gosford, Esq., who married, 1st Elisabeth, daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq., Lord Justice Clerk, by whom he had one daughter, **Elisabeth**.

He married 2dly, Mary, daughter of the Honourable John Hamilton, Esq., uncle to the present Earl of Haddington, by whom he hath three sons and two daughters,

I, **Charles**; 2, **Peter**; 3, **John**.

1st daughter, **Margaret**; 2, **Mary**.

V. **Charles**, eldest son and apparent heir of John Wedderburn of Gosford, Esq.

Arms, Ermine, a cheveron between three roses; gules, barbed vert, within a border azure. *Crest*, an eagle's head erased proper. *Motto*, Illaeso lumine solem. *Chief seat*, at Gosford in East Lothian.

See ante, p. 378, n. 3. Her husband was, I think, Robert Ayton or Colvile of Ochiltree, heir of line of the third Lord Colvile of Ochiltree (d. 1728), and grandson of Sir John Ayton and Margaret, daughter of the second Lord Colvile (see G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, s. *Colvile*). I am not sure if the marriage of Peter Colvile and Isabel Aiton is correctly stated, but in any case Robert's line failed, as ultimately the grand-daughter of his younger brother, Andrew, succeeded to the estates. See ante, p. 307. Part V. Chap. IV.

Again an inaccurate statement. He had five sons and five daughters. The children omitted are Peter, Charlotte, and Ann, who all died unmarried.

He married thrice. 1, Alice ——, whose surname is not ascertained; 2, Mary Belsches; and 3, Alice Tetley. See ante, pp. 383-86.

See ante, pp. 382-83.

She died s.p.

Douglas s. *Bruce of Blairhall* given their names as John, Charles, Henry, and Mary.

See ante, pp. 386 *seqq.*

She married the Marquis de Lally Tollendal and had issue. See ante, p. 388.

He had other issue by his second marriage, born 1769-77, after the compilation of this account, viz: Henry, Alexander, and Thomas; Janet, Amelia, Katheriue, Sholto Charlotte, and Heleu. See ante, pp. 388-89.

The next attempts at family history are the two pedigrees recorded at the Heralds' College in 1799 and 1803 by John Wedderburn of Spring Garden and Sir David Wedderburn, both of which will be found in vol. ii. Of these, the first (H.C.R. iii.) was probably by way of completing the lately issued account in Douglas, in which there is only the briefest mention of this branch of the family. That the record should have been made is noteworthy, as showing that John Wedderburn of Spring Garden shared the interest taken in such matters by both his father and his second son. The other pedigree (H.C.R. ii.) was recorded, in accordance with law, by Sir David Wedderburn on his creation as a baronet of Great Britain, in 1803. Both records contain several errors of date, which have been noted in vol. ii. of this work (pp. 527, 529).

In 1819 appeared a small volume, of about forty pages, entitled, *A Genealogical Account of the Wedderburn Family*, by James Wedderburn Webster, Esq. *Virtus Sola Nobilitas.* Printed at the Author's private press in Nantes, 1819." It is prefaced by a

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dedicatory letter "To Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., of Ballandean," in which the author fears "that his materials have enabled him to accomplish very imperfectly" the task he had undertaken. A few remarks on the "affected fashion to ridicule family pretensions" are balanced by some moralizing on the integrity of his forefathers as a basis of just pride. The statement as to the absence of material is certainly justified, for the volume contains no indication of any original or critical inquiry as to the early history of the family. The work is practically little more than an edition of the different accounts given in Douglas' *Baronage*, consolidated into one consecutive account. Except so far as this editing involves the occasional alteration or omission of a sentence, the reprint is verbatim, and no authorities are quoted beyond those given by Douglas, and no original corrections made of Douglas' errors. The new matter in this volume consists of one or two editorial remarks of no value,[1] of a few lines on the career of Lord Loughborough, of whom, borrowing the old description of Sir John of Gosford, he says that he found "the Scotch bar too narrow a field for his great abilities"; and of three or four pages in which Douglas' account is brought up to date. Even the added matter does not appear to be accurate, as in the account of his own grandfather, Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, he describes him as having "married secondly Miss Webster, sister of the Rev. Dr. Webster of Bath, and of James Webster of Clapham in Surrey, Esq., an eminent West India merchant in London," which is, of course, altogether wrong, for Pearsie married but once and his wife survived him. It was, as I have shown elsewhere (ante, p. 322, note 5), her mother who married secondly the father of Dr. Webster, and so connected that family with that of her daughter's husband.[2]

I pass, with more interest, to another small volume, the printed memoir of J.W., so often referred to in these volumes. Here, at least, often as I have had to criticize it, was a work dealing with new evidence, and an attempt to throw fresh light on the matter in hand. The title of the book is not happy, but allowance must be made for the romanticism of the time. "*A Genealogical Account of the Honourable and Equestrian surname of Wedderburn*, by John Wedderburn. London: Printed by B. McMillan, Bow Street, Covent Garden. Printer in Ordinary to His Majesty 1824," is a thin 8vo. of 127 pages,[3] and consists of ten chapters or sections dealing with the different branches of the family.[4]

[1] Thus, after quoting Douglas' opening remarks, "The surname of Wedderburn is local . . . in possession of the Homes ever since" (ante, p. 450), the author thinks it worth while to add "Tho' the genealogy of the Homes in Debrett's *Peerage* makes no mention of this, yet the fact is better confirmed by the Lands in question being still in possession of a branch of the family. The estate still retains the name of Wedderburn and has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Mr. Home." So again the following editorial remark is added to the reprint of Douglas' account of the Gosford branch. "Thus much from Debrett's *British Peerage* and Nisbet's *Baronage of Scotland*, of that branch of the Wedderburns from which Lord Chancellor Rosslyn and Sir Peter Wedderburn-Halket are descended, but it does not appear who is the immediate representative of the former, since his lordship's title descended in the female line to his nephew, the present earl, to whom the estate of Gosford now belongs." This is a curious note, for the male heir of Lord Loughborough, though distant, was easily traceable, and the estate of Gosford not only never belonged either to his successor or to any member of his branch of the family, but had in 1819 long ceased to be a Wedderburn property, having been sold by the daughter and heiress of Henry Wedderburn of Gosford in 1778.

[2] So again he gives the name of the wife of John Wedderburn of Spring Garden as "Miss Wisdom, daughter of J. Wisdom of Jamaica," and briefly describes the marriage of James Wedderburn of Inveresk as being to "Miss Colvile, daughter and heiress of . . ." The date of the death of Sir John, the fifth baronet, is given as 1745 for 1746, and the old fiction of the forfeiture of Blackness in the '45 is accepted. The place of James Wedderburn's (ante, p. 294) death is also stated as Toulouse for Tarbes, and many names are mis-spelt, *e.g.*, Awkland, Wellyn (for Wellings), Sterling of Kippendeary, Pinckie, etc.

At the close of the book is a note to the effect that "the patents of the creation to the honours of the marquisate of Annandale extending them not only to the heirs male of the body, but the heirs general of the family, it is doubtful whether Sir David Wedderburn is not the chief representative in the female line of the last marquis" in right of his maternal grandmother, who was eldest daughter of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart.

[3] It is prefaced by the following dedication, dated London, July 1824:—"To Henry Wedderburn, of Wedderburn and Birkhill, in the counties of Angus and Fife, Heritable Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland, this memoir is inscribed by his affectionate cousin and servant, the Author."

[4] These are headed:—1, Wedderburn; 2, Pittormie; 3, Blackness; 4, Gosford and Pitfirran; 5, Rosslyn; 6, Peter Wedderburn of Dundee and his descendants; 7, Pearsie; 8, Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra and his descendants; 9, James Wedderburn-Colvile at Inveresk and his descendants; and 10, Armorial Bearings and descent of the several families allied to the surname of Wedderburn. It is illustrated with various copper-plate engravings of arms, etc., all of which are reproduced in the chapter on the family arms in this book. The 1745-46 ring, also given in the memoir, will be found ante, p. 284.

Generally speaking, the fault of the memoir is due to the ready acceptance of the statements in Douglas' *Baronage*, and to an assumption that the name of Wedderburn was so rare that anyone bearing it might safely, and without evidence, be tacked on to the Forfarshire house, or identified with some contemporary member of it bearing the same Christian name. But as against this and many consequent errors, we find some examination of the documents in the Wedderburn charter chest, of family monuments, and of references to the name in Scottish histories, etc., and when we come down to modern times the main facts are, as a rule, fully and accurately given.

The first section opens with a statement that "it is entirely a matter of conjecture at what period the Lords or proprietors of the Barony of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire assumed that local surname," after which we have, of course, the mention of Walter de Wedderburn in the Ragman Roll, with a quotation from that document, the supposed marriage of Alice of Wedderburn with Sir David Home of Thurston, circa 1390, and the references to William Wedderburn in 1425. Then, in the manner of Douglas, we are informed that, "previous to this time, however, the collateral male branch of the family had removed to Angus, and was acquiring considerable property there in the reign of James II.," and are thus introduced to James Wedderburn, designed, when or where is not stated, "merchant burgess of Dundee," and father of two sons, viz. :—1, James, who m. Janet, daughter of David Forrester of Nevay; and, 2, David, described as living in 1464, and named in a charter of 19 Feb. 1489, from whom it is suggested that the Pittormie branch may be descended.[1]

Douglas' account is then further followed, James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester being said to have had one son, John of Tofts, town clerk of Dundee, named in charters of 1527 and 1535, and a hero of the archery contest between England and Scotland in 1528-29. He again is credited with two sons, the younger being James or John, a colonel in foreign service in 1571, and the elder David of Tofts, also town clerk of Dundee, named in charters of 1535 and 1552, who married Helen Lawson of Humbie and died in 1590, leaving issue three sons, Alexander of Tofts and Kingennie; James, Bishop of Dunblane; John, professor in Padua and physician in Moravia, and (adds J.W.) Margaret, who married Peter Clayhills.

We have seen how altogether erroneous this account is. There is nothing to show that any John or David Wedderburn was ever clerk of Dundee, and from 1556 on the holders of the office are definitely known. There is no such place as Tofts. James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester had more than one son. Their son John was indeed the grandfather of the Bishop of Dunblane and the Moravian physician, but these were the children of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay, and not of David Wedderburn (and Helen Lawson), whose parentage is altogether different from that assumed by Douglas and J.W. Nor were Alexander of Kingennie or Margaret, who married Peter Clayhills, the children of David Wedderburn, or of the same parents as the bishop or the doctor. They were, indeed, brother and sister, but their parents were Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, and Janet Myln, whom J.W. at this date was confusing with Alexander of the Pittormie branch.

Thus, also, of old Robert Wedderburn who married Janet Froster, we find nothing in J.W.'s book. With the exception of his son Alexander, the merchant, who is confused with Alexander, the old clerk, none of his sons (James, Robert, David, and George) are named. His son, Robert, who married Janet Kyd, is not mentioned, and their eldest son Alexander, who married Janet Myln, and was the progenitor of the Kingennie family, is barely and erroneously named.

[1] A David Wedderburn named in 1464 (S.W. 1), is probably identical with the David of 1489. See G.S.R. 8, and ante, p. 53. The descent of the Pittormie branch is now ascertained, ante, p. 42 *seqq.* J.W.'s account of it is a mass of errors. He starts with a Thomas Wedderburn, father of a James Wedderburn, 1528, who had a son Thomas, "designed in 1546 son of James and died before 1611, leaving two sons, Richard, settled in Denmark in 1576, and Alexander of Pittormie, notar publict and burgess of Cupar, who married Janet Mylne and had five sons, Richard, Patrick, David, James, and William, minister of Pittenweem and Bethelnay, who married 1611 Magdalene Wedderburn, daughter of Kingennie, and had issue one daughter, Margaret, who married 1646 Dr. Andrew Bruce." No authorities are quoted from the first three persons named, and I believe Thomas to be in both cases an error for Robert (ante, p. 69). Richard of Denmark was the son of Alexander, the merchant (ante, pp. 74 *seqq.*), who is here mixed up with (*a*) his namesake Alexander, the old clerk, who married Janet Myln, and was father of several sons (including a David and a James, but no Richard), and (*b*) Alexander of Cupar and Pittormie, who was the son of David Wedderburn in Welgait, and whose second son, William of Pittenweem and Dundee (who is quite distinct from his namesake of Bethelnay), did marry Kingennie's daughter Magdalene (ante, pp. 45-48).

Part v. Chap. IV.

With Alexander of Kingennie, J.W. gets on to somewhat safer ground, though he places him as born in 1550 and as dying in 1618. His wife's parentage is also accepted from Douglas, and all mention is omitted of his sons. Peter and William, while as regards his daughters J.W. goes a good deal astray (ante, p. 137, n. 5). Of Kingennie's eldest son, too, his account is inaccurate. He does not name his having been clerk of Dundee, 1627-33, and says that he died in 1635, leaving a daughter, Marjory, and an infant son, Alexander. He died as a matter of fact in 1637, when his eldest son was clearly of age, and Marjory was not daughter but his sister. The marriages of his son are also erroneously dealt with, as I have pointed out, ante, p. 152, n. 2, and the account of his successors, Alexander, fourth of Kingennie, who is credited with but one son and one daughter, and Alexander, fifth of Kingennie, who, in confusion with his cousin, the clerk, is made governor of Broughty Ferry in 1715, at which date he was dead, obviously leave much to be desired. The Blackness chapter of the book is more satisfactory, and fails by reason rather of omissions than of mis-statements. Copies of the family registers of Sir Alexander of Blackness and of the fourth baronet were in J.W.'s possession, although those of the first and second baronets were not. Consequently his lists of the children of the two former are accurate if slight, while those of the two latter, on the contrary, are not complete. He wrongly gives the date of James Wedderburn's death as 1620, and his wife's Christian name as Mary instead of Margaret (see ante, p. 199). His account of James' son,[1] Sir Alexander, is also inaccurate, as, confusing him with his namesake, his uncle of Kingennie, he states that he was appointed clerk of Dundee in 1627. The date of his knighthood is also stated as 1642 instead of 1646 (ante, p. 204, n. 4), and the parentage of his wife, Matilda Fletcher, as a daughter of Innerpeffer, is likewise mistaken. The birth-dates of the children of Sir John, first baronet of Blackness, are not given, and several of his children are altogether omitted, while the second baronet, Sir Alexander, is said to have had a daughter, Rachel, and an only son, Sir John, who died in 1722. So again no mention is made of Robert, second son of James, the clerk (d. 1696), several of whose daughters are also overlooked. Only a very brief account is given of the attainted Sir John, whose property is said to have been confiscated in 1745. The birth-year of Sir David's eldest son, John James, is also mis-stated as 1801.

The Gosford chapter gives but a scanty note of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, and omits to mention his first and second marriages. Of his children only his three eldest sons and his daughter Agnes are named. The issue of Sir Peter Wedderburn and Janet Halkett again is stated as four sons and three daughters, both sons and daughters (James, John, Elizabeth, and Mary) being omitted, while Agnes is miscalled Anne. There are several other similar errors and omissions, the patent of the Gosford baronetcy in particular being stated to be to heirs male (instead of heirs male of the body) of the original grantee.

The Rosslyn section is fairly accurate as far as it goes, but is very incomplete. It names Alexander Wedderburn, who married Mary Daes, as having been born in 1661 and died 1 Jan. 1729, leaving issue only[2] Mary (m. George Cheap) and Peter, who was afterwards Lord Chesterhall, and father of Alexander, Lord Loughborough, General David Wedderburn, who fell at Baroach, and Janet, Lady Erskine, whose son succeeded his maternal uncle as second Earl of Rosslyn. A short sketch of the first earl gives the main facts of his career, but wrongly says that he had no issue by either marriage. He had, as we have seen, one son, who died, however, in early infancy.

I have already (ante, p. 222 *seqq*) dealt with the account given in this book of Peter Wedderburn, third surviving son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, and his descendants, and need not restate the difficulties which hinder its acceptance. The endeavour to father on Peter Wedderburn both a daughter, Anne, and a son named David, who emigrated to America, and from whom descend the family of the name in that country, is altogether futile. See post, Part vi., chap, v.

The remaining sections of J.W.'s volume deal with more modern times and give the history of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra (J.W 's grandfather), and James Wedderburn-Colvile, and their descendants. They are not very full, but so far as they go they are, with few exceptions, accurate and complete. All their contents has, of course, been embodied in the present volume.

[1] All mention of James' second son, William, is omitted, Peter being termed the second son.

[2] As a matter of fact his birth-date, though probably about 1660, is not absolutely fixed, and he died in 1730, leaving not two but seven children, viz., Peter, Alexander, and James, Mary, Agnes, Janet, and Jean, of whom the two younger sons died unmarried, while the daughters (except Janet) all married. See ante, pp. 396-97.

The last section of the book, consisting of notes on the armorial bearings of the different families from which Wedderburns have taken their wives, with some few additional notes on such families, has already been made use of at the close of the chapter on the arms of the family (ante, p. 436 *seqq*). Part V. Chap. IV.

Such—apart from J.W.'s MS. memoir, to which I shall refer later—has been the family history easily available from 1824 until now, and continually accepted as accurate by historians of Angus and Dundee. Thus it is practically reprinted in Warden's *Angus or Forfarshire*, and is largely made use of in Mr. A. H. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*[1] Quite recently in an appendix to the (1898) edition of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates* for the Scottish Text Society, entitled "The Kinship of the Wedderburns in Angus," Professor Mitchell has reprinted several portions of Douglas' account, although he was good enough to include also some notes which I sent him as his book was passing through the press.[2]

Mr. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses* deserves especial mention by me, because the existence of these volumes is largely due to it. It was on becoming possessed of his volume that I communicated with him, and was made aware of the mass of material in the Dundee town-house. That his own book should repeat the errors of Douglas and of J.W. is not surprising, as he was entitled to regard them as authorities. Now and again, however, he has made additional suggestions which are not tenable, and his identification of the different persons of the name admitted as burgesses is often, in my view, clearly wrong. Thus the James, junior, admitted in 1514, is according to him the son of James, and not, as I think, the son of Robert, and he follows Douglas in speaking of John (son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry) as "the first of a succession of Wedderburns who held the office of town clerk of Dundee for nearly a century and a half." This is both an error, for no John Wedderburn is shown to have been clerk, and an under-statement, for the Wedderburns' successive tenure of the office lasted over a century and a half, accurately 162 years, 1556-57—1718. He also suggests that the Robert admitted in 1535 may be the Vicar of Dundee and brother of James Wedderburn, junior, whereas he is quite certainly the son of James Wedderburn and Janet Logan; and once more, he definitely speaks of "William, son and heir of David," admitted in the same year, as first cousin to John, the supposed clerk, David being made another brother of James, junior,—on what evidence I cannot imagine.

So again accepting Douglas' statement that David Wedderburn, who married Helen Lawson, was the son of John, he endeavours to correct his assertion that he was the father of Kingennie, by pointing out that as Kingennie was clearly the son of Alexander, the old clerk, and Janet Myln, it follows that it was Kingennie's father and not Kingennie himself who was the son of David. Mr. Millar also repeats Douglas' mistaken statement that James, the Bishop, and his brother, John of Moravia, were brothers of Kingennie, an error common to every historian of the family up till now. He also assigns 1633 as the date of the death of Kingennie's second son, James, the name of whose wife he gives as Mary—in place of Margaret—Goldman. David of the *Compt Buik*, who is not known to Douglas, is also placed as Kingennie's fourth son, instead of as his immediate and but slightly younger brother. Mr. Millar's account of later members of the family, admitted to the freedom of Dundee, viz., Sir Peter, Lord Gosford[3], and his three eldest sons; Alexander, fourth of Kingennie; and, lastly, Sir David Wedderburn (1813) are more accurate, if incomplete.

In his recent (1898) edition of *David Wedderburn's Compt Buik*, the proof sheets of which he was good enough to send me, he has gone into much more detail, and I believe the statements as to members of the family in that volume to be correct.

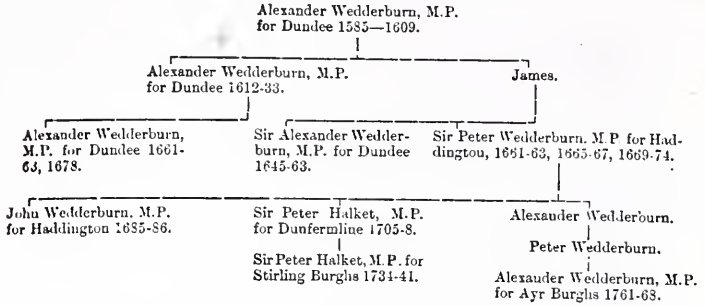
[1] A sketch founded on it was also supplied by J.W. to Burke's *Baronetage* in 1829 (J.W. 119), and never corrected until about 1885 when I sent one according with his MS. volumes, but still full of errors. I hope to get this amended after the publication of the present work.

[2] See also Alexander Maxwell's two *Histories of Dundee*, in which there are various references to the Wedderburns, as well as Professor Mitchell's earlier and less elaborate volume *The Wedderburns and their Work* (Blackwood, 1867).

[3] He says, however, that Sir Peter was born about 1610 and took his degree at S. Andrew's in 1630, These dates are in each case some six years too early. Mr. Millar also speaks of Sir Peter's eldest son, John, dying *vitâ patris* in 1678. This is an error, as he died in 1688, nine years after his father.

Part V Chap. IV.

I must not omit to mention another work, Joseph Foster's *Members of Parliament for Scotland*, the author of which gives the following fragmentary pedigree :—



This is not, I think, accurate. It is not clear that the Alexander, member in 1585, is Kingennie (ante, pp. 75, n. 2 and 124); and Kingennie continued to sit till 1618. His son, on the other hand, only sat in 1633, while Sir Alexander of Blackness sat from 1637 on, not from 1645. I also think that in the case of Alexander, third of Kingennie, the date 1661 should be 1662. The rest of Foster's pedigree deals, it will be seen, with the Gosford branch of the family and is accurate.

I have purposely not yet considered the MS. memoir of J.W. to which such frequent reference is made in these volumes.[1] Its existence has been so little known, even in the family, that it has in no way affected any published histories.[2] When in about 1827 J.W. settled at Auchterhouse and found himself near Dundee, where his family had long flourished in days gone by, he began a revised edition of his book. In this he had the help of some search in the Great Seal Register, which he had not used, except so far it was quoted by Douglas, in his printed memoir. He also got access to the MS. *Compt Buik of David Wedderburne*, brother of Kingennie, then in the hands of James Thomson, the antiquarian and historian of Dundee, who provided him with a good many extracts from it, though by no means with all the material which it contains. With the help of these authorities, he made considerable corrections in his original account of the early history of the family, especially as regards the father and grandfather of Kingennie. In various other ways, too, he amplified his former statement with many notes and additions, all of which have been made use of in the present work. It is, however, singular that, though often in Dundee, he seems never to have become aware of the mass of material in the Dundee town house, and hence, while to a great extent improving on his printed account from the time of Kingennie's grandfather, his MS. remained full of errors. He not only continued to accept Douglas, when he was not compelled to contradict him, but he pursued a plan of giving various individuals places in the family on no other grounds than identity of name and convenience of dates.

Thus, starting once more with Walter de Wedderburn of the Ragman Roll and the traditional marriage, with Sir David Home of Thurston, of Alice, "heiress of Wedderburn, the male heirs of Walter having failed" it is suggested that William de Wedderburn may have been father to

I. James Wedderburn, who settled in Angus, and was a merchant and burgess of Dundee, circa 1413, and left a daughter Elizabeth (m. Robert Murray): and a son

II. David Wedderburn, named 1464, father of

III. James Wedderburn of Dundee, who married Janet Forrester, is named in a charter of 1533, and died "soon after," having had three sons and three daughters, viz., John, James, and Thomas, authors of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, and Margaret (m.

[1] The original MS. is at Marfield, and a copy of it in my possession. See post, vol. ii., p. 141.

[2] Except Burke's *Baronetage*, to which, as I have said, I sent a corrected account founded on it in about 1885.

George Rollok), Elis (m. Thomas Duncan), and Grizeil (m. James Anderson).[1] The descent of the alleged younger sons, James (to whom J.W. attributes the *Complaynt of Scotland*) and Thomas, is not traced, but the eldest brother is described as

IV. John Wedderburn of Croft, Vicar of Dundee, and named in charters of 1527 and 1533, and one of the Scottish archers in 1528.[2] J.W. seems under no difficulty as regards the vicar marrying, though he does not say whom he married, and he gives him as a son, David, who married Helen Lawson, and was (says J.W.) the father of two sons, Robert (the grandfather of Kingennie), and another son, now called Harie, who entered the army, served abroad 1570-71, and was buried in the Cathedral of Abo, in Finland, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who married Alexander Blyth and died in 1643.

It would be difficult to have made more errors, for though most of the persons named existed, their suggested places in the family are not proved, I think, in a single instance, and in many cases can be disproved. There is no proof that the Alice who married Sir David Home was heiress of Wedderburn, or that Walter had male heirs who failed, and no ground for the suggestion that William had a son James who settled in Angus. I know of nothing to show that any James Wedderburn was merchant and burgess in Dundee, circ. 1413, or that the David of 1464 (S.W. 1) was his son, while the Elizabeth who married Robert Murray was certainly not his daughter, as her parentage is well known (ante, p. 20). James, who married Janet Forrester, was one of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates* triumvirate, and not their father (whose wife was Janet Barry), and their names were, as we know, James, John, and Robert, and not John, James, and Thomas. It was not John but Robert who was Vicar of Dundee, and it is to Robert, not to James, that the *Complaynt of Scotland* is to be attributed. There is nothing to show who were the parents of Margaret, Elizabeth, and Grizell Wedderburn (ante, pp 84-86), the only known daughter of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry being Elizabeth, who married Robert Ferquhar (*ib.*, p. 6), but they had other sons whom J.W. does not name (*ib.*, pp. 6-7). David Wedderburn, who married Helen Lawson, was the son not of any John, but of David Wedderburn, and had no sons called Robert or Harie. The parentage of Harie Wedderburn (whose existence is proved, ante, p. 8) is, in fact, doubtful, but Elizabeth Wedderburn, who married Alexander Blyth, was certainly not his daughter. And although J.W. had succeeded in ascertaining the name of Kingennie's grandfather, Robert Wedderburn, his process of "fitting in" everybody somewhere, led him into further errors. "Elizabeth Guthrie" being named by David Wedderburn in his *Compt Buik* as his grandmother, J.W. at once assumes that this was on his father's side, whereas she was, in fact, his mother's mother. So again Robert, the merchant, Richard in Elsignor, and John in Padua, are now all made brothers of Kingennie's father, although none of them were so related either to him or each other, while elsewhere Richard of Elsignor, who probably died about 1590, is made to do duty again in a different capacity, that of fourth brother to Kingennie, who had no brother of that name. In this generation also Robert, the younger, who was a merchant (ante, p. 111), is made a notary, his uncle, who was a notary, having been already identified with the merchant. Similarly, William, the youngest brother, is identified with the minister in Dundee,[3] and his wife, Magdalene Wedderburn, calmly stated to be the "only child of his uncle Robert," whereas the minister of Dundee was the son of Alexander of Pittormie,[4] while his wife was one of the daughters of Kingennie, and a somewhat distant cousin. Finally, James, the Bishop of Dunblane, now appears as Kingennie's seventh brother, whereas he was, in fact, of quite other parentage (see ante, p. 28), although Kingennie had, indeed, a fourth brother of the name, who was a merchant in Dundee. As regards Kingennie's sisters J.W. is also in error. He gives three, viz., Margaret, m. Peter Clayhills; Janet, m. Alexander Piersone; and Katharine, m. William Duncan. Of these the first and last are correct (although all mention of Katharine's second marriage is omitted), but the statement as to Janet is founded on the fact that David Wedderburn in his *Compt Buik* speaks of his brother-in-law, Alexander Piersone, who had married a sister not of David himself but of his wife.

[1] See as to the *Ballates* and their authors, ante, p. 10 *seqq*, and as to the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ante, p. 16 *seqq*.

[2] See as to this, ante, p. 15.

[3] J.W. further makes him the father of William, minister of Bethelnay, a total error.

[4] In his printed book J.W. had rightly got on the track of a separate branch of the family at Pittormie, although in the greatest confusion as to them. See ante, p. 465 n.

Part V. Chap. IV.

The descent from Kingennie is somewhat more accurately traced, but it is not free from error, and is often far from complete. Most of the errors have, I think, been noted, as occasion arose, in the body of this work, and need not be further noticed here. Nor need I give a detailed list of the members of the family of whom J.W. knew nothing, such as Peter Wedderburn, the son of Easter Powrie's third marriage, or John, Alexander, and Peter, the three elder sons of Alexander, fourth of Kingennie, and several others, omissions which sometimes lead to considerable confusion.

Enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said to illustrate the manner in which previous historians of the family have done their work, and to show how essential it is, in a task of this kind, to never tire of asking for strict proof at every point. It would be idle to suppose that I had succeeded in escaping all errors, where others have made so many. But I think that I may fairly assert that in this, the latest and most elaborate work on the family, I have made a real endeavour to allege nothing without both evidence and a statement of what the evidence is; and that while I have not despised either tradition or suggestion, I have nowhere treated either the one or the other as positive fact. "It would be useful," writes Lord Loughborough, when seeking information as to the family history, in a letter to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn in 1782, "to mention the documents by which the several descents are proved, as I am persuaded you would incline as little as myself, that anything should be published concerning the family that could not be well supported" (S.W. 665). This is the principle of which, throughout this book, I have never consciously lost sight. For whilst opinions may differ as to the value or vanity of such works as the present, nobody can doubt that, if they are to be written at all, their first essential is accuracy of proof.

PART VI.

NOTES ON FAMILIES AND PERSONS NAMED WEDDERBURN.

NOT SHEWN TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE FORFARSHIRE FAMILY.

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PART VI.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I add in this final part some notes on various families and persons of the name, across whom I have come in the course of my researches, but whom I have not succeeded in connecting with any branch of the Forfarshire house, the history of which has now been given. The materials for this account are in many instances necessarily fragmentary, nor have I attempted to complete them. They seem, however, to show that the assumption of J.W. that there was, two or three centuries ago at any rate, but one small family of the name, and that any stray Wedderburn ought, therefore, to be readily tacked on to it, cannot be acted on; that, on the contrary, the name is less uncommon, and far more sporadic than has been supposed. If to my collection of references to the name as borne by the Forfarshire family, I had added instances of the most common varieties of it, such as Weatherburn, as well as possible corruptions of it,[1] this would probably have been still more clearly demonstrated. But such an addition would have involved too unlimited an inquiry, and as names are now less liable to change through loose usage than was the case in days past, I confined my inquiries to an endeavour to ascertain as completely as possible, all the existing families of the name of Wedderburn now flourishing in the United Kingdom. With this view I made an exhaustive search in the modern registers of births, marriages and deaths in both Edinburgh (1855-92) and London (1837-90),[2] after which I communicated with various members of the families so discovered in order to connect them together, where there was ground for so doing, and also to trace them back as far as they could easily be traced.

In addition to these modern searches I have also a good many references to persons of the name in various old registers and other records, more particularly in the county of Aberdeen, some of the parish registers of which have been searched for such information, while notes from others, though not expressly searched with that object, have been sent me from time to time.

The general result is to show several families of the name, now no longer traceable to one common ancestor, but very probably so descended, in the county of Aberdeen, as well as other families in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and elsewhere in Scotland. In England again, we find the name still not uncommon in the North Country near Berwick, and in Northumberland, as well as families at Manchester and Liverpool, and a numerous one of modern descent in the South. In one chance instance I have a trace of it in Ireland also, but have pursued no inquiries there.

Three families remain to be added, all of them resident abroad, in South Africa, in Canada, and in the United States. Of these an account will be found in the last chapter of this part, and I can only repeat the regret already (ante, p. 222) expressed as regards the American family, that I am unable to prove them to be descended, as J.W. assumed them to be, from some member of the old Dundee family whose name they share.

[1] See for a list of these vol. ii., pp. 522-23.

[2] See vol. ii, p. 488, note, where, however, I have given the search as down to Sept. 1892, in error for 1890. The net result was a collection of 216 births, 120 marriages, and 150 deaths, all of which are embodied in this volume, and chiefly in this part. The broken character of the information is, no doubt, due not only to corruption of the name, but to the omission to register, common among the lower classes, especially in former years.

PART VI.

CHAPTER II.

THE WEDDERBURNS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

Part VI. Chap. II.

There is no doubt that a family of the name were flonrishing in this part of Scotland early in the sixteenth century, but there is nothing to show that they were connected with the Wedderburns in Dundee, although it is probable that this was the case. William Wedderburn (son and heir of David Wedderburn, ante, p. 67). who was admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1535 (D.L.B. 13), may, as I have suggested, have gone North, but there is no evidence that he did so, and as others of his name, viz., a Maister Robert Wedderburn and a David Wedderburn are named in connection with Aberdeen in 1547 and 1549, it would seem that unless they can be identified as Dundee relatives of William, they must be descended from some one who settled in Aberdeen before his time.

It is noteworthy that we find the name in the North not only as a surname but as the name of a place. There is a farm not far from Insch which has long borne the name of Wedderburn. This is the property of Captain Bisset of Lessendrum, in whose family it has been since at least 1611, and it would seem that the lands to which the name is now confined were originally larger and were divided into three parts, of which one was held by the Gordons of Petlwy, Cluny, and Lesmoir (G.S.R. 76), one by the Andersons of Camalegie, and the third by the Bissets of Lessendrum (R.H. 1-7).[1]

I have not succeeded in tracing the origin of the name here, and it is thus left a matter of doubt whether, as seems likely, the place took its name from some individual who came into the county, or whether, as is possible, there was from a very early date a place and family of the name in the North, quite independent of any connection with the counties of either Berwick or Forfar. (See the Introduction).

The fact is that while we find the name first in Berwickshire, then in Forfarshire, and then in Aberdeenshire, so that the family would seem to have gradually spread northwards from the border country, the connection of the three families in these three counties rests on probability and tradition. How far a fuller investigation of evidence which in all likelihood exists in Berwickshire or Aberdeenshire would clear up the matter, I cannot of course say, but must content myself with a broken account of the name and those bearing it in the Northern county.

Sect. I.—William Wedderburn in Aberdeen and his Descendants, 1535—1660. His son David, poet and grammarian. William Wedderburn of Bethelnay. The Aberdeen Parish Registers, 1563—1854.

The earliest mentions of the name across which I have come in connection with Aberdeenshire are in regard to three persons, viz.:—

William Wedderburn, who signs a deed in 1544 (*Antiquities of Banff and Aberdeen*; Spalding Club Publ., 1857, p. 249);

Maister Robert Wedderburn, who signs a deed at Maryculter, 12 Aug. 1547 (*ib.* p. 597),[2] and David Wedderburn, who was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen, 13 Dec. 1549 (*Council Reg., Aberdeen*; New Spalding Club Misc., 1890; i. 62).

The relationship of these persons is not known. If they could be shown to have been grandfather's brother (Robert), father (David), and son (William), there would be some ground for connecting them with the Forfarshire family (ante, p. 67), but no such proof exists, and they may be brothers or more remote kinsmen. Any of them may be the father of one or both of the other contemporaries of the name mentioned at a later date, viz.:—

[1] See also a great seal charter, 16 March 1611, in favour of Mr. Robert Bisset of Lessendrum, of land including one third of Wedderburn and Thornieston, co. Aberdeen, as well as the Retours of the Services of Heirs, co. Aberdeen, 1600-93, referred to above. Captain Bisset kindly allowed his agents in Aberdeen to look up his charters for me in 1894, but they could find nothing material.

[2] The Rev. Walter Macleod sends me note of a further charter, dated 25 Aug. 1550, by Sir James Sandilands to Gilbert, son and heir of Thomas Menzies of Petfoddels and to Margaret Keith, his wife, in conjunct fee, of Blairs, Maryculter, co. Kincardine, witnessed by Mr. Robert Wedderburn. The document is in the charter chest of the estate of Petfoddels, co. Aberdeen.

1. **William Wedderburn**, who married in 1578 Marjorie Annand, and had issue. See below.
2. **Malcolm Wedderburn**, who 15 Sept. 1586-87 was admitted burgess of Aberdeen "in consideration of his pains in buying of three score peaces of stane in Dundye to the bowbridge" (*Council Reg.*, ut sup., p. 89, quoting the Guildry Accounts). He is, no doubt, the person of his name who married at Aberdeen, 14 May 1588, *Janet Knoicis* (A.P.R. 2), and had issue a son,
   Robert Wedderburn, born there 16 Feb. 1589 (A.P.R. 16).

He is not mentioned again, and I have no further reference to him or his son. About William Wedderburn and his family, however, there is a fair amount of information with which I shall now deal.

William Wedderburn [1555 ?—1620], whose parentage is thus not ascertained, was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen, 26 Oct. 1576 (*Council Reg.*, ut sup. xxix, 272). He is no doubt the person of his name who often witnesses baptisms, &c., at Aberdeen from 1570 on (A.P.R. *passim*). He married there, 6 July 1578 (A.P.R. 1), Marjorie Annand,[1] and dying in June 1620, was buried "in the auld Kirk" on the 16th of that month (*ib.* 33). By his wife, who died in May 1635 and was buried (25 May) with her husband,[2] he had issue four sons and three daughters:—

1. **David Wedderburn** the grammarian. See below.
2. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1581—1650 ?].

   He was baptized in Aberdeen 3 Sept. 1581.[3] He is mentioned in a "petition of Mr. William Wedderburn, ane of the regentis of the College of this burghe, in the name of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn his brother," that Alexander as a "burges bairne" might have a bursary or scholarship four years to enable him to study divinity; Mr. David Wedderburn, master of the Grammar School, and Mr. William becoming bound for their said brother. (See *Extracts from the Council Register of Aberdeen*, 1570—1625. Printed for the Spalding Club. Aberdeen, p. 380.) This petition was granted, as in the *Records of the Marischal College* (New Spalding Club, ed. by P. J. Anderson, 1889, vol. i., p. 117), under date 29 Jan. 1623, "Alexander Wedderburn, brother to William Wedderburn, regent, and David Wedderburn, rector of the Grammar School, is admitted to this bursary, he being now presentlie in England in a pedagogie, yit being resoluit to sequestrate himself from all such cases." He is also named in 1610 and 1624 (*ib.* pp. 197, 204). I have ascertained nothing further about him, except that he edited the works of Persius, his edition being published, no doubt after his death, in 1664.[4] I do not know the date of his death, nor if he married.
3. **William Wedderburn** [1582 ?—1668].

   He was born in 1582 or 1584, as although, owing to a blank in the Aberdeen Parish register at this period, we have no entry of his baptism, it is clear from the birth of his brothers and sister—Alexander, George, and Isabel—that he must have been born in one of the above years. He was doctor of the Grammar School in Aberdeen, 1616-17 (*Misc. Spalding Club*, 1849, vol. v., p. 96; *Council Reg., ut sup.*, p. 353-54), and later became one of the regents in the Marischal College. He was admitted burgess of Aberdeen 25 Oct. 1623 as "third son of the late William Wedderburn" (*Council Reg.*, 781; *Misc. Spalding Club*, p. 135), being designed "Magister" in the entry, owing to his position at this date as one of the college regents. He then entered the ministry, but his career was not fortunate. The following is the account of him in Mr. Hew Scott's *Fasti Scotiæ Ecclesiæ* (iii. 592)[5]:—

   "William Wedderburne, promoted from being Regent in the Marischal College, Aberdeen; admitted minister of Bethelnay, Old Meldrum, co. Aberdeen, prior to Nov. 1633[6]; presented by Charles I. 22 June 1636; was a member of the assemblies 1638-39, and deprived in 1642 for fornication. The sentence was taken off by the General Assembly in Aug. 1643, and he was recommended to all the presbyteries 19 Oct. after for a settled place. He must have been censured again, however, as he was recommended by the presbytery, 2 Nov. 1648, to have his mouth opened, and was subsequently settled at Strathdon or Innerochtie,[7] to which he was admitted 21 Oct. 1651, and where he continued till 19 April 1659, but the parish was vacant 19 April 1660 (*ib.* iii., 563)."

[1] Her christian name is differently given as Marjorie or Margaret.

[2] See *Collections for a History of Aberdeen and Banff*; Aberdeen, Spalding Club, 1843, pp. 60-66, where there is a good notice of William's eldest son, David. See also J.W. 97 for an account of the family sent to J.W. in 1837, in which, however, there are some errors, *e.g.*, the date of William Wedderburn's marriage given as Feb. 1575 for July 1578, and their son David's baptism as in June for Jan.; and some omissions, *e.g.*, that of any mention of this third son, William.

[3] See J.W. 97. My own notes from the parish register (post p. 480), do not include this baptism.

[4] See J.W. 97, where it is said that this *Persius* was edited by him, with the commentary and notes by his brother, David. He may be the author of a book entitled "Radii Augustiani sive præcipuæ S.P. Augustini in S. Scripturæ locos annotationes. Alexander Wedderburn, 1652." If so, this also was probably published after his death.

[5] The authorities quoted in the *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* are *s.* Bethelnay, *Spalding Misc.* iii., *Hist.* ii.; *Kirk Papers*; *Peterkin's Records*; *Presb.*; *Ellon Presb. Reg.*; *Burgh Reg. of Aberdeen* ii. and *s.* Innerochtie or Strathdon; *Syn. Reg.*; *Collection for Hist. Aberdeen and Banff*; and *Mnidment's Catal. Scot. Writers*, where his brother David's *Meditationes Campestres* is wrongly ascribed to William.

[6] He is no doubt the Mr. William Wedderburn, minister at Balhelvie, named (S.W. 260), circa 1633. There is a place called Belhelvie, which lies on the sea coast some eight miles north-east of Aberdeen, but the word is probably an error for Bethelnie or Bethelnay. See also J.W. 98 for some further mention of him.

[7] See also *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch*, by John Davidson. D. Douglas. Edin. 1878, pp. 240-11, where William Wedderburn of Bethelnay is named, 1 Nov. 1633; Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, ii., 6; iii., 38; *Memorials of Troubles in Scotland* 1624-45, by John Spalding, ii., 136, 203, 260 (Aberdeen, 1851. Spalding Club ed.); and *Selections from the Records of the Kirk of Aberdeen* (Spalding Club, 1846), pp. 213-14.

Part VI. Chap. II.

He was twice married,[1] both times at Aberdeen, viz.:—i. On 10 June 1621, to Margaret Tullideph (A.P.R. 6), who died before 1649; ii. On 22 November 1649, to Agnes Howisone (A.P.R. 7).

I have not ascertained whether he had issue by both these marriages, but that he had issue is rendered certain by the existence later on of a family of his name at Bethelnay and Old Meldrum. See post p. 483.

[William Wedderburn mentioned among the "adolescentes qui nomina dederunt" to the Royal College of Aberdeen in 1648 may be a son of the first marriage. See *Fasti Aberd. Univ.* and *King's Coll. Rec., Aberdeen*, 1854, Spalding Club Publ., p. 469.]

4. **George Wedderburn.** He was baptized in Aberdeen, 28 Nov. 1585 (A.P.R. 14). I have not found any entry of his admission as burgess there, but he is called "citizen of Aberdeen," when a witness, 27 Jan. 1616 (*Records of the Marischal College*, p. 162). I have ascertained nothing of his career.

and

1. **Isabel Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen, 25 Aug. 1583 (A.P.R. 13).
2. **Bessie Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen, 5 Oct. 1588 (*ib.* 14).
3. **Marjory Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen, 5 Nov. 1590 (*ib.* 17). She married at Aberdeen, 17 Feb. 1614, *Matthew Robertson* (*ib.* 4), by whom she had issue (see J.W. 97). She died in Feb. 1650, and was buried (17 Feb.), at Aberdeen (*ib.*).

David Wedderburn [1580-1646?], eldest son of William Wedderburn and Marjorie Annand, was born at Aberdeen at the end of 1579 or beginning of 1580, and was baptized there 2 Jan. in the latter year (A.P.R. 12). It is possible that he is the person of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's, 1598-60, and took his degree there 1602-1606 (S.A.R. 13-15), although it is more likely that he was educated in his native town (*ib.* note). He was appointed master of the Aberdeen Grammar School in 1602, "in conjunction with the learned Thomas Reid, afterwards Latin Secretary to James VI., but in the following year he resigned this post, having then the intention of entering the Church. This notion was abandoned, however, and he resumed his place at the Grammar School in 1603. When Gilbert Gray, Principal of the Marischal College, died in 1614, Wedderburn was engaged to teach the advanced class in that institution, and five years later he was appointed to the charge of the Humanity course in the same College."[2]

"The visit of James VI. to Scotland, in 1617, called forth all the poetic energy of the country; and as it was thought that so learned a monarch should be honoured in Classical language, Wedderburn was employed by the Town Council of Aberdeen to write a Latin poem, congratulating him upon his arrival, for which production they paid 500 merks,"[3] and three years later, 1620, Aug. 14, he was admitted to the freedom of Aberdeen, as "eldest son of the late William Wedderburn, burgess."[4] "When the King died, in 1625, he wrote another poem upon that mournful event, which has been often referred to as a model of Latinity."[5]

His principal work was a Latin grammar, for which he endeavoured to obtain a monopoly in the schools of Scotland. The Register of the Privy Council contains several entries in regard to this book, in the years 1630-32, which are given at length in vol. ii. (R.P.C. 60-61), and the matter came before parliament in 1633 (June 18), when he presented a petition that his "short and facile grammar" might be the only one taught in the schools of the country (A.P.S. 16.) The records of Aberdeen contain many entries of sums paid to him by the town both for his poesies and on account of his book up to 1632.[6]

In this year, 26 May, he was also admitted to the freedom of Dundee, in recognition of his learning and his skill "in erudiendo juventutem" (D.L.B. 47), and it may be that, as has been suggested,[7] this burgess-ship was also due to his being, by paternity, though not by actual birth, "a bairn of the town."

According, once more, to Mr. Millar, "his failing health compelled him to resign the rectorship of the Grammar School of Aberdeen in 1640, when he attained a retiring pension of 200 merks," but, "he still cultivated the muse in his seclusion, and in 1641 published six Latin elegies on the death of his old school companion and fellow-classicist, Dr. Arthur Johnstone. These were reprinted in the 'Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ.' Still further was his literary activity shown in 1643 and 1644, when he

[1] From the use of the prefix "Mr.," it would appear that the husband is the same person in each case.

[2] See Mr. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, from which the above passages are quoted, and see also extracts from the *Council Reg.* of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1570-1625 (Aberdeen Printed for Spalding Club,) where he is named, 6 Feb. 1602, as master of the Grammar School; 20 April 1603, as having a testimonial and getting consent to his becoming a minister and leaving the school; 7 Sept. 1603 reinstated, not having entered the ministry; 24 Oct. 1604—20 Oct. 1624, as still master (pp. 223, 228, 244, 262, 298, 313-14, 327-28, 359, 367, 375, 393). See also *Records of the Marischal College*, already referred to (pp. 113, 154-55, 166-67, 171-72, 185-86, 195, 213), and J. B. Nichols' *Progress of James I.* (1848), where he and his brother Alexander are mentioned (vol. ii. 511, vol. iii, 329-30, 389, 1051).

[3] He presented a poem to the King 19 May at Falkland and 11 July at St. Andrew's (R.P.C. 50, 53). It was then published. See "Jacobo vi. Scotiam suam reviseuti συνεφραντήριον" 40 Edin. 1617, by David Wedderburn.

[4] Mr. Millar says, "that in acknowledgment of this work he received £100 Scots from Aberdeen, and 'ane hundreth pounds mōe' to enable him to travel to Edinburgh and arrange about the printing of it."

[5] See *Council Reg.*, xlix, 680, *Misc. Spalding Club*, p. 126, and again *Council Reg.*, 1570-1625, *ut sup.* p. 371.

[6] See *Misc. Spalding Club* 1849, vol. v., pp. 76, 81, 97, 101, 104, 134, 147-49.

[7] *Roll of the Eminent Burgesses of Dundee.* Mr. Millar suggests that it shows he was in fact born at Dundee, but that was clearly not the case.

produced two volumes containing three hundred Moral Epigrams and several elegies. . . . Eight of his Latin poems are to be found in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum' published in 1637, by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, the first of them being an elegy upon the death of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James VI."[1]

He died in 1646, and was buried "gratis" in the church of S. Nicholas, Aberdeen (J.W. 97).[2]

He was twice married, viz. :—

i. At Aberdeen, 30 April 1611, to **Janet Johnstone** (A.P.R. 3), by whom he had issue a son, — **Wedderburn**, who was baptized there 25 March 1612 (*ib.* 18), but whose christian name is not given in the register.

Janet Johnstone died 29 Oct. 1613, and was buried at Aberdeen in the Church of S. Nicholas or East Kirk, where there was formerly a monument or mural tablet to her memory. Of this no vestige now remains, but an account of it is given in the *Chartulary* of S. Nicholas, published by the New Spalding Club in 1892 (vol. ii., 461), where it is said to have been surmounted by some arms, unfortunately not described, and to have been partly legible (though crossed by a later inscription in 1635), thus—

. . . . ID . . . VEDERBVRNI . . . LECTISSIMA . . . IVX . . .
THEATRV . . . . VIRTVTI HIC . . . . . NA SEPVLCHRO . . . GERIT
HIC PARTES . . . FAMA SE . . . OBIIT ILLA 29 OCTOB. 1613.

ii. At Aberdeen, 25 Oct. 1614, to **Bathia Mowat** (A.P.R. 5), by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters, viz :—

1. **William Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 25 Jan. 1617 (*ib.* 20), and died in the same year. Buried in Aberdeen 7 June (*ib.* 32).[3]
2. **David Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 28 Dec. 1618-19 (*ib.* 22 ; J.W. 97).

[From one of these half-brothers may be descended

William Wedderburn, a child, buried at Aberdeen, 14 Feb. 1670 (A.P.R. 35).

Alexander Wedderburn, son of William Wedderburn, also buried there, 24 May 1673 (*ib.*36).

and

1. **Bathia Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 30-31 Jan. 1616 (A.P.R. 19 ; J.W. 97), and died no doubt before June 1630, when her parents gave the same name to another chi'd.
2. **Margaret Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 20 Dec. 1619 (*ib.* 23). She died in 1620, and was buried 8 Nov. (*ib.* 34).
3. **Janet Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 19 March 1622 (*ib.* 24).
4. **Jean Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 16 Feb. 1629 (*ib.* 25).
5. **Bathia Wedderburn**, baptized in Aberdeen 12 June 1630 (*ib.* 26).

After 1650 (marriages) and 1630 (births) the registers of Aberdeen contain no material entries for over a century and a half, and the later descent, if any, from William Wedderburn and Marjorie Annand is left without proof. In later years,[4] however, we again find the name in the registers both of Aberdeen and of the parish of Newhills, which lies some seven miles to the north-west of Aberdeen. These entries may be classified thus :—

James Wedderburn, gardener in Newhills near Aberdeen, whose daughter, **Christian Wedderburn**, residenter at Dalry, married at Edinburgh, 2 March 1793, *John Brand*, baxter in Portsburgh (Ed. St. C., M. 2). This James Wedderburn may be father to

James Wedderburn, in Whitekilns, parish of Newhills, who had three children baptized there, viz. :—

1. **John Wedderburn**, 22 Sept. 1780
2. **Mary**, 26 June 1778 and
3. **Helen**, 14 Aug. 1782

} *Newhills Par. Reg.* Searched for baptisms 1751—1800.

William Wedderburn, mason in Aberdeen, married, i., **Margaret Black**, and had issue (all baptized in Aberdeen),

1. **John Wedderburn**, 22 Nov. 1790 (A.P.R. 27).
2. **William Wedderburn**, 6 May 1793 (*ib.* 28). He is identical with the William Wedderburn (son of William Wedderburn of Aberdeen, gentleman) who matriculated, æt. 15, at Balliol College, Oxford, 25 Jan. 1809 (*Alumni Oxonienses* by Joseph Foster).
3. **Alexander Wedderburn**, 6 Dec. 1796 (A.P.R. 29).
4. **Jean Wedderburn**, 22 Nov. 1738 (*ib.* 26). She married at Aberdeen 18 Feb. 1808, *John Robertson* of Aberdeen (*ib.* 10 ; and *Scots' Mag.* 1808, p. 315).

If, as seems clear, this William Wedderburn is identical with the person of his name ("mason in Aberdeen" mentioned later), he married, ii., at Aberdeen, 20 Sept. 1801, **Elizabeth Smith** (A.P.R. 9), but whether or no there was issue of this marriage does not appear. He died in Nov. 1819, and was buried in Aberdeen (*ib.* 37).

Four other persons of the name are also mentioned, viz. :—

1. **Adam Wedderburn**, married at Aberdeen, 2 May 1793, **Ann Smith** (*ib.* 8).
2. **John Wedderburn** married to **Helen Leys** and had a son.
3. **George Wedderburn**, baptized at Aberdeen 9 Oct. 1806 (*ib.* 30), and
4. **George Wedderburn**, witness to the said baptism of his namesake (*ib.* 30).

[1] This had been already published in 1613. See David Wedderburn's "In obitu summæ spei principis Henrici Jacobi vi. regis filii primogeniti lessus," 4to. Edin. 1613.

[2] See J.W. 97 where the date is given as 23 Oct.

[3] See again J.W. 97 where the year of his death is wrongly given as 1620.

[4] I have a note, too, of a single reference in the parish registers of Monquhitter (searched 1670—1800 for baptisms, 1693—1800 for marriages), viz., "1696, Jan., William Reed and Elepet Wedderburn" (married).

Part VI. Chap. II.

Aberdeen Parish Registers, 1563—1854.

Marriages, 1563—1649, 1793—1854.

1. 1578. March 4. The bauns of Marriage betwix Wilzem Wederburne and Mariorie Annand was thrys lawfully proclaimit . . . . Married 6 July 1578.[1]
2. 1588. May 14. Malcom Wederburne, Jonett Knowis mareit 14 May 1588.
3. 1611. April 30. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Jonat Johnstoune mareit the last of April be Johne Loch.
4. 1614. Feb. 17. Mathew Robertson and Mariorie Wedderburn 17 Feby. 1614. Mareit be Mr. James.
5. 1614. Oct. 28. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bathia Mowatt. Mareit the 28 of October 1614 be Mr. Willans.
6. 1624. June 10. Mr. William Wedderburn and Margratt Tullidaff.
7. 1649. Nov. 22. Mr. William Wedderburne and Agnes Howisoue. Mariet the 22 day of November.
8. 1793. May 2. Adam Wedderburn, Pensioner in Aberdeen and Ann Smith there, lawful daughter of the deceased William Smith, late Blacksmith in Upper Banchory. Wit: Alex[r] Duncan, thread-miller in Aberdeen, and Wm. Chalmers, mason there.
9. 1801. Sept. 20. By the Rev. Bishop John Skinner, Minister of S. Andrew's Chapel in Aberdeen, were lawfully married in the said Chapel after due proclamation of Bauns, William Wedderburn, masson in Aberdeen and Miss Elizabeth Smith there daughter of the dec[d] Mr. Robert Smith, late masson in Aberdeen, In presence of these witnesses Charles McCombie Coal Broker in Aberdeen and John Christie Coach Maker in the parish of Old Machar.
10. 1808. Feb. 18. In the Bride's Father's house in Aberdeen, were married by the Right Rev. Bishop John Skinner of S. Audrew's Chapel in Aberdeen John Robertson Esqre., Merchant in Aberdeen and Miss Jane Wedderburn there Daughter of Mr. William Wedderburn, mason in Aberdeen, in presence of these Witnesses William Cartier, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Andrew Black, Farmer in the parish of Old Machar.
11. 1851. After due proclamation of Banns, George Wedderburn Serg[t] Major in the 1st Royals presently in Aberdeen, was, on the 23[d] April 1851, married at Aberdeen to Margaret Leith Smith Daur. of John Smith, Military Librarian in Aberdeen by the Rev. Thomas Dewar, Minister of South Parish Aberdeen, in presence of James Rutherford Barrack Master and James Henry Color Serg[t] 1st Royals both in Aberdeen.[2]

Births, 1563—1630, 1788—1854.

12. 1550. January 2. William Wedderburne and Mariorie Annande ane son in Marriage callit David.
13. 1583. Aug. 25. William Wedderburne and Mariorie Annande a daughter named Isbell.
14. 1585. Oct. 28. William Wedderiourne and Mariorie Annande a son named George.
15. 1588. Oct. 6. William Wedderburne and Mariorie Annande a daughter named Besse.
16. 1588-89. Feb. 16. Malcom Wedderburne—Jonat Knowis, sone in marriage callit Robert.
17. 1590. Nov. 5. William Wedderburne and Mariorie Annand, a Daur. in Mareage callit Mariorie.
18. 1612. March 25. Mr. David Wedderburne and Janet Johnstoun ane son named — [name not given]. Robert Johnstoun of Cremond, baillie William Gray and John Tullidaff witnesses.
19. 1616. Jany. 30. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bathia Mowatt ane Daur. named Bathia. Wit: Dauid Rutherfurd, baillie, Walter Robertsone, Samuell Maisson, Alex[r] Duff, witnesses.
20. 1617. Jany. 25. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bathia Mowet a son named William.
21. 1618 Dec. 28. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bethia Mowet a lawful son Dauid.
22. 1619. Dec. 20. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bethia Mowet a daughter named Margrat.
23. 1622. March 19. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bethia Mowet a daughter named Jauet.
(Blank Feb. 1625—April 1628.)
24. 1629. Feby. 16. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bethia Mowet a daughter named Jeane.
25. 1630. June 12. Mr. Dauid Wedderburne and Bethia Mowet a daughter named Bethia.
(There is no entry relating to Wedderburns between 1630 and 1788.)
26. 1788. Nov. 22. William Wedderburn, Mason, and Margaret Black his wife had a Daur. born named Jean, Bap[d] by the Rev. Mr. John Skinner, John Kiloh, Merchant, and John Black, Mason, witnesses.
27. 1790. Nov. 22. Said William Wedderburn and Margaret Black a son named John. Witnesses, *ut sup.*
28. 1793. May 6. Said William Wedderburn and Margaret Black a son named William. Witnesses, John Black. Mason and Wm. Black both in Aberdeen.
29. 1796. Dec. 6. Said William Wedderburn and Margaret Black a son named Alexander. Wit: John Black, masou, and George Allardyce, wright here [Inserted at June 1797].
30. 1806. October 9. John Wedderburn, labourer, and his spouse Helen Leys had a son born named George, bap[d] by the Rev. Mr. Bryce in presence of George Wedderburn, Labourer and Alex. Smith, weaver, Aberdeen.
31. 1854. June 12. George Wedderburn, Pensioner, and Marg[t] Leith Smith a daughter name Christina Isabella bap[d] 30 Aug. by Rev. John Wilson. Wit: John Smith and John Campbell, Pensioners.[2]

[1] There is another entry of the above in a separate part of the Register, the names only being given.
[2] See post, p. 488.

Burials, 1560—1836.

32. 1617. June 7. William Wedderburne sone to Mr. Dauid Wedderburne bureit in the Auld Kirk.
33. 1620. June 16. William Wedderburne (p.)[1] bureit in the Auld Kirk.
34. 1620. Nov. 8. Margaret Wedderburne (p.) bureit in the Auld Kirk.
(The Register is blank, 1622-60.)
35. 1670. Feb. 14. William Wadderburn ane chyld the 14th day of Feb. 1670.
36. 1673. May 24. Alexander Waderburn sonn to Wm. Waderburn was Interred the 24 of May 1673.
(The Register is again blank, 1687 to 1793.)
37. 1819. Nov. 23. William Wedderburn, Mason—Mortcloth, 8/4.

Sect. II.—The Wedderburns at Fyvie, co. Aberdeen, 1685—1715.

There was evidently a numerous family of this name resident from 1685—1716 in this parish, the registers of which have been searched, 1685—1800. The information they give is very broken, but may be summarized as follows:—

1. Patrick Wedderburn in Overmoor, named as a witness 15 July 1685 (F.P.R. 1).

2. Adam Wedderburn, who had a son Patrick Wedderburn, baptized 15 June 1685 (F.P.R. 6), and, if, as seems probable, he is the same as Adam Wedderburn in Lethante, also other issue, viz., William Wedderburn, baptized 23 Aug. 1690 (*ib.* 11); Janet, 5 Dec. 1706 (*ib.* 21); Jean, 4 April 1708 (*ib.* 22); Margaret, 15 May 1709 (*ib* 23); Elizabeth, 26 Oct. 1711 (*ib.* 24)[2]; and yet another Elizabeth, 8 Jan. 1714 (*ib.* 25). He is possibly also the same as Adam Wedderburn, elder, in Fetterletter, and, if so, is probably father to Adam Wedderburn, younger, in Fetterletter, who married Elspet Smart, 29 June 1704 (*ib.* 4).

Patrick Wedderburn, son of Adam, is, no doubt, to be identified with Peter Wedderburn in Lethante who had two daughters, viz., Janet, baptized 28 Feb. 1714 (*ib.* 26), and Margaret, baptized 21 Jan. 1716 (*ib.* 27).

3. John Wedderburn in Darnabo, probably the person of his name who m. Isobell Petrie 17 Dec. 1685 (*ib.* 1), is named as having three children baptized, viz., James Wedderburn, 11 Nov. 1694 (*ib.* 7); Jean, 27 Oct. 1687 (*ib.* 8); and Margaret, 16 Oct. 1688 (*ib.* 9). It is possible that he may be identical with one of three other persons also named in the register, viz.,

4. John Wedderburn in Muirfoord-lard, who had issue, John Wedderburn, baptized 17 Oct. 1692 (*ib.* 14); William Wedderburn, 4 Nov. 1694 (*ib.* 17); and Helen, 6 Dec. 1696 (*ib.* 20).

5. John Wedderburn in Stonmanhill, who was father to John Wedderburn, bapt. 8 Nov. 1694 (*ib.* 18); and Jean, 28 Dec. 1690 (*ib.* 12); Janet, 15 Jan. 1693 (*ib.* 15); and Isobell, 3 March 1696 (*ib.* 19).

6. John Wedderburn in Badichel, whose daughter Margaret was baptized 12 Jan. 1690 (*ib.* 9).

7. William Wedderburn in Badichel had a daughter Elizabeth baptized 8 Feb. 1691 (*ib.* 13). He may be identical with the William in Andrew's-foord who had a son William Wedderburn, baptized 28 Oct. 1694 (*ib.* 16). It is probably this son William (in Cottoun of Gight) who had a son Adam Wedderburn baptized 4 March 1716 (*ib.* 28).

8. In addition to the above the marriage register records the marriages of (*a*) Margaret Wedderburn to William Craib, 15 June 1691 (*ib.* 2); (*b*) Helen Wedderburn to John Stevenson, 10 Jan. 1695 (*ib.* 3); and (*c*) Jean Wedderburn to John Irousyd, 15 July 1714 (*ib.* 5).

Fyvie Parish Registers, 1685—1800.

Marriages.

Note.—The early part of this register is decayed by damp, and so is the part before and after 1711.

1. 1685. Dec. 17. John Wedderburn and Isobel Petrie were married by the minister upon the 17th day of (illegible, but among December entries), 1685 before their witnesses Thomas . . . in Mains of Fyvie and . . . Sinclair in . . . and others.
2. 1691. June 15. William Craib of Monwhether and Margaret Wedderburn in this parish were married. Witnesses John Thomson in Miltoun, &c.
3. 1695. Jan. 10. John Stevenson and Hellen Wedderburn both in this parish were married. Witnesses Adam Pantoun, &c.
4. 1704. June 29. The said day Adam Wedderburn in Fetterletter and Elspet Smart in Lethenty were married. Witnesses Adam Wedderburn elder in Fetterletter and Thomas Smart in Lethenty.
5. 1714. July 15. John Ironsyd and Jean Wedderburn was orderlie married in the church of Fyvie before several witnesses.

Note.—No subsequent entries of Wedderburn, but the register is defective or blank 1707-12, 1717-23, 1734-83.

[1] The "p." may indicate payment of dues.
[2] This Elizabeth may be the daughter of his son Patrick. See F.P.R. 24.

Part VI Chap II.

Baptisms (Fyvie).

6. 1685. July 15. Patrick Wedderburn, lawful son to A . . Wedderburn was baptised upon the 15th day July 1685 before thir witnesses Patrick Wedderburn in Overmoor fund land and J . . Wedderburn in Darnabo.

7. 1686. Nov. 11. James Wedderburn, lawful son to John Wedderburn in Darnabo was baptised upon the 11th day of November 1686 before thir witnesses James Petrie in Nethermuir fund land and Adam Wedderburn there.

8. 1687. Oct. 27. Jean Wedderburn, lawful daughter to John Wedderburn in Darnabo was baptised upon the 27th day of October 1687 before thir witnesses Gilbert Clark in Darnabo and Peter Hunter there, etc.

9. 1688. Oct. 16. Margaret Wedderburn, lawful daughter to John Wedderburn in Darnabo was baptised upon the 16th day of October 1688 before thir witnesses Gilbert Clerk in Darnabo and James Petrie in Muirfund land, etc.

10. 1690. Jan. 12. The said day was baptised by the minister Margrat Wedderburn, lawful daughter to John Wedderburn in Badichel: witnesses John Milne in the parish of Monwhetter and John Milne in Badichel.

11. 1690. Aug. 23. The said day was baptised by the minister William Wedderburn, lawful son to Adam Wedderburn in Lethenty: witnesses William Gray there, and William Hunter in Woodhead of Fetter-letter.

12. 1690. Dec. 28. The said day was baptised by the minister Jean Wedderburn, lawful daughter to John Wedderburn in Stonmanhill: witnesses John Findlay there, Andrew Chapman there.

13. 1691. Feb. 8. The said day was baptised by the minister Elizabeth Wedderburn, lawful son (*sic*) to William Wedderburn in Badichell. Witnesses John Wedderburn there, George Bruice there.

14. 1692. Oct. 17. The said day was baptised by the minister John Wedderburn, lawful son to John Wedderburn in Muirfound-land. Witnesses William Wilson and John Milne in Roshead.

15. 1693. Jan. 15. The said day was baptised Janet Wedderburn, lawful daughter to John Wedderburn in Stonmanhill: witnesses John Findlay elder and John Findlay younger in Stonmanhill.

16. 1694. Oct. 28. William Wedderburn, lawful son to William Wedderburn in Andrewsfoord was baptised: witnesses William Smith in Mains of Criechie and William Mackie in Old Meldrum.

17. 1694. Nov. 4. The said day was baptised William Wedderburn, lawful son to John Wedderburn in Muirfoundland: witnesses George Bruce in Badichell and George Milne in the parish of Monwhetter.

18. 1694. Nov. 8. The said day was baptised John Wedderburn, lawful son to John Wedderburn in Stonmanhill: witnesses John Findlay there and Adam Wedderburn.

19. 1696. March 3. John Wedderburn in Stonmanhill had a daughter baptised called Isobell. Witnesses John Findlay, etc.

20. 1696. Dec. 6. John Wedderburn in Muirfundlan(d) had a child baptised called Helen. Witness John Steinsone and Adam Wedderburn, both there.

21. 1706. Dec. 5. Adam Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptized called Janet. Witnesses Alexander Gammoch, &c.

22. 1708. April 4. Adam Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptised called Jean. Witnesses Alexander Gammoch, etc.

23. 1709. May 15. Adam Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptised called Margaret. Witnesses Alexander Gammoch, etc.

24. 1711. Oct. 26. —— Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptized called Elizabeth. Witnesses Alexander Gammoch, etc.

25. 1714. Jan. 8. Adam Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptised called Elizabeth. Witnesses Peter Wedderburn, etc.

26. 1714. Feb. 28. Peter Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptised called Janet. Witnesses William Wedderburn, etc.

27. 1716. Jan. 22. Peter Wedderburn in Lethante had a child baptised called Margaret. Witnesses William Wedderburn, etc.

28. 1716. March 4. William Wedderburn in Cottoune of Gight had a child baptised called Adam. Adam Wedderburn and Peter Wedderburn witnesses.

NOTE.—There are no subsequent entries of Wedderburn baptisms, but the register is blank for 1727-29.

Burials.

The register covers 1783-88 only, and contains no Wedderburn entries.[1]

Sect. III.—The Wedderburns in Old Meldrum, 1713—1890.

I have already (ante p. 477), given an account of William Wedderburn, minister at Bethelnie, in 1633-42. From him, I make little doubt, descended the following family at Old Meldrum (which lies slightly to the south of Bethelnie), although the comparatively late date at which the Old Meldrum registers begin, prevent absolute proof of the descent.

[1] The Rev. J. A. Milne, minister of Fyvie, informs me that several of the name are buried in the churchyard, but with no stones or inscriptions. See post, p. 488.

These registers have been searched down to 1800-12-18 (post, vol. ii., p. 489), that of baptisms beginning in 1713, of marriages in 1752, while that of deaths is very irregular.[1] From them, however, we get the following facts :—

1. William Wedderburn in Old Bethelnie, to whom the three earliest baptismal entries refer, had three children baptized, viz., Helen, 13 July 1718 (O.M.P.R. 1); William Wedderburn, 6 Nov. 1720 (*ib.* 2), who no doubt died before the birth of his younger brother; and William Wedderburn, 29 June 1732 (*ib.* 3).

2. This William in Old Bethelnie is distinct from William Wedderburn described as "gardener at Meldrum," to whom the next three entries refer, and who also had three children baptized, viz., Jane, 17 Aug 1723 (*ib.* 4); William Wedderburn, 7 July 1725 (*ib.* 5); and Elizabeth, 17 Aug. 1727 (*ib.* 6), who probably died before 1738, May 8. This William, gardener at Meldrum, is probably identical with

2 *a*. William Wedderburn in Forrester-hill, to whom the next two entries refer, being those of the baptisms of two daughters, Elizabeth, 8 May 1738 (*ib.* 7), who is probably the Elspet Wedderburn who married at Old Meldrum 19 June—8 July 1756 (*ib.* 24), *John Gray*; and Isobel, 17 May 1741 (*ib.* 8), who is probably the Isobel Wedderburn who married at Old Meldrum 8 Dec. 1770—10 May 1771 (*ib.* 26) *George Bothwell*; and he may even be the same as,

2 *b*. William Wedderburn in Tulloch, who is named in the next entry as having had baptized a son, George Wedderburn. 22 July 1744 (*ib.* 9).

Of William Wedderburn in Forrester-hill we have some other information, as in the churchyard of Old Aberdeen there is (1893) a tombstone which so far as it is legible bears this inscription :—"To the memory of William Wedderburn, late gardener at Forrester-hill, who died 20 Dec. 1764 aged 74 years. Also his sponse Elizabeth Edward who died 7 January 1769 aged 77 years. Likewise Elizabeth Wedderburn daughter of James Wedderburn, farmer at Craibstone[2] . . . ." (at this point the stone has sunk too far into the ground for the words to be legible).

Thus, if the above identification of William Wedderburn, "gardener at Meldrum," "gardener at Forrester-hill," and "in Tulloch" is correct, we have two persons of the name mentioned in the Old Meldrum register, 1713-44, viz.,

i. William Wedderburn in Old Bethelnie, who had three children, Helen, William, and William (1718, 1720, 1723).

ii. William Wedderburn in Old Meldrum, etc., born 1690, died 1764, having had by his wife, Elizabeth Edward (born 1692, died 1769), two sons and four daughters, viz., William Wedderburn, born 1725; George Wedderburn, born 1744; and Jane, b. 1723, married 1747-48 *George Jamieson*[3]; Elizabeth, born 1727; Elizabeth, born 1738, married 1756 *John Gray*; Isabel, born 1741, married 1771 *George Bothwell*.

The next entries in the Old Meldrum baptismal register refer to the children of

iii. "William Wedderburn in Wardend of Old Meldrum," born 1749—1762. He is, no doubt, the son of either, 1, William Wedderburn in Old Bethelnie or, 2, William Wedderburn in Old Meldrum and Forrester-hill, but which it is now impossible to say. From him, however, the descent is much more clearly traceable.

I have not ascertained whom he married, but from the baptismal register of Old Meldrum it appears that he had three sons and three daughters baptized there, 1749-1762, viz. :—

1. John Wedderburn, baptized 26 Feb. 1749 (*ib.* 10), of whom nothing is ascertained.
2. Keith Wedderburn, baptized 19 May 1757 (*ib.* 14), of whom later.
3. William Wedderburn, baptized 5 May 1762 (*ib.* 15), and no doubt to be identified with the person of that name in the parish of Old Meldrum, who there married Janet Duncan of that parish, 11-25 Nov. 1792 (*ib.* 30.)

and

1. Isobel, baptized 28 Jan. 1750 (*ib.* 11), who is probably the person who married at Old Meldrum, 27 July, 22 Aug. 1771, *James Prot* of Fyvie (*ib.* 27.)
2. Janet, baptized 10 March 1752 (*ib.* 12). This is no doubt the Janet Wedderburn who married at Old Meldrum, 16 July, 9 Aug. 1791, *John Milne* of Fyvie (*ib.* 29).
3. Jean, baptized 3 Nov. 1754 (*ib.* 13.)

iv. Keith Wedderburn, baptized at Old Meldrum, 19 May 1757 (*ib.* 14), is designed in the parish register as "in Chapelhouses" (1782), and later (1784), as in New Well or New Wall (*ib.* 16-17). He married in 1782, at Old Meldrum, Barbara Chrystie (*ib.* 28), and by her had issue[4] :—

Joseph Wedderburn, baptized 1782 (*ib.* 16). See below.

and

Rachel, baptized 24 Nov. 1784 (*ib.* 17), and no doubt the Rachel Wedderburn, who married at Old Meldrum, 14-30 June 1807, *George Gordon* of that parish (*ib.* 33), and died a widow æt. 77, 30 Dec. 1861, at Old Meldrum.

[1] The only material entry of a death is "1749 March 1. Alexander Wedderburn in Wardend of Old Meldrum died of . . ." I have not been able to identify this person, who is not named in the baptismal register as the father to any children. Perhaps he was a brother of William, gardener at Old Meldrum.

[2] This "James Wedderburn" has not been identified.

[3] This marriage is entered in both the Auchterless and the Turriff registers. Thus, "1747 May 21, George Jamieson in this parish having contracted with Jean Wedderburn in the parish of Turriff, etc., they were proclaimed (1) May 22, (2) May 29, (3) June 5 and married June 9 (*Auchterless Par. Reg.*). See also the *Turriff Par. Reg.*, s. date 1748 May 22. It is the only mention of the name of Wedderburn in that register, 1696—1800.

[4] He may have had other children, but no others are named in the Old Meldrum registers.

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Elizabeth? There is no entry of her baptism, but the person of her name, who married at Old Meldrum, 10-26 May 1812, *Thomas Gordon* of that parish (*ib.* 34), is probably a daughter of Keith Wedderburn.

v. **Joseph Wedderburn**, baptized at Old Meldrum, 15 Jan. 1782 (*ib.* 16), died, 3 Dec. 1828, æt. 47, buried at Old Meldrum, was a farmer at New Wells. He married, 29 June—14 July 1805, at Old Meldrum (*ib.* 32[1]), **Helen Gordon**, daughter to George Gordon, and by her (born 1779, died 3 Aug. 1834, æt. 55, buried at Old Meldrum),[1] had issue four sons and four daughters[2] :—

1. **Joseph Wedderburn**, baptized at Old Meldrum, 6 Dec. 1812 (*ib.* 21). He emigrated to Canada, where he lived at one time near Flora, and later in the township of Seneca and Oneida, co. Haldimand. He married (1) **Ellen Webster**, no doubt in Scotland; (2) **Helen Finnie**, widow, of Old Meldrum. He had a family of ten children by his first wife,[3] viz. :—(*a*) **Alexander Wedderburn**, d.s.p.; (*b*) **John Wedderburn**, now of Michigan, U.S. Married and has issue; (*c*) **William Wedderburn**, d.s.p.; (*d*) **George Wedderburn**, now of Michigan, U.S. Married and has issue; (*e*) **James Wedderburn**, also of Michigan; and (*a*) **Christina**, m. *Henry Jackson* of Clanbrassil, co. Haldimand, Ontario, and has issue. (*b*) **Anne**, m. *John McHaltie* of Cedar Springs, Michigan, and has issue. (*c*) **Elsie**, m. *William Briggs* of Michigan, and died leaving issue. (*d*) **Ellen**, m. — *Worm*, and died leaving a daughter. (*e*) **Rachel**, m. *John Jackson* of Clanbrassil, Ontario, and has issue.
2. **John Wedderburn**, baptized at Old Meldrum, 12 July 1818 (*ib.* 23), went to Turriff, where he died 4 Dec. 1862, æt. 44, and is buried in the churchyard there. He married **Catherine Simpson**, and by her who died at Turriff, æt. 76, in 1858, had issue four children, (1) **John Wedderburn**, born 1850, died at Turriff, æt. 11, March 10. 1861. (2) **William Wedderburn**, (1, Water Lane, Turriff), married Oct. 23 at Turriff. 17 June 1876. **Barbara Mary Marr**, daughter of Andrew Marr, and by her (b. 1853), had issue :—(*a*) **John Leiper Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 16 Jan. 1879, died there, 10 June 1888. (*b*) **William Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 4 July 1880. (*c*) **James Morrison Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 3 June 1853, died there, 15 June 1888. (*d*) **Andrew Marr Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 18 March 1886. (*e*) **George Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 10 Jan. 1889. (*f*) **Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Turriff, 1892; and (*g*) **Catherine**, born at Turriff, 12 June 1882, died there, 13 June 1882. (*h*) **Helen**, born at Turriff, 30 June 1890, died there, 20 July, æt. 3 weeks. (3) **Helen**. (4) **Ann**, born at Turriff 27 March 1857, died there 13 April 1865, æt. 8.
3. **James Wedderburn**, baptized 1820. Married in this country, and went to Canada and later to America, U.S. Had issue one son.
4. **George Wedderburn**, twin with James. Married at Turriff, 16 June 1847, **Elizabeth Murray**, d. to Alexander Murray, and had issue three sons and two daughters, all of whom died young.[4] He died 1 March 1874, and is buried at Old Meldrum. His widow remarried, at Old Meldrum, 18 Dec. 1875, Thomas Finnie of New Pitsligo.

and

5. **Anne**, baptized 13 Nov. 1806; married *James Gray*, and had issue. Died at Old Meldrum 19 Feb. 1873. Buried at Old Meldrum.
6. **Elizabeth**, baptized 24 April 1808; married *Alexander Webster*, and had issue. Died about 1851.
7. **Rachel**, baptized 24 June 1810; married *John Nicholson*, and had issue. Died 1871; buried at Macduff churchyard.
8. **Helen**, baptized April 1816; married *James Gordon*, and had issue. She died, æt. 49, at Old Meldrum, 24 March 1866. Buried at Old Meldrum.

[1] The following is the inscription on their tombstone in Old Meldrum churchyard, "Erected by George Wedderburn, merchant, Old Meldrum, in memory of his father Joseph Wedderburn, farmer, New Wells, who died 3 December 1828, aged 47, and his mother Helen Gordon, died 3 August 1834, aged 55, and George Wedderburn, died 1 March 1874 aged 53."

[2] This part of the account of the Old Meldrum family has been compiled from both the parish registers and information contained in letters (1891) to me from two of the descendants of Joseph Wedderburn in New Wells, viz., his great grandson, James Gordon of Tillycairn, Old Meldrum, a grandson of Helen Wedderburn and James Gordon, and Miss Elizabeth Webster (3, Distillery Road, Old Meldrum), a daughter of Elizabeth Wedderburn and Alexander Webster. Mrs. Finnie, the widow of his son George, has also added some more particulars. James Gordon erroneously gives the names of his great uncles as John, George, Alexander, and James.

Among J.W.'s papers is a letter (J.W. 98) received by him from George Garioch, the minister of Old Meldrum, dated 6 July 1837, in which he says that some years ago there had been found on the site of the old manse of Bethelnay a stone, probably the top stone of the door of the manse there, which had the words "William Wedderburn" cut on it. He adds, "there is just one family of Wedderburns in this parish," but they could give no information about the minister of Bethelnay.

[3] The statements as to this family are given on the authority of the Rev. J. W. Mitchell of Thorold Ontario, and the Rev. Alexander Webster of Kilmarnock, both nephews of Joseph Wedderburn's first wife. They differ as to her christian name, Mr. Webster giving it as Christian, Mr. Mitchell as above.

[4] Mrs. Finnie gives their names :—George, born at Turriff; Alexander, born at Turriff, died unmarried, æt. 19, 10 Aug. 1870 at Old Meldrum; Mary, born at Turriff, died, æt. 8, 19 Jan. 1861 at Old Meldrum; Elizabeth Read, born at Kinnethmont 1855, died, æt. 6, 3 Jan. 1861 at Old Meldrum; George, born at Kinnethmont 1857, died, æt. 3, 8 Jan. 1861 at Old Meldrum.

Old Meldrum Parish Register.

Baptisms, 1718—1818.

1.	1718.	July	13.	William Wedderburn in Bethelnie had a daughter baptized, Helen.
2.	1720.	Nov.	6.	William Wedderburn in Old Bethelnie had a son baptized, William.
3.	1723.	June	29.	William Wedderburn in Old Bethelnie had a son baptized, William.
4.	1723.	Aug.	17.	William Wedderburn, gardener at Meldrum, had a daughter baptized, Jane.
5.	1725.	July	7.	William Wedderburn, gardener at Meldrum, had a son baptized, William.
6.	1727.	Aug.	17.	William Wedderburn, gardener at Meldrum, had a daughter baptized, Elizabeth.
7.	1738.	May	8.	William Wedderburn in Forrester-hill, Meldrum, had a daughter baptized, Elizabeth.
8.	1741.	May	17.	William Wedderburn in Forrester-hill, Meldrum, had a daughter baptized, Isobel.
9.	1744.	July	22.	William Wedderburn in Tulloch, Meldrum, had a son baptized, George.
10.	1749.	Feb.	26.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a son, John.
11.	1750.	Jan.	28.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a daughter, Isobel.
12.	1752.	March	10.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a daughter, Janet.
13.	1754.	Nov.	3.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a daughter, Jean.
14.	1757.	May	19.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a son, Keith.
15.	1762.	May	5.	William Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum a son, William.
16.	1782.	Jan.	15.	Keith Wedderburn in Chapelhouses, an ante-nuptial child, Joseph, by his wife, Barbara Chrystie.
17.	1784.	Nov.	24.	Keith Wedderburn in New Wall a daughter, Rachel.
18.	1806.	Nov.	13.	Joseph Wedderburn in New Well a daughter, Anne.
19.	1808.	April	24.	Joseph Wedderburn in New Well a daughter, Elizabeth.
20.	1810.	June	24.	Joseph Wedderburn (not designed) a daughter, Rachel.
21.	1812.	Dec.	6.	Joseph Wedderburn in New Wall a son, Joseph.
22.	1816.	April	—	Keith Wedderburn in New Wall a daughter, Helen.
23.	1818.	July	12.	Keith Wedderburn in New Wall a son, John.

Marriages, 1756—1812.

24.	1756.	June	19.	Elspet Wedderburn and John Gray, both of this parish, consigned pledges: married 8 July.
25.	1760.	Dec.	6.	James Wedderburn, par: Echt, and Isobel Forbes of this parish consigned pledges: married 22nd.[1]
26.	1770.	Dec.	8.	George Bothwell and Isabel Wedderburn, both of this parish, consigned pledges: married 10 May 1771.
27.	1771.	July	27.	James Prot, parish Fyvie, and Isabel Wedderburn of this parish consigned pledges: married 22nd Aug.
28.	1782.	Jan.	13.	Keith Wedderburn and Barbara Chrystie, both of this parish, contracted; married Feb. 12.
29.	1791.	July	16.	John Milne, par: Fyvie, and Janet Wedderburn of this parish contracted; married Aug. 9.
30.	1792.	March	18.	William Wedderburn and Janet Duncan, both in this parish, contracted; married April 17.
31.	1798.	Nov.	11.	James Wedderburn and Isobell Souter, both in this parish, contracted; married 25th.
32.	1805.	June	29.	Joseph Wedderburn and Helen Gordon, both in this parisb, contracted; married July 14.
33.	1807.	June	14.	George Gordon and Rachel Wedderburn, both in this parish, contracted; married July 30.
34.	1812.	May	10.	Thomas Gordon and Elizabeth Wedderburn, both in this parisb, having contracted in order to marriage and consigned pledges, after due proclamation; married 26th.

Deaths.

35.	1749.	March	1.	Alexander Wedderburn in Wardend of Meldrum died of . . .

[1] This is the only entry relating to Wedderburns which is not embodied in the foregoing account. James Wedderburn of Echt has not been identified, and the register of births of the parish of Echt, which has been searched 1678—1819, contains no mention of any Wedderburn. See ante, p. 223. He moved to Inchmarlo, in the parish of Banchory Ternan, and had three daughters baptized there. Elizabeth, 22 Sept. 1772; Agnes, 23 Oct. 1774, m. — Fowler, and died a widow at Carnousie 28 April 1860; Henrette, 6 Aug. 1776. They are all described as daughters of "James W. at Inchmarlo by his wife, Isabell Forbes."

The christian names of two of these three sisters, and the marriage of one of them, enable us to connect with them three other persons (L.W. 25), viz., John Wedderburn, of 1, Princes Place, Duke Street, S. James, who died there 24 Nov. 1846, æt. 66 (*Reg. Somerset House*), leaving a will (L.W. 35) naming his sisters Agnes (*Mrs. Fowler*), Henrietta (*Mrs. Black*) Mary (*Mrs Dean*), and the late Christian (*Mrs. Brand*). He directs his funeral in old Brompton Cemetery.

Part VI. Chap. II.

Sect. IV.—James Wedderburn at Tarves and his descendants, 1798—1896.

James Wedderburn, whose parentage is not ascertained,[1] married 6-22 Dec. 1798, at Old Meldrum, **Isobel Souter**, daughter of William Souter of Rayne, co. Aberdeen. He is described in the entry of his marriage (ante, p. 485, No. 31) as in the parish of Old Meldrum, which is only some four miles south-west of Tarves, with which he seems to have been connected. The families of the name at Fyvie, Old Meldrum, and Tarves were, no doubt, closely related, having, probably, a common ancestor in the person of William Wedderburn of Bethelnay. James Weidderburn died about 1830 at Lochills Ellon, co. Aberdeen, and was buried at Tarves in that county.

By his wife (who died in 1857 and was buried at Tarves) he had issue (besides two sons William, who died in infancy about 1799, and John, who died, æt. 10, about 1812, and was buried at Tarves) an only surviving child.

Forbes Wedderburn, born at Old Meldrum, 4 Feb. 1800,[2] and died 11 March 1882, at Easterton, Cruden, co. Aberdeen, where he is buried under a tomb with a short inscription giving his age and the date of his death. He married at New Deer, co. Aberdeen, in November 1824, **Ann Duncan**, daughter to John Duncan of that parish, and by her (who was still living at an advanced age at Easterton in 1891) had issue seven sons and three daughters, viz. :—

1. **James** Wedderburn. See below.
2. **John** Wedderburn, born 1827,
3. **William** Wedderburn, born 1833,
4. **Andrew** Wedderburn, born 1834,

   } all died in infancy, and are buried at Tarves.

5. **Forbes** Wedderburn. See post, p. 487.
6. **Alexander** Wedderburn. See below.
7. **Charles** Wedderburn, twin with Alexander, born at Easterton, 8 Oct. 1836, ordained a minister of the Free Church, at Stirling, Jan. 1873, translated to Edinburgh April 1879 ; married at Perth Dec. 1862, **Eliza Milne** of Rosehearly, co. Aberdeen, and by her who died Dec. 1865, and is buried with her infant son at the Dean Cemetery in Edinburgh, had issue **James Forbes Wedderburn**, born and died at Edinburgh 6-7 December 1865, and a daughter **Eliza Milne Wedderburn**, born 28 May 1864, living 1891 at 5, Mansion House Road, Edinburgh.

and

1. **Anne**, born 1829, living unmarried 1891.
2. **Isobel**, born and died 1839, buried at Tarves.
3. **Margaret**, born 1840, living unmarried 1891.

Of the three sons of Forbes Wedderburn, James, Forbes, and Alexander, who yet remain to be dealt with, the following accounts have been supplied me by themselves or their children. Forbes, the second surviving son, has had a very numerous family, so that for the sake of convenience I place his brother Alexander before him.

1. **James Wedderburn**, eldest son of Forbes Wedderburn, was born in 1825, and died at Middlemuir, Methlic, æt. 67, on 6 May 1892. He married in March 1851, at Cairnorrie, Methlic, co. Aberdeen, **Christian Cheyne**, daughter of William Cheyne. By her (who died at Methlic, æt. 64 in 1886), he had issue two sons and three daughters, all born at Middlemuir, viz. :—

(1) **James** Wedderburn, born 9 June 1856. He married at Littletack, Auchnagate, Savoch, in 1877 **Isabella Connon**, and emigrated to Ontario, where he was living in 1891, having issue three sons and three daughters, viz.,

1. **James** Wedderburn, born at New Deer, Savoch, 2 April 1878 ;
2. **William** Wedderburn ;
3. **John** Wedderburn ;

and

1, **Isabella**, born at New Deer, 5 April 1880 ; 2, **Christina** ; and 3, **Jane Ann**.

(2) **William Cheyne** Wedderburn, born 20 May 1858. He married at Cairnorrie, Methlic, in 1880 **Jessie Rothnie**, and was living in 1891 at Hatton, Fintray, Aberdeen, having had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.,

1. **James** Wedderburn, born at Methlic 17 Oct. 1880.
2. **William** Wedderburn, born at Ellon 15 July 1882.
3. **Alexander** Wedderburn, born at Fintray 13 Dec. 1884 ; died there 10 Jan. 1885.
4. **Alexander** Wedderburn, born at Fintray 21 Dec. 1885.

and three daughters,

1, **Jessie Duncan** ; 2, **Christina Ann** ; and 3, **Mary**.

and

Eliza, born 11 May 1851 ; **Annie**, born 4 April 1854, died at Middlemuir 20 June 1870, and is there buried ; and **Jane**, born 15 Feb. 1862.

[1] This account of James Wedderburn and his descendants is from information supplied by his grandsons and especially by the Rev. Charles Wedderburn, who says that he thinks he had one brother, and knows that he had relatives of the names of Bothwell and Ferguson, by some of whom his grandfather, who was early left an orphan, was brought up. Mr. Charles Wedderburn also says that the family have no doubt of their connection with the Old Meldrum branch, although they cannot trace it. He recalls his grandmother speaking of her husband as having descended from one of two brothers who, owing to religious persecution, came North from the South of Scotland ; and also remembers her naming David Wedderburn of the Aberdeen Grammar School as one of the family.

[2] So says Mr. Charles Wedderburn, but the Old Meldrum Baptismal Register contains no entry in regard to his baptism.

6. Alexander Wedderburn, sixth but third surviving son of Forbes Wedderburn and Ann Duncan, was born at Easterton 8 Oct. 1836, and married at Cruden 6 June 1860 **Jane Clark**. He was living in 1891 at Longside, Aberdeen, being inspector of the poor for that district. He has had issue (all born at Longside) two sons and six daughters :—

1. **Alexander John Forbes Wedderburn**, born 15 Feb. 1868 ; living unmarried in 1891 at 41, Bath Street, Portobello.
2. **Charles George Wedderburn**, born 8 April 1874.

and

1. **Helen Ann**, born 25 Feb. 1861 ; married at Longside 21 June 1887 *William Robertson*.
2. **Margaret**, born 4 May 1862 ; died at Edinburgh 20 Aug. 1884, buried at Longside.
3. **Jennie**, b. 22 June 1864, unm. 1891.
4. **Annie Duncan**, born 17 March 1866 ; married at Longside 2 April 1891 *George Logie*.
5. **Chrissy**, born 6 April 1870 ; unmarried 1891.
6. **Eliza**, born 29 April 1877.

5. Forbes Wedderburn, fifth but second surviving son of Forbes Weddderburn and Ann Duncan, was born in Oct. 1831, and was living in 1891 at 47½, Nelson Street, Aberdeen. He has been twice married, and has had issue by his first wife eight sons and two daughters, and by his second five sons and one daughter.

He married (i.) at Ellon, co. Aberdeen, 15 June 1854 **Margaret Keith** of Collhill, Ellon, and by her (born 1834, died 8 Dec. 1869, buried at Old Machar, Aberdeen) had issue.

1. **Forbes Wedderburn**, born at Collhill, Ellon, 15 Aug. 1854. Living 1891 at Kirknewton Police Station, near Edinburgh, having married at Kintore, co. Aberdeen, 4 December 1875 **Margaret Gould**, by whom he has issue **Forbes William Wedderburn**, born at Addiewell, 1 Dec. 1882 ; **George Gould Wedderburn**, born at Heriot, 17 March 1889 ; **Margaret Jane**, born at Craigo, Lozie Pert, 27 May 1876 ; **Jessie Gould**, born at Heriot, 10 Oct. 1878 ; **Catherine**, born at Addiewell, 1 Sept. 1880 ; **Agnes Helen**, born at New Craighall, 22 July 1885.
2. **James Wedderburn**, born at Mill of Kinmuick, Ellon, 3 July 1856, living in 1892 at 14, Canal Street, Aberdeen, having married at Aberdeen 14 Jan. 1881 **Isabella Fenwick**, by whom he has issue **James John Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen 8 March 1882 ; **Forbes Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 30 March 1884 ; **Rupert Stewart Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 9 July 1886 ; **Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Peterhead, 13 Jan. 1889 ; **William Malcolmson Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 3 Sept. 1892 ; **Isabella Fenwick**, born at Peterhead, 21 Dec. 1889.
3. **Charles Wedderburn**, born at Mill of Kinmuick, Ellon, 11 March 1858, living in 1893 at 44, Bogie Street, Huntly, Aberdeen, having married
   (*a*) at Aberdeen, **Mary Ann Falconer**, and by her, who died in Aberdeen, and was buried in the Spittal burial ground there in 1884, æt. 25, had issue, **Charles Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, Sept. 1880 ; **William Falconer Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, April 1882 ; and a daughter **Mary Jane Duncan**, born at Aberdeen, 22 Dec. 1883, and died there 1 Jan. 1884.
   (*b*) at Aberdeen, **Mary Jane Young**, by whom he has had issue **Forbes Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, Sept. 1885, died at Huntly 1889, and is there buried ; **Albert Wedderburn** born at Aberdeen, May 1887 ; **David Young Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen Sept. 1888 ; **James Maxwell Wedderburn**, born at Huntly, 22 Aug. 1892 ; **Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Huntly, October 1893.
4. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born at Mill of Kinmuick, September 1859 ; living in 1893 at 11, Salisbury Place, Radnor Park, Dalmuir Railway, Glasgow, having married at the parish church of Blachford, co. Cumberland, 21 March 1882, Isabella Hogg, daughter of John Hogg, by whom he has had issue, **John Forbes Wedderburn**, born at Cowlairs, Glasgow, 30 May 1883. **Eleanor**, born at 47, Milbourne Street, Carlisle, 6 July 1883.
5. **William Wedderburn**, born at Mill of Kinmuick, 7 July 1861, died 15 Jan. 1864, buried at Old Aberdeen.
6. **George Gray Wedderburn**, born at Mill of Kinmuick, 6 Feb. 1863 ; emigrated 2 April 1891 ; living, 1893, at 94, Marion Street, Toronto, Canada, having married at Aberdeen City, 29 June 1888, **Jane Smith** and by her has issue, **George Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 14 April 1889 ; **Fanny Smith**, twin with George ; **Jane Maggie**, born at Aberdeen, 30 April 1890 ; and **Eva Mabel**, born at Toronto, Canada, 21 July 1893.
7. **John Thomson Wedderburn**, born in Aberdeen City, 1 Dec. 1864, died there, and was there buried, in the same month.
8. **John Urquhart Wedderburn**, born in Aberdeen City, 13 April 1868, emigrated and married at Quincey, Massachussetts, U.S.A., 20 Sept. 1891, **Margaret McPherson**.

and

1. **Margaret Ann**, born in Aberdeen City, 4 Feb. 1866, married at Aberdeen, 24 Feb. 1893, *James McKechnie*, seaman, of 4, Florence Cottages, Brighton Road, Purley, Sussex.
2. **Agnes Reid**, born in Aberdeen City, 13 April 1868, unmarried 1891.

Forbes Wedderburn married (ii.) at Aberdeen, 10 June 1872, **Agnes Malcolmson** (from Shetland), and by her has had issue,

1. **Malcolm Wedderburn**, died 1873, and is buried at Aberdeen City.
2. **William Wedderburn**, born at Aberdeen, 22 Sept. 1874.
3. **Thomas Moncrieff Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 29 August 1875.
4. **Joseph Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 11 April 1877.
5. **Benjamin Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 6 Feb. 1879.

and

Grace, born *ibid.*, 10 June 1883.

Part VI Chap II.

Sect. V.—George Wedderburn at Tarves and his descendants.

The following account is compiled from information given me by William Wedderburn of Woodhead, Fyvie, and by his nephew and niece George Leith Wedderburn, and Christina (Mrs. Esson). The parish registers of Tarves have been searched from their earliest date 1695 down to 1800, and contain references to the following persons of the name, viz :—

1. James Wedderburn of Cairnbroggie, 1721-39, father of Margare (baptized 9 April 1721), Elspet (baptized 10 May 1724), Christina (baptized 4 Nov. 1736, married 13 Nov. 1763 *Baston Morison*), and Janet (baptized 22 June 1739).
2. John Wedderburn married Janet Bothwell, 3 Nov.—10 Dec. 1745.
3. James Wedderburn married Agnes Bothwell, 29 May 1763.
4. Agnes Wedderburn married *John Bartlet*, of Meldrum, 5-31 Jan. 1745.
5. Helen Wedderburn married *John Duncan*, 14-30 July 1745.

The connection of these five persons, though no doubt close, does not appear. From one or more of the first three may be descended;—

John Wedderburn, who married Jessie Duquid, and had a daughter Agnes Wedderburn, who married *Alexander Mutch*, and died a widow æt. 82, at Ellon, Savoch, 27 Jan. 1885,

and

George Wedderburn at Tarves, who married about 1775-80, Helen Forbes,[1] and had issue,

George Wedderburn. See below.

Agnes Wedderburn who married *Alexander Smith*, and died a widow, 11 Aug. 1861, æt. 76,

and possibly another son,

Alexander Wedderburn, who married Penelope Pringle and had a daughter, Ann Watson Wedderburn, born 1834, married (æt. 24), at Fyvie, 5 June 1858, *Alexander Allardyce* of Fetter-letter, Fyvie, and died in 1890?

George Wedderburn, born at Tarves, and afterwards resident at Woodhead, Fyvie, co. Aberdeen, where he died 18 Aug. 1858, æt. 78, was twice married, viz.:—

i. At Tarves to Margaret Webster, by whom (died 1816, buried at Tarves), he had issue four sons and a daughter, all born at Tarves, viz.:—

1. Alexander Wedderburn, born 1812, died unmarried at Fyvie in 1889, æt. 77.
2. George Moray Wedderburn. See below.
3. William Wedderburn, of Woodhead, Fyvie, and later of Backhill of Gight, Millbrex, co. Aberdeen. He was born in 1816 and married at Fyvie, 12 June 1856, Isabella Shepherd, daughter of Alexander Shepherd, but by her (born 1823), has no issue. Living 1892.
4. John Wedderburn, died young, and
5. A daughter, of whom I have no particulars.

ii. To Margaret Duquid, daughter of John Duquid and Mary Ann Strachan, by whom (died 24 March 1869 æt. 85), he had issue,

1. John Wedderburn, died unmarried at Fyvie, 25 Nov. 1879, æt. 57.
2. Isabella, died unmarried at New Deer, 8 Aug. 1889, æt. 67.[2]

George Moray Wedderburn was born at Woodhead, Fyvie, 12 Sept. 1814. He enlisted 29 Nov. 1831, in the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, and served with credit in that regiment until 3 May 1853, when he became (4 May 1853) serjeant-major of the Royal Montgomeryshire Rifles, with whom he served until 12 March 1878. He died at 8, Mount Street, Aberdeen, 24 May 1878, and was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery there.[3] He married at Aberdeen 23 April 1851, Margaret Leith Smith, daughter of John Smith (A.P.R. 11), and by her (living in 1892 at 8, Mount Street, Aberdeen), had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. George Leith Wedderburn, born at Aberdeen, 9 July 1856, afterwards of the Jericho Distillery, Aberdeen, and later of 11, Rosevale Terrace, Partick, Glasgow. He married at Glasgow, 5 Sept. 1883, Christian Margaret Copland, daughter of Moses Copland, of Glasgow. Living s.p. 1892.
2. John Smith Wedderburn, born at Welshpool, 14 Aug. 1858; died there 13 Feb. 1860, and is buried there in the graveyard of Christ Church.

and

1. Christina Isabella Wedderburn, born 12 June, and baptized at Aberdeen 30 Aug. 1854 (A.P.R. 31). She married at Aberdeen, 21 June 1888, *John Leith Esson*, merchant, of Buckie. Living 1892.
2. Margaret Ann Wedderburn, born at Montgomery, 23 April 1860, died at Welshpool, 3 Jan. 1862, and is there buried.

[1] This marriage is proved by the following entry of the death at Woodhead, Fyvie, of his son George in the general register of deaths (H.M. Reg. House, Edinburgh), "1858 Aug. 18. George Wedderburn, crofter, married, æt. 78, son to George Wedderburn, crofter, and Helen Forbes, both deceased. Alexander Wedderburn was present."

[2] If her age and that of her brother are accurately given it would appear that they were both born in the same year, 1822.

[3] See for his will, L.W. 38.

Sect. VI.—William Wedderburn in Banchory, co. Kincardine, and his descendants in London, and in Kent,[1] *1780-90.*

William Wedderburn [1780—1843] is said to have been born in Upper Banchory, co. Kincardine, **in 1780**, and to have entered the army. He died at 28, Marsham Street, Westminster, 7 June 1843, **æt. 63**, the certificate of death describing him as "army pensioner, local militia, late sergeant; out **pensioner of Chelsea Hospital,"** and adding "Sarah Wedderburn informs."[2]

He married, probably about 1805, **Hannah** Miller of Cambridge, and by her (born 1781, died **3 Feb.** 1878, at Ashford, Kent, æt. 97), had issue (besides a daughter, Hannah, of whom I have no particulars), four sons, viz:—

1. **William Wedderburn**, who entered the army. He died unmarried.
2. **John Wedderburn**, see below.
3. **Joseph Wedderburn**, born in 1809. He became lunatic, and died in the Uxbridge County Asylum 14 July 1852, æt. 43. He was married, but had no issue.
4. **Christopher Stewart Wedderburn**, born 29 Oct. 1813. He entered the police force, and became an inspector of police (1840), but afterwards was in the service of the South Eastern Railway Company, and was for many years station master at Ashford, co. Kent. He died at 40, Freegrove Road, Islington, 20 Oct. 1882, leaving a will proved by his son in London 7 March 1883 (L.W. 46). He had married at S. George's, Hanover Square, 27 Sept. 1839, **Maria Wells**, daughter of William Wells, of Lower Grosvenor Street, London, saddler, and by her (born 1818, died at **Ashford** 13 June 1856) had issue one son and six daughters, viz.,

   Christopher William Wedderburn, born at Marden, co. Kent, 7 June 1846, afterwards proprietor of the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, and later of the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street, London. He married at Tunbridge parish church, 26 April 1871, **Elizabeth Ann**, daughter to William Farrance, and by her (born 25 May 1848, died in London 19 Aug. 1892) had issue an only child, **Christopher Farrance Wedderburn**, born at Folkestone, 25 May 1880,

   and

   1. **Emma**, born 12 June 1839 at 36, George Street, Marylebone; married 4 May 1863, at West Ashford parish church, *Harry Willard*, architect, of Sydenham, and later of Tunbridge Wells. 2. **Mary Ann**, born 24 Oct. 1840 at Leigh, Sevenoaks; died in the parish of S. Olave, London, 9 July 1883, æt. 43, unmarried. (The death certificate gives her age wrongly as 41.) 3. **Maria**, born at Drum Lane, Ashford, 28 March 1842, and died there the next day. 4. **Caroline**, born 21 June 1848 at Ashford; married, at Hounslow parish church 16 Nov. 1870, *Augustus Brown*, of Gravesend. 5. **Jane**, born 13 Feb. 1851 at Ashford. 6. **Alice**, born 21 Jan. 1854 at Ashford; married there 15 May 1877 *William James Tucker*, widower, of Clevedon, co. Somerset, son to Captain Charles Tucker.

John Wedderburn [1807-8—1870], eldest surviving son of William Wedderburn and Hannah Miller, was born 1807-8, and died suddenly in London 22 March 1870. He carried on business in Blackfriars. He married at S. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, about 1826—1831, **Hannah Trowbridge**, and by her (born 1806 and died in London 20 Oct. 1860, æt. 54), had issue:—1, **William Wedderburn**, See below; 2, Alfred Wedderburn, born 1842, and died at Poplar of consumption 13 April 1866, unmarried; and 1, Anna, b. 1832; 2, Eliza Frederica, born 1837, married at S. Andrew's, Holborn, 25 Dec. 1859, *Isaac Hopes*. Living 1891; 3, Emily, born at Blackfriars 26 June 1844. Living unmarried 1891: 4, Clara, born at Blackfriars 13 June 1846, married *J. Evans*. Living 1891.

William Wedderburn, only surviving son of John Wedderburn and Hannah Trowbridge, was born 1839-40. He has (from 1858 on) been employed in the General Post Office, and since 1887 has been chief clerk at the Charing Cross Branch. Living 1891, at 27, Chaucer Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

He married, i, at Holy Trinity Church, Holborn, 26 Aug. 1861, **Eleanor Hughes**, daughter of David Hughes, and by her (who died at 44, Courland Grove, Clapham, 13 Sept. 1878) had issue, of whom later; ii, at S. Matthew's, Newington, 25 March 1883, **Jane Tytherleigh**, daughter of Thomas Tytherleigh, by whom he has no issue. His children by his first marriage are three sons and three daughters, viz.:—1, **Frederick William Wedderburn**, see below; 2, **Alfred John David Wedderburn**, born at Wandsworth 21 May 1866; 3, **William Wedderburn**, born at Wandsworth, 19 Dec. 1871; and 1, **Emily Annie**, born in S. George's, Southwark, 11 July 1863, married at S. Jude's Church, Lambeth, **2 July** 1887, *Harry Charles Fyne*, of London; 2. **Eleanor Emma**, born at Wandsworth, 13 Dec. **1865**, died at 127, Shakspeare Road, Lambeth, 28 Aug. 1886, unmarried; 3, **Nellie**, born at Wandsworth, 5 July 1867.

[1] This account is compiled from information supplied by Christopher Stewart Wedderburn, who said that he believed his father had two brothers, one of them a stone-mason in Aberdeen; by Christopher William, his son; and by William Wedderburn (born 1840). It has also been verified by reference to the certificates in the Registrar-General's Office at Somerset House.

[2] Christopher Stewart Wedderburn could only tell me that his father was born in Banchory, entered in the army, and died in Westminster about 1850. As to his birth there is no entry of his baptism in the parish registers of Banchory Devenick or Banchory Ternan. The former have been searched from 1713—1800, but contain no mention of the name; the latter have also been searched, 1670—1880, and contain an entry of the baptism, 23 May 1706, of John Wedderburn, son to William Wedderburn in Buss, and of the baptisms of the three daughters of James Wedderburn at Inchmarlo and his wife, Isabell Forbes (see ante, p. 486). There are, however, some blanks in those registers; and William may be a son of James at Inchmarlo. As to his death, there can, however, be no doubt that he is identical with the William Wedderburn who died at Marsham Street. The note in the certificate, "Sarah Wedderburn informs," *i.e.*, informs the registrar of the death, is probably an error for "Hannah" Wedderburn, the name of his wife.

Part VI. Chap. II. **Frederick William Wedderburn**, born at 33, Esher Street, Lambeth, 22 April 1862, and went to sea. He married at the registry office, Wandsworth, 16 Oct. 1884 (the certificate mis-states his age as 24), **Elizabeth Sarah Annie Maria Williams**, daughter of James Williams, and by her has (1890) issue, viz. :—**William Frederick J. Wedderburn**, born in Lambeth, 20 July 1885; and **Louise Emily Elizabeth**, born at Kingston, Surrey, 1 May 1887.

Sect. VII.—The Wedderburns at Peterhead, 1848-91.

The following account is compiled from information provided by the modern registers of births, deaths, and marriages, with one or two additional notes and after communication with David Wedderburn named below. I have not searched the old parish registers of Banff and Peterhead.

i. **James Wedderburn** of Banff, whose parentage is not ascertained, but who is said to have one brother, died by drowning off Peterhead 1848. He married **Margaret Duncan**, and by her had issue, a son.

George Wedderburn, who married **Margaret Lumsden**, daughter of David Lumsden, surgeon, and died before 12 Dec. 1859, having had issue by his wife (who died æt. 67 at Peterhead, 3 Nov. 1864) two sons and three daughters, viz :—

1. **James Wedderburn**, who was at one time resident in Australia, and died in 1869. He married at Peterhead in 1849 Eliza Leith, and by her (living 1896) had issue two sons and a daughter, viz.,
   1. **James Wedderburn**, born at Stepney, co. Middlesex, 28 May 1857, and died at Peterhead 12 March 1861, æt. 4.
   2. **David Wedderburn**, born 1852 ; living at Peterhead (9, James Street) 1896. He married at Peterhead 11 Aug. 1872 **Mary Ann Joss**, and has had issue (all born at Peterhead, (*a*) **David**, born 17 May 1875 ; (*b*) **Joseph**, born 2 June 1878, died 16 Dec. 1878 ; (*c*) **George**, born 17 Sept. 1882 ; (*d*) **Kenneth**, born 12 Aug. 1884 ; (*e*) **Alexander**, born 21 Aug. 1886, died 2 April 1887 ; (*f*) **James**, born 25 July 1890 ; (*g*) **John Gray**, born 25 Sept. 1891 ; (*h*) **Alexander Gaddes**, twin with him ; and (*i*) **Annabella**, born 15 Sept. 1873 ; (*j*) **Eliza**, born 10 May 1881 ; (*k*) **Christina**, b. 13 Oct. 1887.

   and

   Janet, died young.

2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 1824. He went to sea and died 21 July 1855 at Calcutta, and was buried in the Episcopal burial ground at Chowringee.[1] He married **Catherine Abernethy**, and had issue two sons and a daughter :
   1. **James Wedderburn**, went to South Australia and married there.
   2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 1853 and died some years ago in South America. He married at Peterhead 31 March 1872 **Agnes Waller**, and had a son, **Alexander**, born at Peterhead in that year.

   and

   Margaret, died at Peterhead 4 March 1861, æt. 6 years.
3. **Janet**, born 1823, married *John Jenkins*, and died 1886.
4. **Rachel**, born 1827, died 1885. She married twice.
5. **Margaret**, born 1834, married *John Baines*.

ii. **William Wedderburn** (not shown to be connected with the above-named family, but probably brother to James) married **Janet Duncan**, had issue three daughters.

1. **Elizabeth**, married *Thomas Gordon*, and died a widow, æt. 72, at Old Meldrum 4 March 1863.
2. **Rachel**, married *George Anderson*, and died a widow, æt. 69, at Peterhead 4 Oct. 1868.
3. **Elspet**, married *Robert Lumsden*, and died at Peterhead, æt. 73, 6 July 1869.

[1] See *India Office Reg.*, 88, 159, and the following inscription on his tomb :—"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, late chief officer of the barque 'Peony' of Glasgow. Died 21 July 1855, aged 31 years. Erected by Captain Jenkins."

PART VI.

Chapter III.

The Wedderburns in and near Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These consist of some families whom I find named, chiefly in old parish registers, as resident in Edinburgh and Leith, at Dalkeith, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Tranent and Prestonpans, all in co. Haddington and in the same part of the county, as well as a family at Glasgow and another at Coldingham and Chirneside, co. Berwick. Those in and near Edinburgh were, I make little doubt, one family, and many of them appear to have followed the same occupation. It is, however, no longer possible to ascertain their connection with each other, still less to trace them back to a common ancestor. It is possible that they are off-shoots of the Dundee house. The mention at an early date, 1560-1600, in the municipal records there, of an Archibald and a Matthew Wedderburn, from whom no descendants are traced in Dundee, and the recurrence of those names in the Edinburgh families, suggest that these Dundee individuals may have established themselves elsewhere and had descendants. Similarly, it is possible that the Edinburgh and Glasgow families were connected, as Margaret and Abigail, two of the daughters of Alexander Wedderburn in Glasgow, were both married in Edinburgh and lived there (post, p. 495). But these are mere suggestions, and rest without proof.

The remaining family, that at Coldingham and Chirneside, is of considerable interest, as suggesting that the name had never died out in Berwickshire since the time of Walter, William and John de Wedderburn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (see the Introduction).

Sect. I.—The Wedderburns in and near Edinburgh, 1594—1892.

Of the entries, one hundred and fifteen in number, from the registers of the different Edinburgh parishes and from those of South and North Leith, extracts from which will be found in full at pp. 499-507 of vol. ii., many relate to members of the Forfarshire family and have thus been already embodied in previous pages of this book. But more than half deal with individuals, who may, as I have said, have come from the Dundee family, but whose connection with it, if any such existed, is no longer traceable. These I now proceed to classify.

I. Between 1594 and 1627 we find two persons, viz:—

1. **Thomas Wedderburn**, who had by his wife, **Janet** (Wedderburn?), a daughter, **Elspeth**, born 1610 (23).[1]

2. **Adam Wedderburn**, weaver, who married **Bessie Brown**, and had issue twin children, viz., **Archibald Wedderburn** and **Bessie**, born 1627 (24).

With these, who may be brothers, are no doubt connected the following contemporaries:—**Alysoun Wedderburn**, mentioned in 1594 (1); **Bessie Wedderburn**, who married (*a*) *Thomas Deill* in 1595, (*b*) *Malcolm Kar* in 1606 (2, 3), unless it is not to be assumed that the Bessie Wedderburn of each of these entries is the same person; and **Jonet Wedderburn**, who married *John Bischope* in 1622 (4).

II. Between 1641 and 1662 we have what may well be another generation, descended of the above-named Thomas and Adam, viz.,

1. **Adam Wedderburn**, weaver, who married (*a*) **Agnes Borthwick** in 1641 (5), (*b*) **Margaret Walker** in 1643 (6), and by her had issue five sons and two daughters, viz., **James Wedderburn**, 1644 (25); **John Wedderburn**, 1646 (26); **David Wedderburn**, 1648 (27); **Matthew Wedderburn**, 1654 (32); **Adam Wedderburn**, 1656 (36); and **Margaret**, 1649 (28); **Agnes**, 1652 (31).

2. **Archibald Wedderburn**, weaver, who married in 1649 **Marion Moysey** (8), and by her had issue **George Wedderburn**, 1649 (29); **Alexander Wedderburn** 1652 (30); **Archibald Wedderburn**, 1656 (35), and **Grissel** 1657 (37).

3. **Matthew Wedderburn**, who often 1652-57 witnesses the baptisms of the children of Adam and Archibald, perhaps his brothers (31, 32, 35-37). He married **Bessie Penman** in 1646 (7), but the registers contain no mention of any issue.

[1] See for these references the list at pp. 492-93.

Part VI. Chap. III.

4. Thomas Wedderburn, who married Isobell Oliphant, and had a son, James Wedderburn, born 1651 (34).

With these again may be connected:—(1) Elizabeth Wedderburn, who married *Thomas Dodyer*, had issue a son, born 1654 (33). She may well have been the sister of Thomas Wedderburn (*cp.* 33, 34). (2) Margaret Wedderburn, who married (*a*) *Robert Staveris*, 1622 (9), and (*b*) *William Scott*, 1674 (10), unless, indeed, the Margaret of each entry is a distinct person.

III. A third generation is found 1674—1743, viz.:—

1. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, who married in 1676, Agnes Bruce (11), and had issue, William Wedderburn, 1678 (38); Richard Wedderburn, 1680 (40); George Wedderburn, 1685 (44); and Isobell, 1682 (42).

2. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner,[1] who died before 1708 (15), having married in 1681, Eupham Simpson (13), and had issue four sons and eleven daughters, viz.:—James Wedderburn, 1683 (46); Archibald Wedderburn, 1685 (47); Thomas Wedderburn, 1689 (50); and Charles Wedderburn, 1694 (55);

and

Margaret, 1682 (45), who died before 1689 when her parents so name another child; Barbara, 1687 (48); Eupham, 1688 (49), married 1708 *Thomas Simpson* (15); Margaret, 1689, twin with Thomas; Bessie, 1691 (52) married *Thomas Nimmo* 1719 (18); Grissell, 1692 (53), married 1709 *James Man* (16)[2]; Janet, 1692, twin with Grisaell (53); Isobell, 1694 (54); Elizabeth, 1697 (56), died before 1699 when her parents so name another child; Agnes, 1697, twin with Elizabeth (*ib.*); and Elizabeth, 1699 (57), no doubt the person of her name who married (*a*) *James Bunkle*, and had issue Edward, b. 1729 (65), Agnes, b. 1731 (66); (*b*) *William Tait*, 1739 (66).

3. Matthew Wedderburn, perhaps the son of Adam Wedderburn (No. II, 1), married Marion Mitchell, and had issue James Wedderburn, 1682 (41), William Wedderburn, 1684 (43), and a daughter Jellies, 1680 (39).

With these may be classed Jean Wedderburn who married (*a*) *Robert Daniell* in 1679 (12), and (*b*) *John Donaldson* in 1691, unless, here again, the Jean of each entry is a distinct person; and Christian Wedderburn, who had a son David Wedderburn or Reuch? (51).

IV. Of a fourth generation is William Wedderburn (probably the son of Archibald (No. III, 1), and if so, born 1678), who married in 1709 Jean Pargillis (17), and had issue a son and five daughters, viz.:—

John Wedderburn, b. 1712 (59), and

Margaret, 1710 (58), died before her next sister also called Margaret, who was born in 1718 (60); Agnes, 1724 (61); Jean, 1726 (62), and Grizell, 1728 (63).

Edinburgh Registers (extracts).

Although these are all given in full in the second column of this book (pp. 499 *seqq*), I have, for the sake of clearness, sorted out those referred to in this chapter, and reprint them here. They are as follows:—

Edinburgh and Leith Registers (extracts).[3]

MARRIAGES.

1.	1594.	June	13.	Alysouu Wedderburn named (S.L.M. 1).
2.	1595.	Sept.	4.	Bessie Wedderburn m. Thomas Deill (*ib.* 2)
3.	1606.	March	4.	Bessie Wedderburn m. Malcolm Kar (*ib.* 3).
4.	1622.		——.	Jonet Wedderburn (of Tranent) m. John Bischope (*ib.* 4).
5.	1641.	July	9.	Adam Wedderburn, weaver, m. Agnes Borthwick (Ed.M. 1).
6.	1643.	June	15.	Adam Wedderburn, weaver, m. Margaret Walker (*ib.* 2).
7.	1646.	Oct.	27.	Matthew Wedderburn, weaver, m. Bessie Penman (Can.M. 1).
8.	1649.	Feb.	9.	Archibald Wedderburn m. Marian Moysey (*ib.* 2).
9.	1662.	Nov.	14.	Margaret Wedderburn m. Robert Staveris (*ib.* 3).
10.	1674.	July	21.	Margaret Wedderburn m. William Scott (*ib.* 4).
11.	1676.	July	6.	Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, m. Agues Bruce (Ed.M. 6).
12.	1679.	Dec.	11.	Jean Wedderburn m. Robert Daniell, gairdner (*ib.* 10).
13.	1681.	June	16.	Archibald Wedderburn, cordiuer, m. Euphame Simpson (*ib.* 11).
14.	1691.	Aug.	28.	Jean Wedderburn m. Johu Donaldson, merchant (*ib.* 13).
15.	1708.	June	6.	Eupham Wedderburn, daughter of the late Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, m. Thomas Simpson (*ib.* 16).
16.	1709.	June	3.	Grisell Wedderburn, daughter of the late Archibald Wedderburn, burgess, m. James Man, wright, N.W. parish (*ib.* 18).
17.	1709.	Sept.	9.	William Wedderburn, weaver, m Jean Pargillis (*ib.* 19, and Can.M. 5).
18.	1719.	April	30.	Bessie Wedderburn, daughter of the late Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, m. Thomas Nimmo (Ed.M. 22).
19.	1721.	May	21.	Margaret Wedderburn, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, cordiner in Glasgow. m. James Man, woolcomber, N.E. parish (*ib.* 23).

[1] That the weaver is distinct from his namesake, the cordiner, is clear from some entries (Ed.B. 14, 19), when they are both named.

[2] Distinct, of course, from the husband of Margaret, daughter of Alexander in Glasgow.

[3] See for the periods covered by these searches post, vol. ii., p. 490.

20. 1738. Nov. 5. Abigail Wedderburn and John Young (S.C.M. 1).
21. 1739. Jan. 7. Elizabeth Wedderburn, relict of late James Bunkle, m. William Tait, in Traquair. (Ed.M. 24).
22. 1793. March 2. Christian Wedderburn in Dalry, daughter of James Wedderburn, Newhills, co. Aberdeen, m. John Brand in Portsburgh (S.C.M. 2).[1]

BAPTISMS.

23. 1610. Nov. 21. Thomas and Janet Wedderburn, a daughter, Elspeth (S.L.B. 1).
24. 1627. Dec. 25. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Bessie Brown, twins, Archibald and Bessie (Can.B. 1).
25. 1644. April 2. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a son, James (*ib.* 2).
26. 1646. April 5. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a son, John (*ib.* 3).
27. 1648. Jan. 9. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a son, David (*ib.* 4).
28. 1649. May 4. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a daughter, Margaret (*ib.* 5).
29. 1649. Nov. 30. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Moysey, a son, George (*ib.* 6).
30. 1652. Jan. 4. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Moysey, a son, Alexander (*ib.* 7).
31. 1652. July 23. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a daughter, Agnes. Mathew Wedderburn, Archibald Wedderburn, witnesses (*ib.* 8).
32. 1654. Dec. 17. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a son, Mathew. Mathew Wedderburn, witness (*ib.* 9).
33. 1654. Feb. 2. Elizabeth Wedderburn and Thomas Dodger, a son, Thomas Dodger. Thomas Wedderburn, witness (S.L.B. 2).
34. 1654. Nov. 2. Thomas Wedderburn and Isobell Oliphant, a son, James (*ib.* 3).
35. 1656. Jan. 13. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Moysey, a son, Archibald. Mathew Wedderburn and others, witnesses (Can.B. 10).
36. 1656. Nov. 16. Adam Wedderburn, weaver, and Margaret Walker, a son, Adam. Mathew Wedderburn, Archibald Wedderburn, witnesses (*ib.* 11).
37. 1657. Dec. 27. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Moysey, a daughter, Grissell. Mathew Wedderburn is a witness (*ib.* 12).
38. 1678. Feb. 24. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Agnes Bruce, a son, William (*ib.* 13).
39. 1680. Jan. 25.[2] Mathew Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Mitchell, a daughter, Jeilles (*ib.* 14).
40. 1680. May 9. Archibald Wedderburn, and Agnes Bruce, a son, Richard (*ib.* 15).
41. 1682. Jan. 8. Mathew Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Mitchell, a son, James (*ib.* 16).
42. 1682. May 28. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Agnes Bruce, a daughter, Isobell (*ib.* 17).
43. 1684. Feb. 24. Mathew Wedderburn, weaver, and Marion Mitchell, a son, William (*ib.* 18).
44. 1685. Dec. 31. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, and Agnes Bruce, a son, George (*ib.* 19).
45. 1682. April 7. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Symson, a daughter, Margaret. Archibald Wedderburn a witness (Ed.B. 10).
46. 1683. Nov. 11. Archibald Wedderburn and Eupham Sympson a son, James (Ed.B. 11).
47. 1685. May 5. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a son, Archibald. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, a witness (Ed.B. 14).
48. 1687. Feb. 20. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiuer, and Eupham Sympson, a daughter, Barbara (Ed.B. 16).
49. 1688. Nov. 11. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a daughter, Eupham (*ib.* 18).
50. 1689. Dec. 20. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, twins, Thomas and Margaret. Archibald Wedderburn, weaver, witness (*ib.* 19).
51. 1690. June 22. Christian Wedderburn and Alexander Reuch, a natural son, David. Archibald Wedderburn, witness (Can.B. 20).
52. 1691. July 5. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a daughter, Bessie (Ed.B. 20).
53. 1692. Aug. 14. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, twins, Grissell and Janet (*ib.* 22).
54. 1693. Oct. 13. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a daughter, Isobell (*ib.* 23).
55. 1694. Nov. 16. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a son, Charles (*ib.* 24).
56. 1697. Oct. 3. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, twins, Elizabeth and Agnes (*ib.* 25).
57. 1699. May 26. Archibald Wedderburn, cordiner, and Eupham Sympson, a daughter, Elizabeth (*ib.* 26).
58. 1710. July 30. William Wedderburn, weaver in Canongate, and Jean Pargillis, a daughter, Margaret (Can.B. 21).
59. 1712. Aug. 3. William Wedderburn, weaver, indweller, and Jean Pargillis, a son, John (Ed.B. 29).
60. 1718. Feb. 23. William Wedderburn, weaver in Bristo, and Jean Pargillis, a daughter, Margaret (S.C.B. 2).
61. 1724. Dec. 13. William Wedderburn, indweller, and Jean Pargillis, a daughter, Agnes (Ed.B. 31)
62. 1726. Aug. 7. William Wedderburn, weaver, and Jean Pargillis, a daughter, Jean (*ib.* 32).
63. 1723. April 28. William Wedderburn, weaver, and Jean Pargillis, a daughter, Girzell (*ib.* 33).
64. 1729. March 16. James Man, woolcomber, and Mary Wedderburn, a son, Thomas (*ib.* 35).
65. 1729. Nov. 25. James Bunkell, saddler, and Elizabeth Wedderburn, a son, Edward (*ib.* 36).
66. 1731. Nov. 12. James Bunkell, saddler, and Elizabeth Wedderburn, a daughter, Agnes (*ib.* 27).

[1] See ante, p. 479, as to this reference.
[2] In this list, between 1680 and 1690, in order to place together the entries relating to the same parents, I have not always kept strictly to the order of date.

Part VI. Chap. III.

Sect. II.—The Wedderburns in Pencaitland, 1620—1790.

Some notes on Wedderburn entries in the parish registers of Pencaitland, co. Haddington, have been sent me by a friend, who searched that record for another purpose. His search covered the years, 1660—1790 for births, and 1620—1790 for marriages. He also sends me note of a single death in 1663. These notes may be summarized as follows:—

Marriages.

1626(?) Feb. 13. Marione Wedderburn m. Wm. Gibsone.
1629(?) Oct. 20. —— (?) Wedderburn m. Janet For(rester).[1]
1645. June 3. Agnes Wedderburn m. Wm. Andersone.
1666. Dec. 18. Catharine Wedderburn m. Johne Carstairs.
1667. Dec. 12. Thomas Wedderburn m. Isobell Trumbell.
1669. Nov. 9. Agnes Wedderburn m. John Hay.
1670. Dec. 15. John Wedderburn m Jean Laurie.
1680. July 1. Thomas Wedderburn m. Barbara Aitchison.
1690. Dec. 30. Isobell Wedderburn m. Charles Hadden.
1708. May 4. Agnes Wedderburn m. Adam Milcome (of Inveresk).
1712. Nov. 5. Robert Wedderburn m. Mary Douglas (banns 4 Oct).
1744. Nov. 6. Robert Wedderburn m. Elspeth Redfoord.

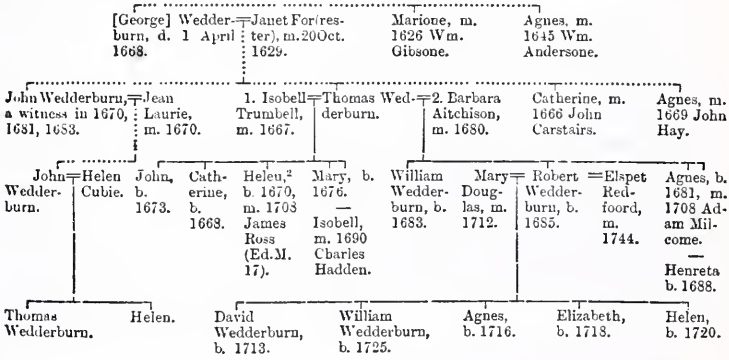
Births.

1668. Oct. 12. Thomas Wedderburn and Isobell Trumbell, a daughter, Catharine.
1670. Oct. 17. Thomas Wedderburn and Isobell Trumbell, a daughter, Helen. John Wedderburn, witness.
1673. July 15. Thomas Wedderburn and Isobell Trumbell, a son, Johne.
1676. March 26. Thomas Wedderburn and Isobell Trumbell, a daughter, Mary.
1681. July 23. Thomas Wedderburn and Barbara Aitchison, a daughter, Agnes, b. July 11 } John W.
1683. Nov. 21. Thomas Wedderburn and Barbara Aitchison, a son, William } witness.
1685. July 10. Thomas Wedderburn and Barbara Aitchison, a son, Robert.
1688. Feb. 27. Thomas Wedderburn and Barbara Aitchison, a daughter, Henreta.
1713. Aug. 17. Robert Wedderburn and Mary Douglas, a son, David.
1716. March 28. Robert Wedderburn and Mary Douglas, a daughter, Agnes, bapt. April 1.
1718. Dec. 28. Robert Wedderburn and Mary Douglas, a daughter, Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 23.
1720. Dec. 11. Robert Wedderburn and Mary Douglas, a daughter, Helleu, bapt. Dec. 16.
1725. March 12. Robert Wedderburn and Mary Douglas, a son, William, bapt. March 14.

Death.

1663. April 1. George Wedderburn.

From the above we may construct the following pedigree, in which the dotted lines show what is speculative, the plain lines what either is or seems fairly clear.



[1] The register is defective here.

[2] "1703. Oct. 31. James Ross, mason in Gilmertoun in the parish of Libertoun, and Helen Wedderburn, lawful daughter to Thomas Wedderburn, weaver in Pencaitland par., now in North Kirk parish, married 26 Nov." (Ed.M. 17).

The John Wedderburn named above as marrying in 1670 Jean Laurie[1] is apparently to be identified with "John Wedderburn, weaver in Prestoun, eldest son of the late George Wedderburn, also weaver there, who gets, 8 Jan. 1655, "sasine of a tenement in Preston from Sir Alexander Morison of Preston Grange" (G.S.R. 27 ; and *Part. Reg. Sas. Edin.*, vol. ii., fol. 276). Another of his name, somewhat later in date, but, like himself, a "weaver in Prestoun." may have been his son, viz., John Wedderburn, weaver in Prestoun, who, 4 Sept. 1723, made a bond in favour of his daughter, Helen, obliging himself and his son Thomas to pay her 200 merks for her kindness to him and Helen Cubie, her mother (*Records of Sheriff Court of Haddington*, s. 2 Jan. 1728). If so, however, this John must have married when about eighteen or nineteen years of age, as there is a decreet, registered 1690, in a proceeding in which John Wedderburn, weaver in Prestonpans, and his wife, Helen Corbie (*sic*), are pursuers (R.A.D. 119). It is possible that Jean Laurie was the first, and Helen Cubie the second wife, of the same John Wedderburn.

With this family may be connected

(1) John Wedderburn and Robert Wedderburn, both in Dirleton, who are named in two bonds of 28 May and 31 Oct. 1606 (R.D. 16 *a b*).

(2) Catharine Wedderburn, married to one *Robert Loch* in the neighbouring parish of Ormiston, co. Haddington, who had four children baptized there 1708—1715, viz., Robert Loch, 28 March 1708 ; Helen, 24 July 1709 ; Margaret, 15 April 1711 ; and Catherine, 14 March 1715 (*Ormiston Par. Reg.*).

(3) Margaret Wedderburn, relict of Alexander Sands in Prestonpans, who, 3 March 1703, assigned to her lawful son, Mr. John Low, student of divinity there, a bond for 300 merks, dated 22 Dec. 1692 and granted to her by the said A. Sands before their marriage (*Records of Sheriff Court of Haddington*, s.d. 10 Aug. 1723).

Sect. III.—The Wedderburns in Glasgow and later in Edinburgh.

Here again I find a separate family, whom I have been unable to connect with the Forfarshire house. The registers of the city of Glasgow, from which I have some notes of baptisms 1685-92, 1695-1735, contain several references to the children of an Alexander Wedderburn, (*a*) by Elspet Gilliland (1690, 1695), and (*b*) Janet Glen (1700-9), and I have also a reference to the entry of the marriage there, 1 Dec. 1719, of an Alexander Wedderburn to (*c*) Margaret Lindsay. I have not been able to trace this Alexander Wedderburn further back, nor is it certain if the persons named as married to Elspet Gilliland, Janet Glen, and Margaret Lindsay are to be identified as one individual, three times married. From the dates, however, this appears far from improbable, and I assume it to be the fact in the following account :—

Alexander Wedderburn [1670 ?—1725 ?] Neither his parentage nor the date of his birth are ascertained. He is assumed to have been thrice married, viz.:—

i. Before 1690, to Elspet Gilliland, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Wedderburn, baptized at Glasgow, 24 Jan. 1691.

Marion, baptized there, 14 Jan. 1690, who is, I think, the Margaret or Mary Wedderburn, who married at Edinburgh in 1721 (Ed.M. 23) *James Man*, and had issue (Ed.B. 35).

ii. About 1695—1700, to Janet Glen, by whom he had issue,

Elizabeth, baptized there 14 Nov. 1700.

Abigail, baptized there 5 Dec. 1703, who is presumed to be identical with the person of her name, who married at Edinburgh, 5 Nov. 1738, *John Young* (Ed S.C.M. 1), and had issue in 1743 (Ed.B. 67).

Anne, baptized there 27 Oct. 1706.

John Wedderburn, baptized at Glasgow, 5 Feb. 1702, and died before 9 Jan. 1709.

John Wedderburn, baptized there 9 Jan. 1709.

iii. At Glasgow, 1 Dec. 1719, Margaret Lindsay, by whom it is not ascertained whether he had issue.

Of these children, the first-named son, Thomas, is probably identical with the

Thomas Wedderburn married to Jean Ker, who had a son, William Wedderburn, baptized at Glasgow, 26 June 1735, and probably other issue.

From this family I therefore venture to suggest the descent of another family of the name, of whom I have an account, but whom I have not been able to trace very far back. They are descended (according to the information I have obtained) from

Thomas Wedderburn, who is said to have lived in co. Ayr, and married Jane Gaveleston, daughter of Mary Gaveleston, heiress of an estate near Berwick-on-Tweed, by whom he had a son

Thomas Wedderburn, of Berwick and Edinburgh, who married Jane Cockburn, daughter of David Cockburn, of Berwick-on-Tweed (by his wife Dorothy —), and died in Glasgow, where he is buried in the Southern Necropolis. He is said to have had two brothers, one of whom, David, was killed out hunting, while the other (William ?) is reported to have settled at Montrose or Arbroath. By his wife, who died in Glasgow, 23 Aug. 1860, and is buried with her husband, he had issue five sons and three daughters :—

1. Thomas Wedderburn, who resided in Edinburgh, and is there buried. I question if he is not identical with the Thomas Wedderburn, husband of Margaret Brown, who married ii. Alexander Cheyne, and died a widow at Canongate, Edinburgh, 21 Dec. 1887, æt. 69. She had (by one of her marriages) a daughter, Janet, married — Fergnson.
2. David Wedderburn, who died unmarried in Newcastle.
3. Andrew Wedderburn. See below.

[1] This marriage may account for the Wedderburn Laurie named in the *Edinburgh Registers*, see post, vol. ii., p. 500, n. 3, at the time of writing which I had not got these Pencaitland notes. The suggestion there that the name Wedderburn Laurie may be due to the sponsorship of Alexander Wedderburn, commissioner of excise, is not, I now think, tenable, as he died in 1729-30, and the Wedderburn Laurie named in the entry is not likely to have been sixty-eight at the date of her marriage in 1798.

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4. **Peter Wedderburn**, born 1817. He lived in Edinburgh, and died there, æt. 61, 13 April 1878. He married
   i. **Catharine McDonald**, daughter of Duncan McDonald, and by her, who died at Edinburgh, æt. 56, 28 July 1867, had issue two daughters,[1] viz., 1. **Catharine**, born 1837, married, æt. 21, at Canongate, Edinburgh, in 1858, *Adam Watson*. (The entry wrongly gives her mother's name as Margaret). 2. **Jane**, born 1842, married, æt. 19, at Edinburgh, 15 Nov. 1861, *James Hamilton*, and died there 2 Sept. 1872.
   ii. at S. Leith, 31 Dec. 1873, **Rosina Bowie**, daughter of William Bowie, and widow of John Johnstone. The entry describes him as æt. 59, and her as æt. 45. She died, æt. 63, at 46a, Torphichen Road, Edinburgh, in 1890.
5. **John Wedderburn**, living at Glasgow, born 1823, died 1879. He married,
   i. **Ann Lipswick**, and had a son, **John Wedderburn**, and a daughter **Elizabeth**, who married, æt. 40, at Glasgow, 21 Aug. 1889, *Mathew Deans*, of 26, Ronald Street, Glasgow.
   ii. at Glasgow, 15 April 1856, **Margaret Kirkwood**, daughter of Alexander Kirkwood, who survived him, and died at Dennistoun, Glasgow, 17 Dec. 1892, æt. 78.

1. **Fanny**, married in Newcastle.
2. **Dorothy**, married *Joseph Allan*, and was living (1896) in Boston, U.S.A.
3. **Jane**, married *James Allan*, brother to Joseph Allan, and died, æt. 63, at 6, James Street, Glasgow, in 1890. She had a daughter who married *John Grieve*, and was living at 9, Wilton Drive, Glasgow, in 1896.

Andrew Wedderburn, coach builder. He married at Edinburgh, Jan. 1836, **Jean Davidson** (daughter of William Davidson of Edinburgh, by his wife Jean Paul), and died[2] at Edinburgh, 6 July 1865, æt. 50. Buried in the Grange Cemetery there. By his wife, who died at 6, Lauriston Gardens in 1883, æt. 72, he had issue.

i. **Thomas Wedderburn**, born 1837, a partner in the firm of Adie and Wedderburn, opticians, of Edinburgh. He died, æt. 49, at 6, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh, 9 Aug. 1886, and is buried in the Dean Cemetery there. He had married at Edinburgh, 4 July 1867, **Jane Brown Baptie** (daughter of John Baptie by Jean Brown), and by her, who died, æt. 30, at Edinburgh, 27 March 1870, had issue, **Jane Brown**, died at Edinburgh, æt. 14, married 18 Aug. 1869.

ii. **William Wedderburn**, coach builder, born at Glasgow, 13 March 1839, married at Edinburgh, 26 June 1863, **Isabella Black** (daughter of Charles Black and Jessie Erskine), and by her (born at Edinburgh, 14 March 1836), has had—
   1. **William Davidson**, born at Glasgow, 26 June 1863, died 28 Jan. 1871.
   2. **Thomas Charles**, born at Edinburgh, 4 Oct. 1872, a dentist in Dundee, 1895.
   3. **William Davidson**, born at Edinburgh, 5 Sept. 1874.
   4. **John Erskine**, born at Edinburgh, 20 May 1882.

   and
   1. **Jessie Erskine**, born at Glasgow, 12 May 1864, married at Edinburgh, 7 June 1892, *Thomas Douglas*. She died 10 May 1893.
   2. **Jane**, born at Glasgow, 8 April 1866, died 13 Oct. 1867.
   3. **Christina Margaret**, born at Glasgow, 27 Feb. 1870, died 12 Oct. 1872.
   4. **Isabella**, born at Edinburgh, 29 Aug. 1876.
   5. **Christina**, born at Edinburgh, 11 Nov. 1878, died there 31 Aug. 1883.

Sect. IV.—The Wedderburns at Coldingham and Chirneside, co. Berwick, 1632—1739.

I have not made any special searches in the records of the county of Berwick, interesting as it would have been to do so with the view of definitely connecting, if possible, the Berwickshire and Forfarshire families of the name. But now and again, in the course of other enquiries, I have come across the name in the county of Berwick, with the following result.

James Wedderburn, weaver in Rickelsyde of Coldingham, co. Berwick, and his wife **Isobell Quhillow**, get sasine of "ane How aiker" in Coldingham from Archibald Idington 3 Nov. 1632 (G.R.S. 10), and some years later they, on two occasions, 29 Dec. 1638 and 13 Feb. 1640, get another sasine of some other land there (*ib.* 13, 15). This James Wedderburn is, no doubt, closely related, probably as father, to another

James Wedderburn in Coldingham, who with his wife, **Isobel Griersone**, also gets sasine from George Home of Wedderburn of some land in Coldingham 12 Dec. 1643 (*ib.* 19), another of his name, **George Wedderburn**, indweller there, being witness to the charter. This second James is described later as in Rickelsyde of Coldingham, viz., 7 June 1653, when he and his wife get a further sasine of land in the barony of the Law (*ib.* 25), and, 18-19 Oct. 1661, when they get sasine on a charter in their favour by George Home and his curators of the Whoile Rige (*ib.* 31). He is no doubt to be identified with the James Wedderburn in Coldingham, who, with Sir James Cockburn of Prendergast and others, is a defendant to a summons by Jean, daughter of George Home of Heiringtoun, on which a decree is obtained 17 Feb. 1679 (R.A.D. 98). At about this time another of the name

William Wedderburn was also living near Chirnesyd Maynes, and is named as a pursuer in a proceeding by George Brown in Chirnesyd, and certain tenants there (including William Wedderburn) *v.* Charles Oliphant, writer in Edinburgh, which is recorded 12 Dec. 1671 (R.A.D. 85).

That the same family held the Coldingham lands for at least three generations is clear from a tack, registered 17 April 1741 (R.D. 339), made (1739) by Henry Morison of Hiltoun to James Wedderburn in Rickelsyde of Coldingham of the lands there possessed "by the said James and by his father and grandfather."

[1] Mr. John Grieve says he had also two sons.
[2] The entry of his death names *Elizabeth Wate* as his wife.

Sect. V.—Miscellaneous References (Scottish Records).[1]

I add finally, for the sake of completeness, some stray references to various isolated individuals, of most of whom I can give very little account.

Alexander Wedderburn, servitor to John Ballingall, writer in Dundee, 1752-58. See ante, p. 261, note 6.

Ann Wedderburn, buried at Dundee 4 Dec. 1795. (D.M.D. 68.) See ante, p. 383, note 3.

Blair Wedderburn, one of the councillors of the maltmen in Dundee. *Angus Almanack*, 1830-37, cited in J.W.'s MS.

David Wedderburn, co. Roxburgh 1611. See below s. John Wedderburn, co. Roxburgh.

Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of *William Pirie*, 1701. See *Stirling Parish Register*, "1701, Aug. 31 William Pirie, soldier, Bettie Wedderburn, a son named John. Witnesses, David McCulloch and Thomas Ernes."

George Wedderburn, widower, died, æt. 50, at Edinburgh 29 Dec. 1869 (*Edin. Reg. House*).

James Wedderburn, in Dundee, *circ.* 1832? The property formerly belonging to him on the south side of Commissioner Street advertized for sale. Particulars of James Stevens, John Philips, Crieff or J. A. Campbell, C. S. Edin. (*Edin. Evening Courant*, 25 June 1832, cited in J.W.'s MS.).

Jane Wedderburn, widow of — *Kelly*, died at Edinburgh 19 Dec. 1859 (*Edin. Reg. House*).

Janet Wedderburn, wife of — Wedderburn, shoemaker, and daughter of Alexander Smith, died at Edinburgh 31 Dec. 1858. (*Edin. Reg. House.*)

John Wedderburn, at Belhaven, near Dunbar, 1828 (R.H. 50). See below s. John Wedderburn in Dunbar.

John Wedderburn, in Budal, co. Northumberland. See post, p. 499.

John Wedderburn, in Dunbar, said to have been his father's only child, and to have been born in Dunbar about 1798, died in 1848, and was buried at Dunbar. He is, I suppose, the "John Wedderburn, shopman in Dalkeith," returned heir general to his uncle, John Wedderburn at Belhaven, near Dunbar, 20 Oct. 1828 (R.H. 50). He married at Kirkcaldy, **Mary Heyrie**, and by her had issue an only child,

James Heyrie Wedderburn, born at Dunbar, 12 Sept 1842. He was a farmer in Fife till 1878; but later (1886) went out to Africa. He married at Cabbage Hall, Leslie, Fife, 27 Dec. 1865, **Eliza Graham Fyffe Dochard** (daughter to Peter Dochard of Cabbage Hall), and by her, living 1886—1891, at 16, Marchmont Road, and afterwards at Braid Crescent, Edinburgh, had issue, a son and a daughter:—

John Wedderburn, born 27 Oct. 1866 at Bankhead of Pittenchar, Kinglassie, co. Fife, and there baptized. Living 1891, on a sheep farm N.S. Wales. I do not know if he is responsible for the names Wedderburn, East and North-East, given to certain mining leases of 3,508 and 13,567 acres each, and mentioned as "recently taken up" in the *British Australian* of 11 June 1896, p. 912.

Sophia Mary, born at Bankhead, 27 March 1872, and there baptized.

[This account is from information supplied by Mrs. J. H Wedderburn. Her marriage and the births of her two children are, of course, registered in Scotland.]

John Wedderburn, in Kelso, 1706-9. He married **Agnes Turner**, and had three daughters, all born and baptized at Kelso, viz., **Margaret**, 14-15 Oct. 1706; **Grizle**, 17-21 Dec. 1707; and **Elizabeth**, 10-11 Dec. 1709 (*Kelso Par. Reg.*). See R.D. 182.

John Wedderburn, in co. Roxburgh, 1575. I have a note of an action of removing in 1575 by Archibald, Earl of Angus, *v.* his tenants in Jedburgh Forest, Roxburgh, including Sir Andrew Ainslie, in Cleithauch, John Wedderburn and Robert Wedderburn in Nunnislaw (Wannislaw), and John Wedderburn, also there (R.A.D. 15).

To this we may add another entry a generation later, 1611, when a later Earl of Angus brings a similar action *v.* various defendants, including John Wedderburn and David Wedderburn, both in Mervingslaw, co. Roxburgh (R.A.D. 56).

Margaretta Wedderburn, authoress of a small volume of verse entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots, An Historical Poem, with other Miscellaneous Pieces," Edin. 1811. The copy of this book in the British Museum bears a pencil note by the authoress, dated 9, Catharine Street, Pimlico, 24 June 1813, bequeathing the book to a Mr. Tasse.

I have not been able to trace her parentage, but the verses, which contain many personal allusions, give some information. Both her parents were natives of Scotland; her mother died when she was six, and her father remarried, but was again left a widower in May 1810. He was living in England in old age and straitened circumstances in 1811. The writer speaks of leaving Scotland, especially Dalkeith and Loughton (the scenes of her education and youth), in order to join her father. She also speaks of having come to Edinburgh for her health, though she had no relatives there, and stayed there six years, 1805-11(?) It seems that on her mother's death she became "an absentee from natal home," apparently near Hampstead or Highgate, which are named as "scenes of youth." Sisters are mentioned, but no brothers, and the loss, when the authoress was 23, of a "much loved youth, Edwy," is deplored. He was probably her *fiancé*, and it may be he who is the much valued friend, who left her a small independence. There is a portrait of her, painted by Miss Monro, and engraved by R. Scott, as a frontispiece to the volume, which is dedicated to the "Dutchess of Buccleuch."

[1] The references to the *Edinburgh Register House* in this list exhaust the results of the search there 1855-92, mentioned ante p. 475, with the exception of **Isabella Ferguson**, born at Edinburgh, 1864; **Margaret**, born and died there, 1868; **Jane Ann**, born at Methlic, 1869; **John Mount Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 1877; **James Ewen Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, 1884; **Thomas Wedderburn**, born at Glasgow, 1877, died there, 1878; **Matthew Wedderburn**, born at Maryhill, 1878, died there, 1879; **Elizabeth**, born *ibid.*, 1880; **David Wedderburn**, born and died there, *ibid.*, 1882-83.

Part VI. Chap. III. **Marion Weddorburn**, 1719. She is pursuer with her husband who is not named, in an action *v.* R. Gilmore, 8 March 1719 (D.B.R. 509). I think, as there noted, that the word Marion should be Mariot or Margaret, and that the reference is to Margaret Wedderburn, wife of John Paterson of Craigie (ante, pp. 251-52.)

Peter Wedderburn or Weatherburn, merchant in Ediuburgh, is grantee of a bond dated 2 April 1673. See R.D. 182, note.

Peter Wedderburn, in Edinburgh, coachman, married **Agnes Walker**, daughter of John Walker, and by her who d. a widow at 30*b*, Lawnmarket S. Giles, Edinburgh, æt. 82, 20 April 1861 (*Edin. Reg. House*), had issue a son and two daughters :—

John Wedderburn, a poulterer, who died at 75, Canongate, Edinburgh, æt. 46, 10 March 1861 (*ib*). He married **Elizabeth Campbell**, who died at Edinburgh 8 May 1892, æt. 85 (*ib*).

Jessie, present at her mother's death. She married at Edinburgh 9 Nov. 1866, æt. 45, *Andrew Whellans* (*ib.*) (The entry, however, wrongly gives her father's name as John).

Agnes, married *Alexander Hastie*, and died at Edinburgh, æt. 69, in 1888 (*ib.*).

Rachel Wedderburn, wife of *Alexander Gray*. She died before 1869, leaving a son, John Wedderburn Gray, who m. Ann Smith and died æt. 40, at Aberdeen, 22 July 1869 (*Edin. Reg. House.*)

Robert Wedderburn in co. Roxburgh 1575. See above s. John Wedderburn in co. Roxburgh.

Thomas Wedderburn in Sorne, co. Ayr. 1613. There is a contract, 29 Oct. 1613, by which Alexander Hamilton and others set in tack certain lands in the parish of Loudoun, bailliary of Cuninghame, co. Ayr, to Thomas Wedderburn in Sorne and Robert Wedderburn "above the bray." The contract is dated at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr. George Wodburne in Auldtoun of Libertoun is a witness (R.D. 54.) See above s. Robert Wedderburn, co. Ayr.

Thomas Wedderburn died at Perth, æt. 19, 30 May 1855. His mother's name is given as Elizabeth (*Edin. Reg. House.*)

Thomas Wedderburn (or Weatherburn), of 8, Lothian Road, Ediuburgh, who died 1 Aug. 1882, leaving a will (L.W. 45.)

William Wedderburn, married at Houndwood, Coldingham, 18 July 1872, **M. Murray**, and had a son, **John Wedderburn**, born at Whitsome, 14 May 1883.

PART VI.

CHAPTER IV.

THE WEDDERBURNS IN ENGLAND

I have now to give an account of a few families of the name, south of the Tweed, with whose existence I have become acquainted in the course of my investigations.

They consist chiefly of a large family, all traceable to a common ancestor, in the county of Northumberland, another at Ponteland in the same county, one or two small families in Lancashire (at Ulverstone and near Liverpool), and yet another, and a numerous one, in the south of England, descended of an individual known in the early part of the present century as "the black preacher." To these must be added the descendants of an Alexander Wedderburn, said to have come from Berwick, who resided at Exeter, and whose male line is now extinct; and several scattered individuals (including a William Wedderburn in Ireland), the facts in regard to whom are briefly noted in the last section of this chapter. A family of the name connected with Manchester, but now settled at the Cape; another from Aberdeen, now flourishing in Canada; and a third, descended from a David Wedderburn who emigrated to Virginia about 1725, will be found dealt with in the succeeding chapter.

Sect. I.— The Wedderburns in co. Northumberland:—(a) *at Allerdean, Horncliffe, and Newcastle;* (b) *at Brenkley and Tynemouth, &c.;* (c) *at Ponteland, and later at Leeds;* (d) *Miscellaneous Notes.*

The largest family of the name in the county, across which I have come, consists of the numerous descendants of a person who was living at Allerdean in about 1740-50, and had two sons, the elder of whom was the progenitor of many descendants, resident chiefly at Loanend, Horncliffe, Norham, and Spittal, while the younger had one (surviving) son, Andrew, who removed to Newcastle, where there are now a considerable number of his name. To these must be added a few smaller families in the same county, especially the descendants of a David Wedderburn, at Brenkley, a Henry Wedderburn near Morpeth, and a Matthew Wedderburn of Benridge in the parish of Bolam not far from Ponteland, together with several other individuals and their children, whom I have failed to connect with any of the above families.

The fact is, I think, that the name, frequently softened into Weatherburn, is not uncommon in Northumberland, probably from an early date. Like most old border names, it spreads on both sides of the border. My inquiries have been almost entirely confined to the northern side, since it was northward to Dundee that the family, whose history is the subject of this book, went from the border county. Of references to the name, south of the Tweed, my notes are thus fragmentary and few, but I make no doubt that if a search was made in the old parish registers of Northumberland or in other Northumbrian repositories, as, for instance, among the MSS. at Alnwick, some interesting results would be obtained. As it is, the earliest Northumbrian of the name, across whom I have chanced, is a **Dorothea Wedderburn** (post, p. 503), who in 1689 married at Ponteland one *Thomas Wilkinson* (*Ponteland Par. Reg.*). In one of the county histories,[1] too, it is recorded that in 1754 "no less than five thousand persons, most of them from the country and mounted on pillions, attended the wedding of **William Wedderburn**, a miner of Heaton, at All Saints, Newcastle."

Less certainly of Northumbrian origin is an individual, whom I find named in various Scottish records, viz:—

John Wedderburn, merchant in Budal, co. Northumberland, and later at Greenfield, and at Hankey, in the same county, 1741-47. He is named in a submission and decreet arbitral between him and Alexander Christie, merchant in Falkirk, 24 March 1741 (R.D. 338), and again in a bill protested by him *v.* James Dundas of Edinburgh, 11 Aug. in the same year (*ib.* 345). He then moved to Greenfield, being described as of that place. 4 Nov. 1745, when he obtained a decree *v.* James Dundas (R.A.D. 174), and he would seem to have come from Scotland, as, 24 Aug. 1747, he grants a factory to John Watson, W.S., to manage his affairs in that country. In this document he is described as "late at Greenfield, now of Hankey" (R.D. 368).

[1] See the *History of Northumberland*, by C. J. Bates, p. 267.

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J.W. in his MS. also notes the existence of a family in the North of England, but gives no precise details, although he at once assumes for them a descent, in a manner eminently characteristic of his genealogical work.

"I once (he says) had a trace of a family named Wedderburn in the North of England. They were poor people, one of the sons was a postillion between Weldone Bridge and Whittinghame in 1810. The name is found in and about Eyemouth in the Merse, co. Berwick, and in Dumfries. It is not too much to assume a descent for some of these poor people from William of Wedderburn, who was located in the village of of Blacater in 1426,[1] for the name was never common among the lower orders of the people."

The above are the only references to the name in the county of Northumberland between 1689 and 1740 with which I have met, and from them I pass to give an account of the now existing families, to which I have already referred.

Sub-sect. (a). The Wedderburns at Allerdean, Horncliffe,[2] and Newcastle, 1744—1896.

I. —— Wedderburn, probably of Allerdean, co. Northumberland, employed as a carrier between Berwick and Edinburgh, had, with possibly other issue, two sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. Henry Wedderburn, afterwards of Loanend. See below, II.
2. James Wedderburn, afterwards of Longridge. See post, II*a*.

and Agnes, and ——, another daughter, (whose name I have not ascertained).

II. Henry Wedderburn [1744—1782], salmon fisher, born 1744, came from Aberdeen to Loanend, where he died in 1832, and was buried at Norham. He married Margaret Kirton, and by her (d. at Loanend, æt. 33) had issue, two sons, viz. :—

1. Henry Wedderburn. See below, III.
2. John Wedderburn, said to have been in the service of the United States, and died in the China Seas. Unmarried.

III. Henry Wedderburn, salmon fisher, who went to Horncliffe in 1818, was born about 1775, and, dying at Horncliffe about 1859, æt. 84, was buried at Norham. He married at Norham in 1796, Agnes Milvin, and by her, who died at Norham in 1833, æt. 57, and is there buried, had issue five sons and five daughters,[3] viz. :—

1. James Wedderburn of Spittal, born at Loanend in 1798, and died at Middle Street, Spittal, 29 May 1849, æt. 51. He married Margaret Edminson, and by her (d. at Spittal, 19 Nov. 1879, æt. 80), had issue five sons and five daughters :
   - i. Henry Wedderburn, born 1828; died at Spittal 11 April 1869. He was engaged in the merchant service, and later in some chemical works. He married Alice Fairbairn, and by her had issue (*a*) James, born at Berwick 1855; (*b*) George, born 1858, married 1882 Elizabeth Rachel McLaren, and has a daughter Mary, born 1885; (*c*) William, married at Benwell, Newcastle, 1883, his cousin, Margaret Wedderburn, (daughter of his uncle John), and has a son Henry, born at Newcastle, 1889, and a daughter Jane Isabella, born and died at Newcastle 1890; (*d*) James; (*e*) Sarah; (*f*) Alice, born 1877, died 1889; (*g*) Susannah; (*h*) Isabella; (*i*) Margaret.
   - ii. Thomas Wedderburn, born 1837, and now in Newcastle; married Elizabeth Allen of Tweedmouth.
   - iii. John Wedderburn of Spittal, died at Edinburgh 19 Sept. 1883. He married at Berwick in 1862, Jane Simpson, and by her (died at Morpeth 1873, æt. 33), had issue James, born 1870; Jane Simpson, born 1863; Margaret, born 1866, and died in infancy; Margaret, born 1868 (married her first cousin, *William Wedderburn, ut. sup.*), and Ann Isabella, born 1872.
   - iv. Mark Wedderburn, died in infancy.
   - v. Mark Wedderburn, died in infancy.

   The daughters were :—i. Mary (married *Robert McDougall*), ii. Ann (married *Thomas Burn*), iii. Margaret (married *Henry Knox*), iv. Jane (married *William Taylor*), and Isabella, who died at Spittal 2 Jan. 1852, æt. 16.
2. Henry Wedderburn, died about 1862. He married twice, viz. :
   - (A) Alice or Alison Cowe, by whom (died at Fenton 11 Feb. 1842, æt. 48), he had issue a daughter Alice, of whom I have no particulars, and three sons, viz. :
     - i. David Wedderburn of Ford Moss, co. Northumberland.
     - ii. Henry Wedderburn, died at Alnwick.
     - iii. John Wedderburn of Scremerston by Berwick. He married Mary Ann Hickey, and by her had issue (*a*) Henry, b. at Glendale, 1856; (*b*) Robert James, b. at Felkington, Berwick, 1863; (*c*) David, b. 1870; (*d*) Mary Jane, b. 1871; (*e*) Alice, b. 1875.
   - (B) Margaret Dover, by whom he had issue a son, William, b. at Fenton 1852, who married (1) 1873, Jane Trobe; (2) 1882, Isabella Bell; and three daughters (*a*) Agnes, b. 1848, m. 1876, James Sims Stephenson; (*b*) Isabella, b. 1847; (*c*) Esther, b. 1849.

[1] See the Introduction.

[2] It will be seen on reference to the map that Allerdean, Horncliffe, Norham, Loanend, Longridge, Spittal, and Scremerston, mentioned in this sub-section, are all near Berwick, and a little south of the Tweed.

[3] Their names were Dorothy, Margaret, Esther, Cristina and Agnes, but I have no particulars in regard to them.

3. **John Wedderburn**, b. 1804, died at Norham in 1882, æt. 78, and is there buried. He married **Mary Hewitt**, and by her had issue,
   - i. **James Wedderburn** of Norham, who married at Durham in 1862 Elizabeth Heslop and has issue (*a*) William, b. 1864, m. Susannah Pearson Alston; (*b*) John, b. 1876; (*c*) James, b. 1879; (*d*) Henry, b. 1882; (*e*) Joseph, b. 1886; (*f*) Mary Ann, b. 1866; (*g*) Rachel, d. æt. 24; (*h*) Elizabeth, b. 1870, m. *Samuel Stewart Sutherland*; (*i*) Sarah Louisa, b. 1872, m. *William Manners*; (*j*) Lydia Hewitt, b. 1873; (*k*) Margaret, d. æt. 8; and (*l*) Annie, b. 1884.
   - ii. **Henry Wedderburn**, b. 1836, living at Norham unm. 1896.

   and

   Mary Ann, m. 1857 *John Briggs*, and has issue.

4. **Christopher Wedderburn** died about 1888. He married **Margaret Geggie** and had issue three sons and two daughters, viz :—
   - i. **James Wedderburn**, killed on the railway. Unmarried.
   - ii. **Thomas Wedderburn** of Tweedmouth.
   - iii. **John Wedderburn**, in Australia,

   and

   Isabella, now in Newcastle, and **Agnes**, who died at Tweedmouth.

5. **William Wedderburn** of Horncliffe, was born at Loanend 15 July 1811 and was living in 1890. He married in 1835, at Wion Chain Bridge, **Euphemia Alcorn**, daughter of Robert Alcorn, and by her had issue five sons and four daughters :—
   - i. **Robert Wedderburn**, now of Newcastle, born 1841; married at Coldingham 1868, **Eliza Fulton**, daughter of John Fulton, and by her has issue (*a*) William, born at Coldingham 1868; (*b*) John, born at Ayton 1870; (*c*) Robert, born at Ayton 1871; (*d*) Henry, born at Newcastle 1876; (*e*) James, born at Newcastle 1880; (*f*) Jessie, born at Newcastle 1874; (*g*) Euphemia, born at Newcastle 1874.
   - ii. **Henry Wedderburn**, born 1845-46, died at Loanend 15 Sept. 1885. His occupation is variously described in the registers relating to him. He married at Berwick, in March 1873, **Jane Walker**, daughter of William Walker of Carriden, and by her had issue four sons and two daughters, viz. (*a*) William, born at Horncliffe, 1873; (*b*) Henry, born there 1877; (*c*) Robert, born there 1883; (*d*) Andrew, born and died there 1885-86; and (*e*) Jane, born at Carriden 1875; (*f*) Euphemia, born at Loanend 1880. His widow was living at Norham in 1896 (Tyndal House, Duddo, Norham).
   - iii. **William Wedderburn** of Horncliffe, born 1850. He married at Berwick, 1883, **Mary Leitch**, daughter of James Leitch of Norham East Mains, and by her has issue (*a*) William, born at Horncliffe, 1885; (*b*) James Leitch, born there 1887; (*c*) Jannet, born at Norham, 1888; and (*d*) Euphemia Alcorn, born and died at Horncliffe, 1889.
   - iv. **James Wedderburn** of Horncliffe, born 1853, married at Wallace Green, 1879, **Elizabeth Moor Wight**, daughter of John Wight of Tweedmouth, and has issue, all born at Horncliffe, (*a*) William, born 1880; (*b*) John, born 1884; (*c*) Henry, born 1886; (*d*) James Alcorn, born 1888; (*e*) Robert, born 1891; and (*f*) Jane, born 1882.
   - v. **John Wedderburn** of Blenheim Street, Newcastle, born 1855. He married at Newcastle, 1885, **Anne Morison**, daughter of John Morison, and has had issue, (*a*) Elizabeth, born at Newcastle, 1886; (*b*) Euphemia, born and died there, 1889-90.

   and

   Jane, born 1835; **Agnes**, born 1839, married at Newcastle, 1880, *George Allan* of Newcastle; **Margaret**, born 1843, married at Horncliffe, 1868, *James Robert Robinson*; and **Esther**, born 1847, died at Horncliffe, 1890.

I now revert to James Wedderburn of Longridge (younger brother of Henry Wedderburn, of Loanend, ante p. 501), from whom have descended several families of the name in and near Newcastle.

IIa. James Wedderburn, born about 1745-50, left Allerdean and went to Longridge, where he was for some years in charge of the toll-bar, and where he died 1825-35.[1] He married Cristina ——, and by her had issue two daughters, Margaret and Ann, and two sons, viz. :—

1. **Henry Wedderburn**, of Longridge, and later of Felton. He died unmarried at Newcastle, 18 Nov. 1868, æt. 79.
2. **Andrew Wedderburn**. See below, III*a*.

III*a*. Andrew Wedderburn, b. 1792. He removed to Newcastle where he was engaged as an engineer, and where he died in 1866, æt. 74. He married **Ann Allison**, daughter of Robert Allison, and by her (died at Newcastle, 29 May 1856, æt. 58) had issue six sons and three daughters, viz. :—

- i. **James Wedderburn**, engineer, born 1823; died at Newcastle, 15 June 1881 (L.W. 42). He married twice, (i.) at Ancroft, co. Durham, 1845, **Eleanor Dayer**, daughter of Thomas Dayer, and by her (died at Newcastle, 1875, æt. 50) had issue; see below. (ii.) At Newcastle, 1876, **Jane Crow**, daughter of Robert Crow, but by her had no issue.

  Of his first marriage the issue was three sons, viz. :—

  1. **Andrew Wedderburn** of Scotswood Road, Newcastle, engine fitter, b. 1845, married **Mary Ann Aiston**, and by her has three daughters all born at Newcastle, viz.: (*a*) Jane Eleanor, born 1870; (*b*) Elizabeth, born 1871; (*c*) Sarah Isabella, born 1875.

[1] His great-nephew, William of Horncliffe, says that he is buried there, and speaks of a tombstone there to him and his wife, but gives no inscription.

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2. **Thomas** Wedderburn, foundry clerk, married at Newcastle, Jan. 1869, Isabella Purvis, daughter of Francis Purvis and had issue, all born at Newcastle:—(*a* Thomas Wedderburn, born 1861; and (*b*) Hannah, born 1870; (*c*) Eleanor Dayer, born 1875; (*d*) Winifred Hanson, born 1884.

3. **Robert** Wedderburn, engine fitter and (1885) foreman at the Elswick works. He married Mary Ann Moore, and by her had issue five sons and four daughters, all born at Gateshead or Newcastle:—(*a*) James Wedderburn, born 1871; (*b*) George Moore Wedderburn, born 1873; (*c*) Robert Wedderburn, born 1877; (*d*) James Wedderburn, born 1882; (*e*) William Wedderburn, born 1884: and (*f*) Eleanor, born 1875; (*g*) Mary Anne, born 1880; (*h*) Isabella, born 1885; (*i*) Catherine, born 1888.

ii. **Robert** Wedderburn, engineer, of Thornton Street, Newcastle, born 1825, died at Low Benwell, Newcastle, 16 Jan. 1871, when administration of his goods was granted to his widow. (L.W. 33). He married (i.) at Newcastle in 1847, Elizabeth Scott, daughter to George Scott, and by her, who died at 14, Ivy Terrace, Elswick, in 1861, had issue:—

(*a*) Andrew Wedderburn, born at Elswick 1860, died there 1861.
(*b*) Isabella, born at Newcastle 1848, married there, 1866, *Robert Wishart*. She died 1870.
(*c*) Ann, born at Newcastle 1850, died there 1852.
(*d*) Elizabeth, born at Newcastle 1853, died at Sheffield 1853.
(*e*) Catherine, born at Elswick 1856, died there 1861.

He married (ii.) at Newcastle in 1863, Catherine Rowell, daughter of Robert Rowell, and by her (living 1895 at Beaconsfield Street, Newcastle). had issue:—

(*f*) Robert Wedderburn, born at Newcastle, 24 Dec. 1867, married 1892, Sarah Elizabeth English, and had issue, John Roland Wedderburn, born 1893.
(*g*) Ann, born at Elswick 1864, died at Newcastle 1866.

iii. **Andrew** Wedderburn, born 1827; died s p. at Nantwich, Church Coppenwell, 1869, having married at Rugby, 1852, Hannah Wardle.

iv. **Henry** Wedderburn, engine wright and later an insurance agent, born at Tweedmouth in 1832; living 1895 at 77, Beaconsfield Street, Newcastle. He married at Newcastle, 1858, Eliza Ventress, and by her had issue:—

(*a*) Henry Allison Wedderburn, engine fitter, Elswick Works, born at Newcastle 1860. He married at Newcastle, 1883, Eleanor Jane Thompson, and by her has 1, Thomas Henry Wedderburn, born at Newcastle 1884; 2, John James Wedderburn, born and died at Newcastle 1886; 3, William Wedderburn, born and died at Newcastle; 4, Ada, born 1895.
(*b*) John Ventress Wedderburn, printer, born at Newcastle 1862; married at Yarrow Grange, Durham, in 1886, Sarah Elizabeth Henderson, and has issue Charles Wedderburn, born at Newcastle 1887; and Elsie, born 1891.
(*c*) Thomas Lowthin Wedderburn, born at Newcastle 1867; married, 1891, Susanna Jane Woodhead, and has issue, Norman Woodhead Wedderburn, born 1894; and Eveline, born 1892.
(*d*) Sarah Ann, born and died at Newcastle 1859.
(*e*) Catharine Mary, born at Newcastle 1870; married there, 1871, *Frederick Leach*.
(*f*) Annie, born at Newcastle 1874; died there 23 Dec. 1875.
(*g*) Alice, born at Newcastle 1859; died there 1880.

v. **David** Wedderburn, born 1834, died in London 1893. He married Louisa Simpson, and had issue Elennor, born and died at Newcastle 1857; Louisa, born and died at Newcastle 1859.

vi. **John** Wedderburn, engine fitter, born 1837; married at Newcastle 1860 Jane Hutchinson, and by her (who married secondly, at Newcastle 1871, Henry Mills) had issue:—

(*a*) James Wedderburn, married at Newcastle, 1884, Jane Elizabeth Dove, and has James Edward, born at Tynemouth 1887; Christina, born at Tynemouth 1885; and Ellen Dove, born at Western Glover, Walker, 1889.
(*b*) John Wedderburn, died 1869.

and

(*c*) Elizabeth Jane.
(*d*) Annie, married at Newcastle, 1887, *Thomas McPherson*, widower.
(*e*) Eleanor, married at High Elswick, 1889, *John Wallace Trainer* of Newcastle.

and

Catherine, born 1819; died 1892.

Christian, born 1821; died 1894. (No doubt the Christian Wedderburn, daughter of Andrew Wedderburn, engineer, who married at Newcastle, 1857, *Matthew Gibson*, widower.)

Mary Ann, born 1829; married at Newcastle 1852, *Robert Common*.

Sub-sect. (b). The Wedderburns at Brenkley and Tynemouth.

I. **David** Wedderburn[1] [1808—1855 ?], of Brenkley, Castle Ward, was born about 1808-15 and died in 1847.[2] He married Sarah Cook, daughter of Thomas Cook, and by her (who married secondly, at Horton, 10 May 1857, *John Swan*, had issue,

1. **David** Wedderburn,[3] born 1838, died at Gosforth 1885, æt. 47. He married at Whitworth, Auckland, co. Durham, 1864, Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, and by her (who survived him) had issue,

[1] His parentage is not ascertained, but a Thomas Wedderburn, who died at Seghill in 1861, æt. 76, may well be his father.
[2] If, as seems the fact, he is identical with the David Wedderburn who died at Morpeth 9 Oct. 1847, æt. 39.
[3] He is, I make no doubt, the son of the above. His father's name is given as David in the register of his marriage, and both date and place accord.

i. **Thomas** Wedderburn, born at Newcastle, 1867.
ii. **David** Wedderburn, born there 1871.
iii. **John Joseph** Wedderburn, born *ibid.*, 1879.
iv. **Alfred** Wedderburn, born *ibid.*, 1882.

and

i. **Elizabeth Anne**, born at Walker, Tynemouth, 1868, married at Gosforth, 1890, *Thomas Robson Martin*.
ii. **Margaret**, born at Newcastle, 1869.
iii. **Kate**, born *ibid.*, 1874.
iv. **Isabella Thompson**, born *ibid.*, 1876.

2. **John** Wedderburn, of Seghill, born at Brenkley 1843; married at Seghill, 1869, **Eleanor Wilson**, daughter of Thomas Wilson, and had issue—
i. **Thomas** Wedderburn, born at Seaton Delaval, 1873.
ii. **Sarah**, born and died at Seghill, 1870.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born at Seghill, 1871.

3. **James** Wedderburn, born 1846, died at Morpeth 1857, æt 11.

and

1. **Dorothy**, born 1841, married at Hull, 1874, *William Holliday*.
2. **Sarah**, married at Newcastle, 1857, *John Douglas*.

II. **Henry** Wedderburn, smith, died 1865-77. Several persons are similarly described in the registers as "son of Henry Wedderburn, smith," and may thus be assumed to be brothers. They are

1. **George** Wedderburn, born 1844. He married
i. At Berwick, 1865, Ann Bryson, and had issue, a son,
Henry Wedderburn, born at Broomhill, East Chevington, 1874.
ii. At Morpeth, 1877, Ann Cowans, and by her had issue, a son,
Robert Wedderburn, born and died at Morpeth, 1878.

2. **James** Wedderburn of Dinnington, born 1853, and died at Dinnington 1882. He married at Annitsford, 1877, Alice Susannah McDine, and by her (who married secondly, 24 June 1885, at Morpeth, John Sheilds of Bedlington) had issue:—
i. **Henry** Wedderburn, born and died at Dinnington, 1880.
ii. **John** Wedderburn, born and died there, 1882.
iii. **Margaret**, born and died there, 1881.

and two daughters,

i. **Ellen**, married at Tynemouth, 1856, æt. 26, *Robert Cochrane*.
ii. **Margaret**, married at Tynemouth, 1866, æt. 26, *John Morgan*.

Sub-sect. (c). The Wedderburns in Ponteland,[1] and later near Leeds.

Matthew Wedderburn,[2] of the parish of Bolam, co. Northumberland, who is probably identical

[1] The following are the entries relating to Wedderburns in the Ponteland registers 1603—1806:—

Marriages.

1689.	July	2.	Thomas Wilkinson and Dorothea Wedderburn, married.
1763.	May	26.	Richard Birkley or Brenkley of this parish and Elizabeth Wedderburn of the parish of S. Nicholas (Newcastle).
1773.	Dec.	28.	Matthew Wedderburn of the parish of Bolam and Mary Tone of this parish.
1790.	Dec.	25.	William Weatherburn, bachelor, and Christian Hugup, spinster, both of this parish.

Baptisms.

1781.	June	17.	Mary, d. of Matthew and Mary Weatherburn, Clickimin.
1783.	Sept.	28.	Barbara, d. of Matthew and Mary Weatherburn, Clickimin.
1787.	Jan.	1.	Matthew, s. of Matthew and Mary Weatherburn, Ponteland.
1789.	July	12.	Lancelot, s. of Matthew and Mary Weatherburn of Clickimin.
1791.	April	12.	John, s. of Matthew and Mary Weatherburn of Clickimin.

Burials.

1775.	June	21.	Barbara, d. of Matthew Wedderburn of Belsay.
1791.	April	15.	John, s. of Matthew and Mary Wedderburn of Clickimin.
1791.	April	19.	Mary Weatherburn, Clickimin.
1796.	May	22.	Mary, d. of Matthew Wedderburn, Clickimin.
1806.	March	2.	Mathew Wedderburn of Benridge, farmer, died Feb. 28, age 64 years.

Of the above, the first-named couple no doubt correspond to the Thomas Wilkinson of Horton Grange (Dinnington), buried at Ponteland 3 Jan. 1724, and Dorothy Wilkinson of Dinnington, buried 30 April 1727. They had issue, all baptised at Ponteland, Anna (22 April 1690), William (23 March 1692), John (25 March 1695), Mary (25 July 1697), and Dorothy (23 March 1699). Dinnington is about two miles east of Ponteland, and was, till a few years back, part of that parish.

Of the others, with the exception of Elizabeth, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, who married 26 May 1763 *Richard Brenkley* of Ponteland, and William Wedderburn of Ponteland, who married Christian Hugup, also of Ponteland, 25 Dec. 1790, all are dealt with in the text.

[2] It does not appear whose son he was. Bolam lies about nine miles north-west of Ponteland, Belsay and Benridge lying between Ponteland and Bolam. A Matthew Wedderburn of Belsay, which is in Bolam parish, is named as having a daughter Barbara buried at Ponteland 21 June 1775, who may, perhaps, be a sister of the above-named Mathew Wedderburn, in which case he was son to "Mathew, of Belsay," but she may also be an infant daughter of the above marriage with Mary Tone, of which otherwise there seems to have been no issue till 1781.

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with Mathew Wedderburn of Benridge, farmer, who died at Ponteland 28 Feb. 1806, æt. 64, married at Ponteland 23 Dec. 1773 Mary Tone, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Matthew Weatherburn,[1] baptized at Ponteland 1 Jan. 1787.
2. Lancelot Weatherburn, baptized at Ponteland 12 July 1789 ; see below.
3. John Weatherburn, baptized at Ponteland 12 April 1791, and there buried 15 April 1791.

and two daughters,

Mary, baptized at Ponteland 17 June 1789, buried there 22 May 1796 ; and Barbara, baptized there 28 Sept. 1783.

Their mother, Mary Tone, died a few days after her son John, and was buried at Ponteland 19 April 1791. I think her husband must have married again, as his grandson, Lancelot Wedderburn, while accepting the above account of his grandfather's family, says that his wife's name was Allison.[2] He is able to give no account of his uncle Mathew, but supplies the following in regard to his father and himself.

Lancelot Wedderburn or Weatherburn, baptized at Ponteland 12 July 1789, died 12 May 1878, buried at Huddersfield, co. York. He was for some years a sea captain in the transport service, but retired and became a tobacco manufacturer. He married Henrietta Metcalf of Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk, co. York, and by her had two sons and a daughter ;

1. Lancelot Wedderburn or Weatherburn, born at Thirsk 11 July 1817 ; now (1891) of Hope House, Moor Allerton, Leeds.[3] He has resumed the spelling of his surname as Wedderburn. He married, i. at St. John's, Leeds, 27 March 1839, Lucinda Turley, who d.s.p. ; ii., at St. Leonard's Church, Malton, co. Yorks, 2 Oct. 1863, Elizabeth Kenyon Allen, daughter to William Allen of the Lodge, Malton, and by her has two sons and a daughter :
   1. Herbert Wilson Wedderburn, born at Hope House 26 Dec. 1864.
   2. Lancelot William Wedderburn, born at Hope House 1 April 1867.

   and

   Edith Mary, born at Hope House 6 Jan. 1866.
2. Luke James Weatherburn, born at Huddersfield 8 March 1819, died before 1891 ;

and

Henrietta, born there 21 Oct. 1824, died before 1891.

Sub-sect. (d). Miscellaneous Notes.

I add a list of various individuals belonging to Northumberland whom I find mentioned chiefly in the registers at Somerset House, but of whom I have no details.

Agnes Wedderburn, born at Alnwick, 1880.

Anne Wedderburn, an old miser, who died 17 July 1813. See *Scots' Magazine* 1813, p. 640, where some account of her personality is given, but none of her history.

Barbara Wedderburn (daughter of David Wedderburn), died at Newcastle, 7 Nov. 1840, æt. 5.

Barbara Wedderburn, born at Morpeth, April 1858.

Catharine Wedderburn, widow, died at Newcastle, 1890.

Ellas Wedderburn married Mary Martin and had a son Thomas Wedderburn, born and died at Oldgate, Morpeth, 1884.

Elizabeth Jane Wedderburn (daughter of the late David Wedderburn, engine fitter), married æt. 20, at Newcastle, March 1881, *James Baird*, widower.

Frances Wedderburn, daughter of Thomas Wedderburn, married at Newcastle, July 1837, *John Richardson*.

Frances Wedderburn, born at Morpeth, Oct. 1860.

Henry Wedderburn, of Berwick, and his wife, Isabella ——, both died Dec. 1847. His age is given as 81.

Isabella Wedderburn (wife of William Wedderburn, miner), died at Chevington, Morpeth, June 1883, æt. 23.

James Wedderburn, born at Morpeth, 1863.

James Henry Wedderburn, born at Morpeth, 1884.

Jane Wedderburn, daughter of David Wedderburn, married at Morpeth, June 1858, *Henry Brown*.

John Wedderburn, railway employé, died at South Shields, Jan. 1879, æt. 54.

John Wedderburn or Weatherburn (son of Thomas Weatherburn), married æt. 24, at Wooler, Berwick, Oct. 1882, Patience Benwell. William Weatherburn is a witness. (This is indexed s. Wedderburn, but the name in the entry is given as Weatherburn).

Margaret Wedderburn, widow of Henry Wedderburn, died at Scremerston, 1859, æt. 85.

Margaret Wedderburn (daughter of Henry Wedderburn, seaman, married at Berwick, Dec. 1886, æt 24, *Alexander Shaw* of Berwick.

Mary Ann Wedderburn, born at Newcastle, 1849.

Robert Nesbit Wedderburn, fishmonger, Tweedmouth, married æt. 30, at Berwick, in 1847, Hannah Willis, and had issue three sons, all living in 1855, a daughter who died before that date, and another daughter Hannah Rebecca, born at Kelso, 29 Aug. 1855.

Thomas Wedderburn (son of Thomas Wedderburn), married at Ellingham, 1841, Margaret Douglas, and had issue Thomas Fulder Wedderburn, born 1842 ; James Wedderburn, born 1843 ; and Joan, born 1848.

Thomas Wedderburn (son of John Wedderburn and Mary Ann Lipsit) died at Killingworth, Tynemouth, 1850.

William Watson Wedderburn died æt. 3, at Berwick, Dec. 1847. Henry Wedderburn informs. The mother's name is given as Isabella.

William James Anderson Wedderburn, born at Berwick, 1850.

[1] They appear to have so spelt the name, the correct spelling of which was resumed by the next generation.
[2] See p. 502, where mention is made of a Henry Allison Wedderburn, son of Henry Wedderburn and Elizabeth Ventress, and grandson of Andrew Wedderburn of Newcastle.
[3] See an account of *Wedderburn v. Pickering*, reported 13 Ch.D. 769 (1880).

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Special note, to face p. 505.

The following note, which is not included in the ordinary copies of this book, gives a short summary of Robert Wedderburn's allegations in regard to his origin and career.

The full title of this pamphlet (Brit. Mus. press mark $\frac{8156\ c}{4}$) is "The Horrors of Slavery, exemplified in the Life and History of the Rev. Robert Wedderburn V.D.D.M. (Late a prisoner in H.M. Gaol at Dorchester for conscience sake), son of the late James Wedderburn Esq of Inveresk, slave dealer, by one of his slaves in the Island of Jamaica. In which is Included the Correspondence of the Rev. Robert Wedderburn and his brother A. Colville Esq. *alias* Wedderburn, of 35, Leadenhall Street. With Remarks on and Illustrations of the Treatment of the Blacks And a View of their Degraded State And the Disgusting Licentiousness of the Planters. London: Printed and Published by R. Wedderburn, 23, Russell Court, Drury Lane. And sold by R. Carlile, 84, Fleet Street, and T. Davison, Duke Street, West-Smithfield.—1824" (pp. 24 including title and reverse.) There is a frontispiece vignette portrait of "Robert Wedderburn, son of the late James Wedderburn, Esq. of Inveresk." Then follows a dedicatory letter to W. Wilberforce, M.P., in which the writer declares that he is ready to prove his statement "before the Bar of the House." His own history then follows: "I was born in the island of Jamaica about the year 1762 . . . My mother was a woman of colour, by name Rosanna, a slave to Lady Douglas; my father's name was James Wedderburn, Esq. of Inveresk in Scotland" (p. 4.) An account follows of the execution of Sir John Wedderburn, father to James, and of the latter's settlement in Jamaica. "He adopted the medical profession . . and in course of time by dint of *booing* and *booing*, was restored to his father's property in Scotland (*sic!*) and became the proprietor of one of the most extensive sugar estates in Jamaica (p. 6.) The writer then gives an account of the purchase of his mother, Rosanna, by James Wedderburn from Lady Douglas, and says that she became her master's housekeeper and "while in this position bore him two children, one of whom, my brother James, a mill wright, I believe, is now living in Jamaica upon the estate. Then follows an account of the re-sale of Rosanna to Lady Douglas, at a time when she was *enceinte*, "one of the stipulations of the bargain being that the child which she then bore should be free from the moment of its birth. I was that child. . . . Lady Douglas stood my godmother. She died when I was about four years old." A letter written to *Bell's Life* by Andrew Colvile is then quoted. He says: "The person calling himself Robert Wedderburn is not a son of the late Mr. James Wedderburn of Inveresk, who never had any child by or any connection of that kind with the mother of this man." He then says that James Wedderburn had a slave cook whom, because of her violent temper, he sold, and that several years afterwards, this woman was delivered of a mulatto child, and as she could not tell who was the father, her master, in a foolish jest, named the child Wedderburn." He adds that he had this account from his father, James Wedderburn. Finally, there is given Robert Wedderburn's reply to this letter. He reiterates his former statement and says (p. 22), "My mother had previously to my birth, borne two other sons to James Wedderburn, one of whom, a mill wright, works now upon the family estate in Jamaica . . . and so far was my father from doubting me to be his son, that he recorded my freedom and that of my brother James, the mill wright, himself, in the Government Secretary's office, which may be seen to this day." He then alleges that James Wedderburn had also two children, a boy and a girl, by another slave, Esther Trotter, who displaced his mother, and that they were educated at Inveresk with his lawful children under the name of Graham. He says that he once, some 28 years back (1796) went to Inveresk, and that this was the only occasion on which he ever saw his alleged father in that country, having already (p. 10) stated that an occasion on which he once saw him in Jamaica was the only time he ever saw him. He adds that "Andrew Colville's elder brother, when he came over to Jamaica, acknowledged his father's tawny children, and amongst them, my brother, as his brothers. I was in England at the time."

That some of the author's information in regard to James Wedderburn Colvile was correct is shown by the fact that in the will of the latter provision is made for his "natural or reputed daughter, Lydia Graham, lately residing with him, and now spouse to Thomas Stevenson, grocer in Musselburgh"—a passage purposely omitted from the abstract of this document given in vol. ii. (L.W. 9). There can be little doubt that many of the West Indian planters were the parents of children by their slaves. Thus, in the will of James Wedderburn (d. 1797) provision is made for "a quadroon child supposed to be mine by a mulatto woman called Hannah," who is to have her freedom (L.W. 6, where this passage is also omitted).

In regard to slaves bearing the name of their masters, may be noted an entry in the accounts of the Wedderburn firm for 1801, made up for the purposes of the law-suit (ante, part. v, chap. iii); "James Wedderburn, a mulatto, £35. 17. 2."

Sect. II.—The Wedderburns in Lancashire.

As already stated (p. 499), an account of a Manchester family of the name, now settled in South Africa, will be found in the next chapter. In addition to it, however, I have notes of other persons bearing the name in and near Liverpool and at Ulverstone.

Sub-sect. (a). The Wedderburns in Liverpool and West Derby.[1]

William Wedderburn, mariner, died at Liverpool, 4 March, 1844, æt. 46. He is probably identical with the William Wedderburn, mariner, who married Mary Tilsley or Tiosley, and had issue :

1. **John Wedderburn**,[2] born 1836 ; of 28, Virgil Street, Liverpool, collector for a burial society ; married (æt. 26), at Everton, Walton-on-the-hill, co. Lancaster, 28 April 1862, Mary Gill, daughter of John Gill, millwright, and by her, who died early in 1864, æt. 21, at 7, Anderson Street, Everton, West Derby, had issue :
   - **William Wedderburn**, born at 7, Anderson Street, West Derby, 19 Dec. 1863, and died at 74, Cornwall Street, West Derby, 1 March 1864.
   - **Ada Mary**, died æt. 12 weeks, at 7, Anderson Street, 9 April 1863.
2. **Robert Wedderburn**, born at Ellison Court, Hodson Street, Liverpool, 7 July 1839, died at Cresswell Street, Everton, West Derby, 19 March 1850.
3. **William Wedderburn**, born at Beau Buildings, Beau Street, Liverpool, 1 Oct. 1844, died at Everton, West Derby, 31 Oct. 1848.

Sub-sect. (b). The Wedderburns at Ulverstone.[3]

Robert Wedderburn, iron miner, Dalton, who died at the Union Workhouse, Ulverstone, 25 May 1882, æt. 81, married **Mary** ——, who died at the same place 16 Sept. in that year, æt. 78. He is no doubt the father of

William (or Peter) Wedderburn[4] (for he is called both), iron miner, who married, æt. 29, at the parish church, Ulverstone, 22 June 1862, Elizabeth Bains, and by her (who died at Chapel Street, Dalton, Ulverstone, æt. 47, 29 June 1881), had issue two sons,

1. **William Wedderburn**, born at Dalton, 3 March 1868.
2. **Isaac Wedderburn**, born there, 29 Oct. 1870.

and a daughter,

Elizabeth, who died at Chapel Street, Dalton, 27 Oct. 1876, æt. 11.

Sect. III.—Robert Wedderburn, "the Black Preacher," and his descendants, 1762—1890

This individual, whose descendants in the South of England are now numerous, was a man of colour, born in Jamaica in about 1762, and was the son of a slave there belonging to a Lady Douglas and named Rosanna. He was then employed on the estates of James Wedderburn (afterwards Wedderburn-Colvile of Inveresk), whose name he assumed. Later on he came to this country and was at one time occupied as a tailor, and lived in Clare Market, off the Strand. He seems to have been a person of some talent and energy, and was for a time licensed preacher at a chapel off Berwick Street, London. In 1820 he was tried for blasphemy and sentenced to two years' imprisonment,[5] after which he wrote and published in 1824 a pamphlet entitled "The Horrors of Slavery,"[6] in which he purported to give an account of his origin and career.

I have not been able to ascertain whom he married, but he had issue[7] :—

[1] West Derby is a suburb, lying a little east of Liverpool.

[2] He is, I think, identical with the John Wedderburn, tobacco merchant, who died æt. 48, at 11, Starkie Street, West Derby, 11 Jan. 1884 ; information of the death being given by his sister, Ann Turnbull (*Reg. Somerset House*). Administration of his estate, granted to Thomas Cope of Liverpool, a creditor, describes him as a bachelor (L.W. 49), owing no doubt to the fact that he had long been a widower and childless.

[3] I have also a note of the death, æt. 60, of Thomas Wedderburn, of Barrow in Furness, at the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum, 10 July 1835 ; and see as to other Wedderburns in Ulverstone, 1801-5, post, p. 510, n. 1.

[4] His marriage certificate gives his father's name as "Robert."

[5] See *Gent. Mag.*, 1820, p. 465. "May 10. In the Court of King's Bench, Robert Wedderburne, a man apparently of considerable talent, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol for uttering blasphemy at a chapel in Berwick Street where he was a licensed preacher." See also J.W. 113.

[6] There is a copy of this pamphlet in the British Museum (press mark $\frac{8_{1566}\,c}{4}$), catalogued s. Wedderburn.

[7] The following account of his descendants is founded for all dates from 1837 onwards on the registers at Somerset House, London, and on information given me by Jabez William Wedderburn. He is positive that there are no living descendants of his great uncle Jacob, and as there is no mention of any such in the Somerset House registers, this is no doubt correct. The descent, it should be noticed, is not traced beyond 1890.

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1. **Jabez** Wedderburn, from whom have descended a large family of the name, mainly engaged as scalemakers, in the South of England. See below.

2. **Jacob** Wedderburn, scalemaker, who was born in 1806, and died, æt. 35, at 25, Eagle Court, Clerkenwell, 20 Dec. 1841. He married **Mary Elizabeth Williams**, daughter of Benjamin Williams, carpenter, and by her (who m. secondly 10 April 1843, at S. John's Church, Waterloo, Lambeth, William Henry Partridge) had issue four sons and two daughters. 1. **Jacob** Wedderburn b. 1834, d. at 63, Noble Street, S. Luke's, æt. 12, 26 Nov. 1846; 2. **William** Wedderburn, b. 1837, d. at 2, Red Lion Market, S. Luke's, æt. 2 years 2 m., 7 Aug. 1839; 3. **Hope** Wedderburn (no doubt twin with William), b. 1837, d. at 2 Red Lion Market aforesaid, æt. 2 years 2 m., 17 Aug. 1839: 4. **Joseph** Wedderburn, a smith, b. at Red Lion Market, 12 Oct. 1839, d. at S. Luke's Workhouse, Shoreditch, 2 Nov. 1869; and 1. **Mary Ann**, b. 1828, m., æt. 30, at Holy Trinity, Hoxton, 5 Dec. 1858, *William Matthew Tennant*; 2. **Elizabeth Hannah** (or Susannah), b. at 25, Eagle Court, 17 June 1841, m. at the Peckham Wesleyan Chapel, Queen's Road, Peckham, 1 Aug. 1886, *John Charles Aubrey*. (The entry wrongly gives her age as 41.)

I. **Jabez** Wedderburn, scalemaker, eldest son of Robert Wedderburn, the black preacher, was born 1798—1801, and died, æt. 82, in the Poland Street workhouse, Westminster, 8 Nov. 1880.[1] He married twice, (*a*) **Sophia Clarkson Surrage**, who d. æt. 44, at Foxes Buildings, S. George's, Southwark, 15 Nov. 1846, and by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters; see below; (*b*) **Sophia Nunns**, widow, daughter to John Hewitt. This marriage took place 2 Dec. 1850, at St. John's Church, S. John's, Waterloo, Lambeth, the husband being described in the entry as "scalemaker, Oakley Street, son of Robert Wedderburn, tailor." She died at the same place as her husband, æt. 82, on 26 Oct. 1880. By her he had no issue.

His issue by his first marriage included[2] three sons:—

1. **James** Wedderburn, scalemaker, b. about 1821 and died before 1872. He married at Holy Trinity, Brompton, 26 Feb. 1843, **Mary Ann Barrow**, d. to Joseph Barrow, cabinet maker, and by her (who m., 2, at S. Mary's, Lambeth, 12 May 1872, Joseph Wright) had issue five sons and three daughters:—
   1. **James** Wedderburn, scalemaker and commercial traveller, b. at 71, Little Britain Street, St. Botolph, 21 March 1847. He m. 30 Nov. 1867, at S. Mary's Church, Newington (the entry describing him as "James William" and "of full age") **Catherine Peplow**, d. to Henry Peplow, and by her has had issue. (*a*), James William, b. at 25, Camden Grove, Camberwell, 8 Aug. 1878, d. there 12 Aug. 1878; (*b*) **James Henry**, b. at 35, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, 12 Sept. 1880; (*c*) **Henry**, b. at 239, St. George's Road, Camberwell, 12 Nov. 1881, d. at 22, Wayford Street, Wandsworth, 1882; and (*d*) **Caroline**, b. at 5, Berkeley Street, Lambeth, 8 March 1869, died there 23 Aug. 1869.
   2. **John Joseph** Wedderburn, b. at 4, Queen's Square, Bartholomew's Close, W. London, 22 Nov. 1849.
   3. **Robert** Wedderburn, b. at 34, Mint Street, S George's, Southwark, 25 Feb. 1851.
   4. **William** Wedderburn, b. at 45, Golden Lane, 28 Aug. 1854.
   5. **Henry** Wedderburn, b. in East London, 11 Aug. 1856.

   and
   1. **Mary Ann**, b. at 83, Kent Street, St. George's, Southwark, 4 Jan. 1844., m. at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, 25 May 1863, *James Chard*.
   2. **Sophia**, b. at 3, Foxes Buildings, 16 April 1845, d. at 5, Queen Street, S. Mary's, Newington, 2 Sept. 1849.
   3. **Jane Sophia**, m. 24 July 1870, *Edward Wosey*.
2. **Jabez** Wedderburn, scalemaker, b. 1825, d. at 46, Blackheath Road, Greenwich, 5 Jan. 1882, His will was proved by his widow and executrix 13 Feb. (L.W. 44.) He married at St. John's Church, Waterloo, Lambeth, 27 Dec. 1846, **Harriett Basson**, d. to John Basson, and by her had issue,
   1. **Jabez William** Wedderburn, scalemaker (now, 1895, of 130, Hill Street, Peckham), b. at 24, Baltic Street, St. Luke's, 13 May 1849. Married 1866 Ruth Smith, daughter of Jeremy Smith, and by her has had issue, (*a*) **Jabez William**, b. at 13, Coleman Street, Islington, 26 April 1867. (*b*) **Ernest George**, b. at 22, High Street, Islington, Jan. 1869 (his birth is not registered through being sent a day over time). (*c*) **Walter Henry**, b. at 12, Friendly Street, Greenwich, 2 Feb. 1871, d. at Deptford, 5 Dec. 1871. (*d*) **Charles**, b. at 146, New Cross Road, Greenwich, 4 Feb. 1878, and died the same day. (*e*) **Clayton Herbert**, b. at 73, Sumner Road, Peckham, 13 Jan. 1880, died there 16 Jan. 1880; and (*f*) **Ruth Beatrice**, b. at 85, Queen's Head Street, Islington, 8 Jan. 1873, died there 5 Aug. 1873. (*g*) **Ruth**, b. at 85, Queen's Head Street, 9 July 1874. (*h*) **Florence Harriett**, b. at 146, New Cross Road, Greenwich, 22 April 1876, died 7 Feb. 1878. (*i*) **Florence**, twin with Charles. (*j*) **Beatrice**, twin with Clayton Herbert. (*k*) **Grace Harriett**, b. at 73, Sumner Road, 6 Feb. 1882, died there 17 Dec. 1884.

[1] The Somerset House Register says he d. æt. 82. His family say he was only 79.

[2] By this marriage he had also other issue a son, **George**, b. at Foxes Buildings, St. George's, Southwark, 26 Aug., d. there 24 Nov. 1843, and five daughters, (1) **Sophia Phœbe**, m. 26 Sept. 1838, at S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, *James Shuttleworth*; (2) **Eliza**, m. 28 Aug. 1855, at Bethnal Green, *Henry Dykins*; (3) **Sarah**, b. 1834, m., æt. 22, 6 Feb. 1856, at Holy Trinity, Kensington, *John Hewitt*; (4) **Emma**, b. 8 Aug. 1838, at Little Charlotte Row, d. 16 Jan. 1854, at 19, Brownlow Street, St. Giles; and (5) **Harriet**, b. at Foxes Buildings 8 Oct. 1840, and d. at 13, Moore Square, S. Giles, Cripplegate, 2 Nov. 1847, æt. 7, the entry wrongly calling her d. of *Robert* Wedderburn, scalemaker.

2. **Robert Wedderburn**, scalemaker, b. at 8, Little Arthur Street, St. Luke's, 12 March 1853. Married at Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe, 27 March 1874, **Margaret Ann Muskett**, daughter to William Muskett or Muscatt, and has issue a daughter, **Annie Harriet M—— L——**, b. at 5, Croft Street, Deptford, 2 Feb. 1875.
3. **George Alexander Wedderburn**, scalemaker, b. at 8, Little Arthur Street, 3 Aug. 1856. Married at S. Denys, S. Stoneham, 14 Dec. 1882, **Florence Ada Cross**,[1] daughter of James Cross, and has (*a*) **George Herbert**, b. at 12, Bernard Street, Southampton, 16 March 1887; and (*b*) **Florence Louisa**, b. at 106, Cleveland House, Bridge Road, 20 Sept. 1883. (*c*) **Madeline M——**, b. at 12, Bernard Street, Southampton, 5 May 1885, died there 12 Nov. 1886. (*d*) **Harriett Maud**, b. at 12, Bernard Street, 16 March 1889.
4. **James Wedderburn**, b. at Rufford's Buildings, Islington, 17 June 1858. Emigrated to Australia.
5. **Frederick William Wedderburn**, b. at Rufford's Buildings, 18 Sept. 1860. Married 15 May 1882, at Lewisham, **Anne Coote**, daughter to Thomas Coote, and has (*a*) **Frederick William**, b. 8 March 1883; (*b*) **Edith Anne**, b. 12 Jan. 1883; (*c*) **Lilian Maud**, b. 2 July 1884, all at 46, Blackheath Road, Greenwich.
6. **William Wedderburn**, b. at Rufford's Buildings, 2 July 1864, died there 15 March 1865.
7. **John Wedderburn**, b. at Rufford's Buildings, 22 Dec. 1865. Married at S. Paul's, Greenwich, 25 Dec. 1859, **Catharine Sedgley**, widow, daughter to George Roberts.
8. **Albert Edward Wedderburn**, b. at 9, Deptford Bridge, 8 May 1871.

and

1. **Harriett Louisa**, b. at 8, Little Arthur Street, 28 Dec. 1851. Married at Islington Parish Church, 2 April 1874, *James Lewis Sharman*.
2. **Eliza**, b. at 8, Little Arthur Street, 5 Nov. 1854. Married at Islington Parish Church, 1860, *George Geddes*.
3. **Alice**, b. at 2, Rufford's Buildings, 23 May 1863, and died there 4 Aug. 1863.

3. **Robert Wedderburn**, scalemaker, b. 1826 32. Died at 129, Commercial Road 24 June 1889, æt. 57, but the age is doubtful, as his marriage certificate says he was aged 24 in 1850.

He married at S. George, Martyr, Southwark, 13 Jan. 1850, **Martha Hayward**, d. to Richard Hayward, and had issue,

1. **Robert Edward Wedderburn**, scalemaker, b. at 10, Southwark Square, 18 Sept. 1854, m. 24 Sept. 1877 at Trinity Church, St. Saviour's, **Sarah Ann Bidwell**, daughter to Samuel William Bidwell, and has (*a*) **Edward Herbert**, b. 17 Dec. 1879 at 36, Windsor Street, Brighton; (*b*) **Robert William**, b. 15 Oct. 1884 at 52, Tidy Street, Brighton; (*c*) **Albert Victor**, b. 17 June 1887 at 32, Kensington Street, Brighton; and (*d*) **Florence E— K—**, b. 31 Oct. 1878 at 4, Benhill Road, Camberwell; (*e*) **Edith Martha**, b. 18 May 1882 at 10, Station Road, Brighton.
2. **Frederick William Wedderburn**, baker, b. 2 Jan. 1859 at 18, Balaclava Road, Bermondsey, m. 5 Aug. 1883 at the parish church of St. George, Camberwell, **Marion Dainty**, d. to James Dainty, and has **Frederick Robert David**, b. 4 March 1884 at 83, Lynton Road, S. Olave's; **Herbert Ernest**, b. 29 Feb. 1886 at 21, Richmond Terrace, Canbury Park Road, Kingston; and **Lilian Emily**, b. 19 Jan. 1886 at Tring Cottage, Canbury Park Road, Kingston.
3. **Walter Henry Wedderburn**, compositor, b. 28 July 1863 at Crown Wharf, Commercial Road, Camberwell, m. at St. George's, Camberwell, 19 June 1887, **Emily Jane**, d. to Jonathan Steveus, and has **Herbert Walter**, b. 8 May 1889 at 15, Newman Street, Wandsworth; and **Emily Nellie**, b. 26 April 1890 at 99, Naylor Road, Peckham.
4. **Herbert George**, b. 6 Aug. 1865 at Crown Wharf aforesaid.

and five daughters,

1. **Martha Theodosia**, b. 28 Jan. 1851 at 15, Red Cross Street, Southwark.
2. **Emily Mathilda**, b. 2 Jan. 1853 at 10, Southwark Square.
3. **Florence Annie**, b. 27 Dec. 1857 at 10, Southwark Square, d. 10 June 1858.
4. **Marianne Amy**, b. 30 Aug. 1860, d. March 1861 at Crown Wharf aforesaid.
5. **Kate Eliza**, b. 3 June 1867 at Crown Wharf aforesaid.

Sect. IV.—Alexander Wedderburn in Exeter and his family, 1782—1891.

I have not succeeded in tracing the parentage of this individual, but according to the information given me by his son's widow, the family were from Berwick. His male line became extinct on the death s.p. of his only son in 1886, and the account of the family may thus be very briefly given.

Alexander Wedderburn was born in 1782, and was long resident in Exeter, being Inspector of mails in the Western District for the General Post Office. He died at Longbrook Street, S. David's, Exeter, 16 Feb. 1853 æt. 71 (*Gent. Mag.* xxxix, p. 450 and *Somerset House Reg.*). His will, dated 21 Oct. 1852, describing him as "retired inspector of mail coaches," was proved in London, March 1853 (L.W. 26). He had married about 1799 Ruth House, and by her, who was born in 1776 and died æt. 84, at 1, Cleveland Road, Islington, 2 May 1860 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. viii, p. 643), had issue one son and four daughters, viz.:—

[1] Her Christian name is variously given in the registers.

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William Thomas Wedderburn[1] born about 1807. He was chief clerk in the mail office and inspector of mails in the General Post Office 1827-60. He afterwards resided at Dunkeld, Croydon Road, Anerley, and died there 14 June 1886 æt. 79. He is buried in Highgate Cemetery. His will dated 26 Sept. 1846, is registered at Somerset House, and leaves all to his widow, who is the only person named in it (L.W. 52). He had married at Trinity Church, Clondesley Square, Islington, on 17 Aug. 1843, Mary Jane Fishley, but by her, who survived him and died at Anerley, 10 April 1893, had no issue.[2]

1. **Mary Ann**, afterwards of North Petherton, co. Somerset, who died there 12 Dec. 1883, æt. 84. By her will she left only £25 to her brother William, on the ground that he was well provided for. There are legacies to her first cousin, George Denman, builder, and his two sons, George and William (L.W. 50). She was thus born, if 84 in 1883, in 1799 or 1800, and if her age and that of her father are correctly given in their certificates of death, the latter must have married when 17 or 18 years of age, in about 1799.
2. **Margaret Nesbit**, born 1813, died unm. at Cleveland Road, Islington, 14 May 1856, letters of administration being granted to her brother in that month (L.W. 28).
3. **Eliza**, b 1815, d. unm. at Grendon Villas, West Teignmouth, 17 Nov. 1869.
4. **Caroline**, born about 1818. Married, i. at St. Pancras Church, London, 22 July 1843 *James Taylor*. ii. *James Goodman*, widower, dental surgeon at Taunton, who died about 1889. She had no issue by either marriage, but was living, though infirm, at 3, Linden Grove, Taunton, in 1891.

Sect. V.—Miscellaneous References (English Records).

I add finally a list of miscellaneous references to persons bearing the name in different parts of England, other than Northumberland, with which I have already dealt. These are mostly due to my search of the register at Somerset House, 1837-90.

Ann Wedderburn or Wilkins, widow, died at Portsea, Jan. 1849, æt. 72. Jane Wilkins informs.

Ann Wedderburn, widow (daughter of Thomas Scott), married, æt. 35, at Salford, co. Lancashire 10 July 1853. *Theophilus Parkinson.*

Anna Wedderburn (daughter of the late **John Wedderburn**), married at Bethnal Green, 17 Dec. 1872, *Daniel Collins.* See s. Clara Wedderburn.

Charles Wedderburn. See ante p. 383, n. 1.

Charles Wedderburn, died at Duke Street, Adelphi (S. Martin in the Fields), 22 March 1838, æt. 2. H. Wedderburn (mother) informs.

Clara Wedderburn (daughter of the late **John Wedderburn**), married at S. Saviour's, Southwark, 18 Aug. 1874, *John Evans.* See s. Anna Wedderburn.

David Wedderburn, of King Street, Drury Lane, a seaman of H.M.SS. *Volage* and *Resistance*, administration of whose estate is granted to his widow, **Sarah Wedderburn**, July 1814 (L.W. 11.)

Emma Wedderburn (daughter of **William Wedderburn**, pipe maker), married at Bethnal Green, 16 April 1870, *Joseph Benham.*

Eva Joeling Wedderburn, born in S. Olave's, Southwark, 1876.

Frances Wedderburn. See J.W. 117.

Henry Wedderburn (son of Robert Wedderburn, engineer), married at Berkhampsted parish church, co. Herts, 29 May 1837, Maria Nash.

Hope Wedderburn, of 40a Rupert Street, Haymarket, died, æt. 35, 22 Oct. 1837, leaving two sisters, Lydia (Mrs. Dugdale) and Sarah (Mrs. Dugdale). See L.W. 20.

James Wedderburn, died at Alderbury lunatic asylum, Fisherton Anger, Salisbury, 31 March 1869, æt. 46.

James Wedderburn, private 94th regiment, buried at Poona Makee (*Madras Burials, India Office*, ii., 681).

Jessy Ann Wedderburn, born 1843, died in Stepney 1851.

John Wedderburn or Weatherburn, buried at Madras 1769 (*Madras Burials, India Office*, i., 659).

John Wedderburn, living 1810, in July of which year he got the administration of the estate of **John Wedderburn** or Hunter, late boatswain's mate of H.M.S. *Penelope*, his lawful son (L.W. 10.)

John Wedderburn, died of angina pectoris at S. George's Hospital, London, 18 Sept. 1863, æt. 71.

John Hooper Wedderburn, born and died in S. Pancras, June-Oct. 1869.

John Wedderburn, formerly of Homerton, but late of Essex. Administration with will and codicil granted to Margaret, widow. *Somerset House Administrations*, 1889.

John Wedderburn or Weatherburn, deceased, widower, of Middlesex. Administration granted (1889) to **James Wedderburn**, son, and one of the next of kin. *Somerset House Administrations*, 1889.

Louisa Wedderburn, widow (daughter of George Miles), married, æt. 39, at S. Pancras, May 1888, *Frederick Ellingworth*, coach-builder.

[1] This account is compiled from information supplied by Mrs. W. T. Wedderburn, who sends me as her husband's crest a seal impression of a nude figure bearing a club; by Mr. Edwin Goodman, stepson of Caroline Wedderburn; and from the registers of deaths and marriages, and wills at Somerset House. Mrs. Wedderburn says of her husband's father that "he had some brothers who I presume are all dead (1891), but I know nothing of their families except that they lived in Berwick."

[2] The date and place of this marriage is given on the authority of Mrs. Wedderburn, but there is no entry of it in the books at Somerset House.

Margaret Wedderburn (daughter of Henry Wedderburn, compositor), married at S. George's in the East, 5 March 1848, *Edward Kaines.*

Mary Wedderburn, widow (daughter of Joseph Sansam), married at Liverpool, 28 Aug. 1848, *James Grant*, mariner.

Mary Ann Wedderburn, widow of John Wedderburn, tailor, Manchester, died at Chorlton, 13 Aug. 1849, æt. 60.

Mary Jane Wedderburn (daughter of James Wedderburn, chairmaker), married at S. Andrew's, Lambeth, æt. 20, 4 Dec. 1881, *James Bolden Buckler.*

Nancy Wedderburn, widow of William Wedderburn, died at Whittington, Lancashire, 10 Feb. 1840, æt. 78. Christopher Wedderburn present at death. See post, p. 510, n. 1.

Patience Wedderburn, widow (daughter of Robert Taylor), married at Clerkenwell, 12 Aug. 1845, *William Walden.*

Rachel Wedderburn (daughter of James Wedderburn, mariner), married at Rotherhithe, 11 April 1858, *William Hutcheson.*

Samuel Wedderburn, miller, died at Naburn, co. York, 11 Feb. 1838, æt. 64.

Sarah Wedderburn. See s. Frances Wedderburn.

Sophia Louisa Wedderburn, died at Sturminster, Okeford, 20 Sept. 1838. Ann Trowbridge, grandmother, informs.

Thomas Wedderburn (son of William Wedderburn, husbandman), died, æt. 2½, at Chester-le-street, co. Durham, 19 Jan. 1844. See s. William Wedderburn.

Thomas Wedderburn, labourer, married Eliza Amies, and had a son, Alfred Wedderburn, born and died at Norwich, Aug.-Sept. 1880.

Thomas Wedderburn of Barrow in Furness. See ante, p. 505, n. 4.

William Wedderburn, husbandman, died at Chester-le-street, co. Durham, 3 Oct. 1844. See s. Thomas Wedderburn.

William Wedderburn (son of William Wedderburn, engineer), died, æt. 2½, at Stepney, 12 March 1849.

William Wedderburn, who came from Scotland, and is said to have been at one time engaged in London as a seed merchant, married **Fanny** Kemble, of Loughguile, co. Antrim, and by her (born at Loughguile 1779, died there 1871, æt. 92, and is there buried) had issue ;—

1. **Alexander** Wedderburn, went out to Canada in 1827, and died there unm. in 1840.

2. **William** Wedderburn,[1] born 1819, joined his brother in Canada before 1840 ; returned to Ireland in 1865, and died unmarried, 11 July 1875, at Stranocum, co. Antrim, æt. 56. Letters of administration of his estate were granted at Belfast, 20 Aug. 1875, to his sister Margaret (L.W. 36.)

and

1. **Margaret**, born in Ballymony, co. Antrim, 1826, and living unmarried 1891, æt. 75, at Stranocum. A member of the disestablished church of Ireland.

2. **Fanny** died æt. 4.

[1] I have not made any researches as to the existence of the name in Ireland, but in searching the records of wills at Somerset House, came across a reference to this person, and, to some extent, followed up the clue, with the result given above, from information supplied by Margaret Wedderburn to the Rev. P. Farrelly of Stranocum, who wrote to me what she told him

PART VI.

CHAPTER V.

THE WEDDERBURNS IN SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Part VI. Chap. V.

I give, finally, accounts of three families of the name who are established abroad. Of these, the first, now in South Africa, was certainly at one time connected with Manchester, but has some tradition of having left Scotland after taking part in support of Prince Charles Edward in the '45. The second, now in Canada, where the present head of it has reached considerable distinction in the profession of the law, came from Aberdeen, and may be connected with the family which was living there in the latter part of the last and early part of this century (see ante, p. 479). The third, that in the United States, are descended from a David Wedderburn who emigrated to Virginia in about 1735-40, and whom J.W., upon a quite erroneous assumption as to his parentage, treated as a member of the Blackness family (see p. 222).

Sect. I.—Christopher Wedderburn in South Africa, 1772—1891.

Christopher Wedderburn, said to have been born at Lindale, co. Cumberland, in 1772; died at Lindale, near Salem, in South Africa, 18 July 1848; buried at Salem.

He for some time traded in Deansgate, Manchester, but in 1820 emigrated to South Africa with his wife and family, consisting of three daughters and two sons, and settled in the district of Albany, Eastern Province, Cape Colony. There he first acquired a farm, known as "Green Fountain" farm, near Port Alfred, and later on became possessor of a larger estate near Salem, about forty miles from Port Alfred and sixteen miles from Grahamstown, which he called Lindale, after his own birthplace in the old country. He suffered considerable hardships and losses in the Kaffir wars of 1835 and 1846, the Kaffirs on one occasion in the latter war capturing his horses and cattle, and only restoring them after a stiff fight with a party, which, led by his son George, had pursued them up-country. He died in possession of Lindale, which he left to his younger son George, from whom it passed to his widow, and thus became the property of her second husband.[1] See below.

[1] My authorities for this account are William Wedderburn (born 1830) and George Richard Wedderburn (born 1866); respectively a grandson and great-grandson of Christopher Wedderburn. They differ as to the name of Christopher's father, one giving it as John, the other as William. George says that it was William, and that he was a cotton manufacturer in Manchester, who had two sons, Christopher, who emigrated to S. Africa, and William, who went out to North America. William gives the name as John, and says that he was from Manchester, where the family had been settled for some generations; although he also says that he has heard they left Scotland after, and because of connection with, the '45, in which they had been on the side of Prince Charles. He speaks of his being a farmer, or landed proprietor, perhaps of some importance, and adds that he was remarkable for his pride and reticence about his family, both indicative of "better days."

William Wedderburn further states that Christopher's father married a lady of the name of Gray or Grey in Cumberland, and that he had eight sons and a daughter, Christopher being the youngest child. He adds that the names of Christopher's father and grandfather were **Adam** and **Alexander**, or *vice versâ*, and that among Christopher's several brothers were **George**, who went to India, **John** and **William** who went to America, another (whose name he cannot give) who went to Australia, and yet another, **Adam**, who died from a fall from a horse. When in Australia he met with some Wedderburns at Sydney, who claimed relationship with him, and whom he presumes to be descendants of his great uncle who went there. He adds that Christopher had a nephew, John Wedderburn, living in Manchester in 1833.

I have tried to trace Christopher's parentage with more certainty, but with no satisfactory results. The parish registers of Ulverstone contain the baptisms of a **Robert, Jane,** and **Christopher Wedderburn**, all children of William Wedderburn, mariner, under date 1801, April 12; 1803, Aug. 14 and 1805, Nov. 24. There are two parishes of Lindale, one near Grange-over-sands, in Lancashire, and the other Lindal-in-Furness, near Ulverstone. The registers of neither of these contain any instances of the name, although in the former the names of Woodburn and Widder (including a Christopher Widder born 1794), are common, 1742-1815. There seem to be no persons of the name now living in Ulverstone or Lindal.

The registers of Manchester Cathedral (baptisms searched 1745-1800), give no instances of the name.

The certificates of death at Somerset House include that of "Nancy Wedderburn, æt. 78, widow of William Wedderburn, who died at Whillington, Lancashire, 10 Feb. 1840 (so that she was born in 1762), Christopher Wedderburn being present" at the death. Probably this is the mother of Christopher, who must have been in England again for a time.

I have, however, quite independently, an account of an **Adam Wedderburn**, formerly living in

Christopher Wedderburn, married about 1799, **Ann Quail**, of Ulverstone, and by her had the five children who went out with him to Africa, viz.:—

1. **William** Wedderburn. See post, Sub-sect. (*a*).
2. **George** Wedderburn. See post, Sub-sect. (*b*).

and

1. **Ann**, born 1808, died 1839, married *George Duffield*, co. York, and had issue three sons and three daughters.
2. **Elizabeth**, born 1812, died unmarried 1838. Buried at Bathurst.
3. **Hester**, born 1814, married 1841, *Richard Crouch* of Grahamstown, and had issue three sons ;—

Sub-sect. (a).—William Wedderburn and his descendants.

William Wedderburn (eldest son of Christopher Wedderburn) was born in Manchester in 1800, and died in South Africa 1869. He was admitted a pupil at the Manchester Grammar School 5 June 1811, being described as "the son of Christopher Wedderburn, tailor, Manchester,"[1] and emigrated to South Africa with his father. He married **Martha Patrick**, daughter of Benjamin Patrick of Peterborough, co. Leicester, and by her had issue three sons and two daughters :—

1. **William** Wedderburn, born in Jan. 1830. See below.
2. **John** Wedderburn,[2] born 3 Jan. 1832 ; married 1853 **Elizabeth Croft**, relict of Frederick Slicot, killed in the Kaffir war of 1851, and by her has issue three daughters :—(*a*) **Gertrude**, born 1858, married *Christopher Shaw Webb*, living in Grahamstown (1891), and has three sons and one daughter ; (*b*) **Edith Jane**, born 1863, married *William Bowes*, now of Middlebury, Cape Colony, and has one son ; and (*c*) **Evelyna Martha**, born ——, married *William Clarke*, now living at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and has one son.
3. **Christopher** Wedderburn, born 12 Sept. 1834, married **Julia Willmore**, daughter of Gregory Willmore, but has no issue. Now living at Parkasbad, Cape Colony.

and

1. **Sara Ann**, born 3 Aug. 1828, married —— *Long*, and has issue.
2. **Hester Susanna**, born 13 Jan. 1849, married —— *Moryan*, and has issue.

William Wedderburn, born 19 Jan. 1830. He served in the Kaffir wars of 1846 and 1851 ; went to Australia in 1852, and, after being in the Gold mounted police force there, returned to South Africa in 1854. His name was given to the town of Wedderburn (140 m. N.W. of Melbourne) by the then governor, Sir Charles Latrobe. He married, 13 June 1849, **Miriam Whiting**, daughter of Richard Whiting of Moultin, co. Northampton, England, and has had seven sons and three daughters :—

1. **William Richard Whiting Wedderburn** (of Kokstadt, Cape Colony), born 27 Aug. 1852 ; married 1881 **Leonora Eales**, daughter of Robert Eales, and by her had issue a son, **Herbert Sivewright**, born March 1888, and three daughters.
2. **Alexander John Ennis Wedderburn** (of Bloemfoutein, Orange Free State), born 5 July 1855 ; married 1876 **Susanna Alice Canood**, and has issue four sons—(*a*) **William du Barry**, born 11 July 1882 ; (*b*) **Alexander**, born 6 July 1887 ; (*c*) **Percy**, born 11 June 1889 ; (*d*) **Christopher Charles**, born 15 March 1891—and four daughters
3. **Frederick Maclean Wedderburn**, born 17 Jan. 1861, died at Grahamstown, 1862.
4. **Christopher Raymond Wedderburn**, born 25 July, 1862. Living (1891), at Vereeniging, Transvaal ; unmarried.
5. **George Benjamin Wedderburn**, born 24 May, 1864. Now (1891) at Grahamstown, married 4 Feb. 1890, **Charlotte Emma Frank**, and has issue a son, **Graham**, born 8 March, 1891.
6. **Charles Thomas Croft Wedderburn**, born 6 Nov. 1866. Living (unmarried) at Bloemfontein, 1891.
7. **Percy Douglas Wedderburn**, born 17 Jan. 1870. Living (1891) unmarried, at Queenstown, Cape Colony.

and

1. **Frances Miriam**, born 22 March 1850, married *R. Brooks* (from Devonshire). Living (1891) at Barbertou, Transvaal. Has no living issue.
2. **Julia Marian**, born 6 July 1857, married 13 Dec. 1879, *Samuel David Canood*, and has issue. Now (1891) living at Grahamstown.
3. **Florence Nightingale**, born 12 Oct. 1858, unmarried. Living (1891) at Grahamstown.

Manchester as a coachman, who died there about 1825, and is buried in S. John's churchyard, Deansgate. His wife, Ann —, died at 23, Dumville Street, Manchester, in 1847, aged 70, having had issue two sons; 1, John, married Mary Walthur and died s.p. at Altrincham, co. Cheshire, 24 Aug. 1814, æt. 46 ; 2, Adam, tailor in Manchester, born 1810, died there, 29 Sept. 1848, married, but s.p.; and two daughters ; 1, Harriett, born 1820, died May 1884, having married at Manchester Cathedral, 5 Dec. 1839, *George Kershaw*, a tailor in Manchester, and by him had two sons, James (or John) and William, and a daughter. 2. Matilda, born 1817-18, married at Manchester Cathedral, 24 Dec. 1838, to *William Warren*, and living (1891) at Eagleville, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Mrs. Warren can give but few details. She says that her father had a brother John, who went to Africa in 1820 as a missionary and had a family of seven children. Her grandparents, she says, came from Aberdeen. The two sons of Harriett Wedderburn and George Kershaw were in 1891 engaged as travelling comedians, playing under the assumed name of Wedderburn. It is from them and their aunt, Mrs. Warren, that I get this account of Adam Wedderburn.

[1] *Admission Register of the Manchester Grammar School* (Chetham Soc. Publ.), ed. J. F. Smith 1874, vol. iii., p. 72.

[2] I presume him to be the person of his name mentioned in the reports as taking part in Dr. Jameson's raid in January 1896.

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Sub-sect. (b).—George Wedderburn and his descendants.

George Wedderburn, second son of Christopher Wedderburn and Ann Quail, was born 5 April 1810. He, like his brother, was admitted to the Manchester Grammar School, 28 Sept. 1818, the entry giving his age as nine (*Admission Register, ut sup.*, p. 511, n. 1, vol. iii, p. 135) ; and like his brother went out to S. Africa with his parents. He was killed in the Kaffir War 17 Sept. 1851, and was buried at Grahamstown. He married in 1842 M. Croft, daughter to Dr. Croft, of Grahamstown, and by her (who remarried, and whose second husband thus became the proprietor of Lindale) had issue, two sons,[1]

1. **James Hamilton Wedderburn**, born 14 Aug. 1843, now of Johannesburg. He married 15 Aug., 1865, Charlotte Gush Amm, daughter to Philip Amm, and by her has, 1, **George Richard Wedderburn**, born 4 June 1866 ; educated at the Salem Academy ; now a commercial and general agent (Johannesburg, S. Africa). He married a daughter of J. G. Alexander of Kimberley, Griqualand West, Cape Colony, and has a son **Claude Hamilton**. 2. **Philip Hamilton Wedderburn**, born 7 May 1868. He married 24 Feb. 1892, **Elizabeth Grace Keeling**, living at Kimberley ; and seven daughters, viz., 1, **Ethel Mary**, born 27 March 1874 ; 2, **Charlotte Louise**, born 18 March, 1876, died 24 Nov. 1878 ; 3, **Adeline Emma**, born 11 March, 1878 ; 4, **Eleanor Amm**, born 8 Feb. 1880, died 24 Aug. 1883 ; 5, **Minnie Florence**, born 15 July 1881 ; 6, **Mary Hannah**, born 25 June 1885 ; 7, **Grace Muriel**, born 30 Aug. 1891.

Sect. II.—Alexander Wedderburn in Canada and his descendants, 1800 (?)—1892.

Alexander Wedderburn, of Aberdeen, whose parentage I have not ascertained, was appointed by the British Government to be emigration agent at S. John's, New Brunswick, Canada, and emigrated to that place, where he continued to reside, and wrote several pamphlets upon the province. He died at S. John's and was there buried, having married, also at S. John's, Jane Heaviside, d. to Thomas Heaviside of London, and by her (who was born in London, and survived her husband, and was buried at S. John's) had issue one son and five daughters, viz :—

William Wedderburn, of whom later.

Alice, born at S. John's 1832, m. James Vernon of S. John's (who d. 1885, and is there buried). Living in Halifax 1892.

Margaret, **Mary**, **Catherine**, **Victoria** } all born at S. John's, and d. unm.

William Wedderburn, only son and heir of Alexander Wedderburn, was born at S. John's, 12 Oct. 1831 ; educated at the grammar school there ; called to the bar there in 1858 and became a Queen's Counsel in 1873. He was for several years connected with the Canadian press, both as contributor and as editor, and in both capacities advocated the confederation of the provinces. In 1870 he was returned to the New Brunswick parliament as member for S. John's city, and was again elected in 1874 and 1878. On 18 Feb. 1876 he was, by acclamation, chosen speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, and in that office reported to the assembly a code of laws for its government during business and in committee, which was adopted with but little alteration. In May 1878 he was appointed a member of the government, and also provincial secretary, a post which he held until his acceptance of the judgeship of the county courts of King's and Albert counties. A detailed account of the career of Judge Wedderburn, equally remarkable for his activity and ability, whether as journalist, advocate, or politician, will be found in the *Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography*, and other such publications relating to Canada and New Brunswick. Living 1892 at Federation, S. John's and Hampton, King's County.[3]

He married at Trinity Church, S. John, in April 1857, Jean Vaughan, d. to C. C. Vaughan of S. John's, and by her has had issue six sons and five daughters, viz :—

1. **William Wedderburn**, born at S. John's, 6 June 1869. Died 16 Aug. 1862. Buried at S. John.
2. **Frederick Vernon Wedderburn**, born at S. John's, 16 April 1861. Called to the Bar in Canada.
3. **Edward Love Wedderburn**,[4] born at S. John's, 5 March 1863.

[1] In addition to four younger sons, all of whom died in infancy, viz., 3. **James Walter**, born 8 June 1870, died 24 Feb. 1872 ; 4. **Arthur Frederick**, born 4 June 1872, died 12 June 1872 ; 5. **Archie Amm** born 16 Nov. 1883, died 28 July, 1884 ; 6. **John Stanley**, born 18 April 1888, died 7 Dec. 1888.

[2] There is in the library of the Incorporated Law Society, London, a thin 4to (press mark 84 E) entitled "*Statistical and Practical Directions relating to the Province of New Brunswick*, published for the information of Emigrants by Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent and Secretary to the Agricultural and Emigrant Society at S. John's, New Brunswick ; S. John's, 1825."

[3] Judge Wedderburn, from whose letters this account of his family is compiled, writes me that all his papers were destroyed in the great fire at S. John's in 1877. Among them he recalls an old invitation to the funeral, he thinks at Kensington, of an Alexander Wedderburn, of whom, however, he can give no particulars. He refers me to a Mrs. Chamberlain of Ottawa, as having connections of the name of Wedderburn, and on inquiry it appears that that lady's father was Mr. John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie, son of Major Moodie of Milster or Melsetter, Orkney, who took his second name from a wealthy bachelor, whose christian name she does not recall, but whose mother was, she thinks, a Moodie. See ante, p. 358.

[4] His second Christian name is due to the fact that his father's mother had a sister who m. Sir James Frederick Love.

4. **Lesler Peters Wedderburn**
5. **William Vaughan Wedderburn** } died in infancy.
6. **William Parker Wedderburn**

and

Emily Bliss, born at Hampton 14 Sept. 1868, m., 5 Feb. 1890, George Ambrose Fraser. Living in Vancouver, 1892.

Alice Medley, born at S. John's 11 Feb. 1877.

Ethel Fraser, born at Hampton 25 Aug. 1882.

Avola Anta } died in infancy.
Jean }

Sect. III.—David Wedderburn in America and his descendants there, 1725—1893.

I have already, in another part of this work (ante, pp. 221-22), alluded to the account, given by J.W. in both his printed volume and his MS. record of David Wedderburn in America. He states, as I have said, that this David was the second son of Peter Wedderburn, son to Sir Alexander, of Blackness, and Catharine Man; a statement made without authority and altogether erroneous. It affords a curious instance of the way in which J.W., assuming that everyone of his name must be a near connection of his family, fitted facts to theories. Peter Wedderburn had no son of the name of David; the names of his two sons Alexander and John, and the fact that he had these two children only, being absolutely fixed from the parish and municipal records of Dundee. The parentage of this David Wedderburn, who emigrated to America, is thus unascertained, although possibilities in regard to it might be suggested. All, however, that we know of him for certain is contained in a letter written by his grandson, William Wedderburn, to Alexander Serymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn in 1806, and in eleven others (J.W. 85-95), which the same writer addressed later (1823-37) to John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse. That written in 1806 is as follows:—

Alexandria District (Virginia), 19 Dec. 1806.

Sir, On examining the British Register I find your name and the office you bear. I have not any relation in America of my own name, except my brother and his two children. My grandfather, Mr. David Wedderburn, came from Scotland to Virginia in the years between 1720 and 30. He married Miss Caty Thomas, by whom he had four children, viz., three sons and one daughter. The two eldest sons died in their infancy; the daughter married Mr. John Shackleford, and all are extinct. My father, Alexander, was born in 1738, at which time his mother died; his father only survived her a few years. He having no recollection of his father, he never could learn who his relatious were or in what part of Scotland they resided. You will therefore excuse the liberty I have taken, in enquiring if you are of the same family or not. My brother has only two children, a son and a daughter; he is 45 years of age and in a deep decline. . . . I have been married 15 years and have no children; my mother, who is 64 years of age, is a daughter of Dr. John Strachey, who was uncle to Henry Strachey of the King's Household, with whom she corresponded till a few years back. . . . My father left my mother all his lands, which were the greatest part of his estates. . . . I expect in 15 or 20 years there will not be one of our name in this country. I am now in my 43rd year. I fear my brother cannot live many weeks or his children many years if they continue on York liver. . . . I am, Sir, your humble servant, William Wedderburn.[1]

[1] This letter came in 1822-23, to the knowledge of J.W., who re-opened communication with William Wedderburn, and continued to correspond with him until the end of 1837. There are among J.W.'s papers eleven letters dated 10 Feb., 10 April, 12 May, 11 Dec. 1823, 28 April 1825; 1 Jan., 16 Dec., 1828; 13 May 1830; 1 Oct. 1835, and 24 May, 2 Dec. 1837, all addressed to him by William Wedderburn, and containing various details as to his family. "My brother John was born the 24th June 1762. He intermarried with Elizabeth Taliaferro in the year 1795, by whom he had two children, George Taliaferro and Caty. He died in July or August 1810. His daughter Caty married in 1819 Mr. Henry Crittenden . . . his son has not married. I was born 28 Nov. 1761, and intermarried with Ann Grymes 24th March 1791. We have only one child, Alexander John, born 11 March 1811 (Letter 10 Feb. 1823). . . My grandfather, David Wedderburn, died a testator (sic) dated the 20 June 1741, which is recorded in King and Queen County Courts, State of Virginia; he bequeathed to my father, Alexander Wedderburn, certain lands and other property, also all the money due to him in England . . . Agreeable to his will and that of my father I am his lawful heir, having survived my only brother. My father gave legacies to each of his children by will, leaving the balance of his estate, both real and personal, to my mother during her life, and at her death to be equally divided between his children then living. I am the only one who survived my mother; she died the 10th of May 1817. I am well assured my father did not get the money or any part of what was willed him. I do not believe he knew to whom or where to apply for it; conveyance then from there to England was seldom—the time elapsed since the death of my grandfather being upwards of eighty years." (Letter 12 May 1823). "George Taliaferro Wedderburn is living on York River, he (has) never married" (*ib.*, 13 May 1830.) "I have to inform you of the death of my wife who died on the 13th Nov. 1837" (*ib.*, 2 Dec. 1837).

Part VI. Chap. V.

I regret that I should thus be unable to trace the origin of this family of the name, nor does there seem much hope of further light being shown, as the entire records of King and Queen County, Virginia, were, I am informed, destroyed of the Federal troops in March, 1864, and the present members of the family, who have supplied me with the following account of the descent from David Wedderburn, are unable to clear the matter up.

I. **David Wedderburn**[1] [1680?—1741], whose parentage is thus not ascertained, emigrated from Scotland to America about 1725-30 and settled upon the York River in King and Queen County, Virginia, where he acquired considerable property. He died there in June 1741, and was there buried. He married at King and Queen County, soon after his arrival there, **Caty Thomas**, and by her (who died in 1738 on the birth of her third son and was buried in King and Queen County) had issue three sons and one daughter—

i. **William Wedderburn** born in King and Queen County; died there in infancy and is there buried.
ii. **John Wedderburn**, born *ibid.*, also died in infancy there, and is there buried.
iii. **Alexander Wedderburn.** See below.

and

1. **Jesabel Wedderburn**, born *ibid.* She married *John Shackleford*, but died s.p.

II. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1738—1782], only surviving son and heir of David Wedderburn, was born in King and Queen County 1738, and died there 10 May 1782, and is there buried. He married in 1758 **Lydia Strachey**, second daughter of Dr. John Strachey, formerly of London, uncle to Sir Henry Strachey of the King's Household and brother of Henry Strachey of Sutton Grange, co. Somerset, and by her (born 1732, died 10 May 1817, and previously married to Matthew Kemp, by whom she had one child, Peter) had issue two sons and two daughters,

1. **John Wedderburn**, b. in King and Queen County 24 June 1762, died there 10 July 1810, and is there buried. He married, 1795, **Elizabeth Taliaferro**, daughter to George Taliaferro, and by her had issue a son and a daughter, viz.,
   George Taliaferro Wedderburn, b. on York River, King and Queen County, 9 Dec. 1799. Died there unm. in the latter part of 1864, and is there buried.
   Caty, born on York River 1798—1803. Married, 1819, to Henry Crittenden, and had issue, including George Henry Crittenden, b. 1826, d. 1886, who m. (i.) 1853, Sarah Elizabeth Van Pete, who d. 1855; (ii.) 1857, Emeline Crittenden, and by her had issue four sons and six daughters, including Caty Wedderburn Crittenden, b. 1872.
2. **William Wedderburn**, who carried on the line of the family. See below.

and

1. **Mary S(trachey?)**, married *William Morgan*, and had issue.
2. **Caty**, born 10 May 1772, died July 1792.

III. **William Wedderburn** [1764—1840], second son of Alexander Wedderburn and Lydia Strachey, whose son on the death in 1864 of George Taliaferro Wedderburn (only son of his elder brother John), took up the representation of the family, was born in King and Queen County 25 or 28[2] Nov. 1764. He died at Colonel Stuart's house in King George County about 1840, and is buried there in Stuart's Cemetery, Fairhaven. He was surveyor at the port of Alexandria, and also practised there as a physician. He married in King George County, Virginia, on 24 March 1791-92[2] **Ann Grymes**, second daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Grymes of King George County, and by her, who died 13 November 1836-37[2] in the 70th year of her age, and was buried at Alexandria,[3] had issue one son,

[1] The following account in the hand of William Wedderburn (b. 1764, d. 1840) is copied from an old family Bible in possession of William Moore of Alexandria, U.S.A., a grandson of Mary Strachey Wedderburn and William Morgan. "David Wedderburn from Scotland, married Caty Thomas of King and Queen County, Virginia, about 1720 or 1725. He had issue three sons and one daughter. His two first sons died young, William and John. His daughter Jesabel married John Shackleford. David died in June 1741. Alexander Wedderburn, born 1738, died 10 May 1782. He left issue two sons and two daughters, John Wedderburn, William Wedderburn, Mary S. Wedderburn, and Caty Wedderburn. Alexander Wedderburn married Mrs. Lydia Kemp, relic(t) of Matthew Kemp. She had one child, Peter Kemp. She married Alexander Wedderburn in 1758. She was the second daughter of Dr. John Strachey, formerly of London. John Wedderburn, b. 24 June 1762, died July 10 1810, left issue. William Wedderburn born Nov. 25 1764. Mary S. Wedderburn born —, m. Wm. Morgan left issue. Caty Wedderburn b. May 10 1772, died July 1792.

"William Wedderburn, b. Nov. 25 1764, son of Alexander and Lydia Wedderburn, was married to Ann Grymes, second d. of Benjamin and Priscilla Grymes, on the 24th March 1792. Alexander John Wedderburn, son of William and Ann Wedderburn, was born March 11 1812." Ann Wedderburn departed this life 13 Nov. 1836 in the 70th year of her age leaving one child, Dr. Alexander John Wedderburn, assistant surgeon in U.S. ship *Constellation*, Commodore Dallas commander, leaving (her husband) to lament her loss; with him she had lived upwards of 44 years in love and affection." In sending this to George Chase Wedderburn, Mr. Moore adds, "After the death of Aunt Wedderburn Uncle W. sent his negroes and furniture to your father, then living in New Orleans, and came to live with us. After some time he went down into King George County to visit his wife's niece, Mrs. Patey Stuart, and was taken sick and died and was buried there."

[2] These dates are not quite certain, there being some variations between the letters of William Wedderburn and the account given by him in the family Bible.

[3] The following is the inscription on her tomb, "In memory of Anne Wedderburn, who departed this life Nov. 13 1836 in the 70th year of her age. Blessed are those who die in the Lord."

IV. **Alexander John Wedderburn** [1811-12—1859] born at Alexandria, Va., 11 March 1811-12,[1] Died at Washington City, District of Columbia, 3 July 1859. Buried in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery[2] at Alexandria.[3] He was surgeon-general to the state of Louisiana and practised medicine in New Orleans for over twenty years, after resigning his commission as surgeon in the U.S. Navy, to which he was appointed by President Jackson, 22 Dec. 1835. He founded the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, and also the School of Medicine there, and was long professor of anatomy to that institution.

He married at Locust Grove Estate, Prince William County, Va. **Sarah Anne Johnson**, daughter of George Johnson of King George County (by his wife Anne Fouk Hooe), and by her (born at Alexandria, died there, 12 Oct. 1890, and there buried), had issue two sons :—

1. **George Chase Wedderburn.** See below.
2. **Alexander John Wedderburn**, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, 31 Oct. 1849 ; removed in 1869 to Alexandria where he became a newspaper proprietor, and started a weekly paper called "*The Southern Farm and Fireside.*" Later on he went to Baltimore, and still later to Washington, where he was living in 1898, and was engaged in the U.S. Agricultural Department, and also in the publication of his paper under the title of the "*National Farm and Fireside*" (Address: P.O. Box, 33, Washington, D.C.) He married at Alexandria, Va., 7 Dec. 1870, **Jane Sarah Addison**, daughter of Augustus Edward Addison of Alexandria (by his wife, Mary Helen Gerault), and by her (born in Phillip County, Arkansas), has issue four sons and one daughter:—
   1. **Augustus Wedderburn**, born at Alexandria, 9 Sept. 1871. Graduated in chemical science at Washington 1892 ; was in the U.S. Agricultural Department, in 1893 ; and is now (1898) in Chicago.
   2. **Alexander John Wedderburn**, born at Alexandria, 10 Dec. 1873.
   3. **George Wedderburn**, born at Baltimore, 22 Feb. 1877.
   4. **Francis Addison Wedderburn**, born at Baltimore, 23 June 1881.

   and

   Mary Bernard,[4] born at Alexandria, 8 July 1875.

V. **George Chase Wedderburn**,[5] eldest son and heir of Alexander John Wedderburn and Sarah Johnson and now the representative of his great-great grandfather David, the original emigrant, was born at King George, C.H. in King George County Va., 17 April 1842. He resided at New Orleans till 1861, when he entered the Confederate States army. In 1865 he was editor of the "*Richmond (Va.) Bulletin*," suppressed by the Government in September of that year for its political criticism. He then traded as a merchant in Alexandria, and was a member of the firm of Hooe and Wedderburn there. In 1870 he became manager of the "*Washington (D.C.) Patriot*," the national democratic organ ; and two years later (1872) was appointed manager of the "*Richmond Enquirer.*" He afterwards edited the "*Washington Gazette.*"[6] He was for six years an officer of congress. In 1882 he moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where he resides (1898), and was city librarian until 25 Nov. 1896.

He has been twice married.

i. On 28 April 1861 at Alexandria, Va., to **Virginia Mary Lawrence**, d. of Judge De Witt Clinton Lawrence of Washington City, and by her had issue three sons :—

1. **Lawrence Alexander Wedderburn**, b. at Richmond, Va: 21 Sept. 1862. Entered the U.S. Naval Academy as cadet engineer at the head of his class in the fall of 1880, but was killed by a fall from a trapeze whilst practising in the gymnasium there, 27 April 1882. Buried in the Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington, beneath a monument of granite (imported from Scotland by his mother's father), inscribed with the dates of his birth and death.
2. **George Chase Wedderburn**, born at Washington 10 Aug. 1866. Entered the Civil Service, Federal Government, and is at present an assistant examiner in the U.S. patent office at Washington. He graduated in law June 1892 at the Georgetown College D.C. Address 1893 Patent Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
3. **John Wedderburn**, born at Washington. 29 Aug. 1868, is a journalist and attorney. Address (1898) 618, F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He married at Baltimore, 3 Jan. 1890, **Beulah Corinne Fox**, d. of Elias Williams Fox, of Washington D.C., and by her has issue (1898) one daughter, **Virginia Lawrence**[7] Wedderburn, b. at Washington, 10 Oct. 1891.

ii. George Chase Wedderburn married secondly 4 August 1888 at Camden New Jersey, **Margaret Anne O'Neill**, d. of Patrick O'Neill, of Baltimore.

[1] Here again there is a slight variation between William Wedderburn's letter and the entry in his Bible.

[2] George Chase Wedderburn, his son, writes, "My family on both sides have been Episcopalians, except my father's mother, who was a methodist."

[3] The following is the inscription on his tomb. "To the memory of Dr. A. J. Wedderburn, born in Alexandria, Va., March 11, 1812. Died July 5, 1859. Distinguished in his profession as a physician and surgeon. He was no less beloved as a man than esteemed as a citizen, as husband, father, friend ; none knew him but to love him ; none named him but to praise ; his talents, ability and zeal were acknowledged by all ; elected to the professorship of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana in New Orleans ; and the medical faculty of that institution in testimony of their respect for his memory, erected this monument to his remains."

[4] So called after her father's maternal uncle, Bernard Hooe, and her sister Mary Bernard Johnson.

[5] So called after his godfather and father's friend, Major Chase of the U.S. army.

[6] He was twice visited at Alexandria by Sir David Wedderburn, who, acting on the statements made in J.W.'s book, gave him a ring with the family crest engraved on it "as representative of the family in the United States."

[7] She was registered under the names of Phœbe Hearst, but was re-named at her christening.

Part VI. Chap. V.

Pedigree showing descendants of David Wedderburn in Virginia, 1720—1898.

David Wedderburn, d. in Virginia 1741. Emigrated from Scotland to America, 1720-30. = Caty Thomas, m. in Virginia 1725 ? d. there 1738.

- William Wedderburn, d. infant.
- John Wedderburn, d. infant.
- Alexander Wedderburn, b. in Virginia 1738, d. there 10 May 1782. = Lydia, d. to Dr. John Strachey (and relict of Matthew Kemp), b. 1732, d. 10 May 1817, m. 1758.
- Jesabel, m. John Shackleford, and d.s.p.

- John Wedderburn, b. in Virginia 24 June 1762, d. there 10 July 1810. = Elizabeth, d. of George Taliaferro, m. 1795.
- William Wedderburn, b. in Virginia Nov. 1764, d. there 1840. = Ann, d of Benjamin Grymes, m. 24 March 1791-92, d. æt. 70, 13 Nov. 1836-37 ; buried at Alexandria.
- Mary Strachey, m. William Morgan. →
- Caty, b. 1772, d. 1792.

- George Taliaferro, b. on York River, Virginia, 9 Dec. 1799, d. there 1864 unm.
- Katherine, b. on York River 1798—1803, m. 1819 Henry Crittenden. ↓
- Alexander John Wedderburn, b. at Alexandria 11 March 1811-12, d. at Washington 8 July 1859 ; buried at Alexandria. = Sarah Anne, d. of George Johnson of Virginia, d. at Alexandria, 12 Oct. 1890.

1. Virginia Mary, d. of Judge de Witt Clinton Lawrence, of Washington, m. at Alexandria 28 April 1861. = George Chase Wedderburn, b. in King George County, Va. 17 April 1842. Librarian of Baltimore City ; living there 1898.

2. Margaret Anne, d. of Patrick O'Neill of Baltimore, m. at Camden, New Jersey, 4 Aug. 1888. Living 1898.

Alexander John Wedderburn, b. at New Orleans 31 Oct. 1849. Living at Washington 1898. = Jane Sarah, d. of Augustus Edward Addison of Alexandria, m. 7 Dec. 1870. Living 1898.

- Lawrence Alexander Wedderburn, b. 21 Sept. 1862, d. 27 April 1882 unm.
- George Chase Wedderburn, b. at Washington 10 Aug. 1866 ; living 1898.
- John Wedderburn, b. at Washington 29 Sept. 1868. = Beulah Corinne, d. of Elias Williams Fox of Washington, m. at Baltimore 3 Jan. 1890.
  - Virginia Lawrence, b. 10 Oct. 1891.
- Augustus Wedderburn, b. at Alexandria 9 Sept. 1871. — Alexander John Wedderburn, b. at Alexandria 10 Dec. 1873.
- George Wedderburn, b. at Baltimore 22 Feb. 1877. — Francis Addison Wedderburn, b. at Baltimore 23 June 1881.
- Mary Bernard b. at Alexandria 8 July 1875.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN VOLUME I.

I have only to add a list of additions and corrections which should be made in the foregoing pages. Most of the former are the result of some further notes from the *Register of Acts and Decreets* which have been quite recently sent me. Additions etc.

p. 6, n. 7. Henry Wedderburn.—"There is also a reference to the late Henry Wedderburn in Murray-gait among some irregular entries, 1554-56, on the first leaf of vol. xii. of the *Dundee Burgh and Head Court Records* (post, vol. ii., p. 274), and in a transumed writ of 1539 (D.B.R. 382 *b*.)"

p. 7, n. 4. Compare another entry, dated 18 March 1552-53, recording a caution given by Gilbert Wedderburne, Johne Wedderburne, in Leith, and many others, to the provost, bailies, and council of Edinburgh, to obey a decreet of the Lords (R.A.D., vol. viii., fol 129 orig. record).

p. 9. Agnes Wedderburn.—"A further reference to the litigation may be found in the *Register of Acts and Decreets* dated 8 Dec. 1613. (R.A.D. orig. record, 287-70.)"

p. 10, n. 3. Line 11 from foot, *for* "(ashamed ?)" *read* "—— (ashamed ?)."

p. 15, line 24 from foot *after* "1554," *add* ", refer."

p. 17. See now the Introduction, p. xxxii., n. 3.

p. 18, n. 5. *Add* "See facsimile of David Wedderburn's signature to S.W. 32, opp. p. 7 of vol. ii. He is also named as a witness 5 Sept. 1578. (D.B.R. 241 *e*.)"

p. 19. Robert Wedderburn, merchant.—The following references to him and his wife should be *added*, "1584 Jan. 9, Feb. 20, March 27-28, he is named as owning consignments from Bordeaux (D.R.S. 4 *ab*); 1589 Jan. 10, he is again so named (*ib.* 7); Jan. 15, named as owning consignments from the North Isles (*ib.* 8); 1591 Oct. 20, where it may be he or Robert, the notary, who is named as receiving payment for the reparation of the school work (D.L.B. 32, and see D.C.B. 14); 1604 Nov. 21, he is curator to James Wedderburn, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane (D.B.R. 353); 1607 April 15, he is on an inquest (D.B.R. 358 *b*); [in these two last entries he is called "younger" to distinguish him from his namesake, the notary]; 1611 Sept. 3, a contract between him and his wife and David Coustoun, her brother, *re* the Lady Warkstairs' tenement (D.B.R. 383); and 1613, July 21, when he is party to the contract *re* the death of William Wedderburn, brother of Kingennie (R.A.D. 61). Facsimiles of his signatures in 1590 and 1602 (S.W. 68 *b*; D.C. 41) will be found opp. pp. 7 and 192 of vol. ii.; on the latter occasion he signs as "of the counsell," and he also signs a document (S.W. 161) in 1606. The date of his death is now ascertained to have been before 29 Dec. 1623. See P.B.N. 14."

p. 20, n. 4. John Wedderburn.—*Add* the following:—"1623 Dec. 29; 1626 Feb. 20; 1630 May 3, on each of which occasions he is a witness (P.B.N. 14, 16, 21 *b*). A facsimile of his signature faces p. 32 of vol. ii. (S.W. 243). John Wedderburn, notary, burgess of Dundee, is named 8 Feb. 1623 as bringing an action *v.* David Coustoun (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 363-253), but this must, I think, be an error of name."

" " line 14. "John Wedderburn, merchant burgess of Dundee, is also named in an entry, dated 20 Jan. 1620 (R.A.D. vol. 333, fol. 217 orig. record), recording his appointment as curator to Andrew Wedderburn."

" " line 30, *after* "guard," *insert* "(R.P.S. 31). See also P.B.N. 17, where there is a sasine, 4 Nov. 1626, on charter by Robert Murray, burgess of Dundee, and Elizabeth Wedderburn his wife, of the 'boat passage of the ferry of Seamylnes near Dundee' She is named as his relict in a bond of 1635 (R.D. 131) and the South Nethergait lands once belonging to him and her are mentioned many years later, 10 June 1687. (D.P.B. 537)."

p. 21, line 10. *Add* the following reference to the *Papers of the Forfeited Estates (Seaforth), preserved in the Edinburgh Register House*, which has been sent me by Mr. Macleod, "Brief claims. Elizabeth, Countess of Strathmore *v.* the Estate of Seaforth. Bond to Thomas Moneur of Segyden and Elizabeth Wedderburn, his spouse, by the late George, Earl of Seaforth, as principal, and John, Earl of Kinghorne, as cautioner for £3,000; dated 17 Jan. and 13 Feb. 1641, which bond was registered in the time of Cromwell's usurpation and so was carried to London, but the tenor thereof was proved."

" " n. 2. David Wedderburn of Burntisland.—*Add* the following references;—"1612, April 17, decree for him and his sister Elizabeth (D.B.R. 375 *b*); 1615 Nov. 16, bond to him (*ib.* 394); 1616 Nov. 10, loan to him (D.W. 2 *b*); 1617 Jan. 6, May 5, June 13, named as the owner of various lots of wine from Bordeaux (D.R.S. 15); Nov. 26, burgess, acquires a North Argylegait foreland (D.P.B. 398). See also R.A.D. 60; cp. R.P.C. 45; and see R.D. 40, 47, 49, 62 *a b c d*, 85 and vol. i. p. 106, s. David Wedderburn of the Compt Buik." See also some further references to him in the Register of Acts and Decreets (orig. record), viz.:—"An action by James Arnot, merchant of Edinburgh, *v.* Mr. David Wedderburn, burgess of Burntisland, and Alesone Watson, his spouse, for £302 13. 4. as the price of wines bought by them from the pursuer, 20 Jan. 1620 (vol. 333, fol. 217). Also an action by Catharine Wallace, relict of John Watson, burgess of Burntisland, and John Matheson, now indweller in Leith, her spouse, *v.* Alleson Watson, indweller in Burntisland, and Mr. David Wedderburn, now her spouse, for arrears of rent due since 1617, is named in the same register 9 March 1622 (*ib.* vol. 363, 20). Two other entries in the same register, 3 June, 28 July 1626 (*ib.* vol. 396, fol. 194; vol. 399, fol. 142), are to a friendly action by him *v.* his son Andrew, with Dr. James Wedderburn and John Wedderburn, merchant burgess in Dundee, as father's kin, and Andrew and William Watson as mother's kin, for providing the said son with curators in order to carry out a settlement on him (he being still a minor) of some property in the Flukergait of Dundee."

p. 24, n. 3. *Substitute* for this note the following, "At one time he lived in Leith, as the references

Additions, etc.

to John Wedderburn there 1554 Jan. 17, Feb. 26 (D.B.R 49, 52) must refer to him, and his son James was entered as his heir in a tenement in Leith, 15-17 June 1570 (P.B.N 2)."

p. 24, n. 10. *Add* "Facsimiles of his signature to two documents (D.C, 30, 30 n) will be found, post, vol. ii, opp. p. 192."

p. 25, n. 1. *Add* "See also D.W. 13 *f*, where a bond by James Reyky to umquhill John Wedderburn, 17 July 1575, is mentioned."

" " n. 2. *Add* the reference to P.B.N. 2 mentioned above, a. p. 24, n. 3.

" " line 2. *Add* "An entry in the *Dundee Burgh and Head Court Records*, dated 17 June 1584, according to which Robert Wedderburn, notary, threatens to pursue John Adamson, skipper in S. Andrew's, 'both b' the law and by the law' (*i.e.*, both with and without the law) for John Wedderburn's life, and Adamson is ordered to find caution for John Wedderburn and his gear (D.B.R. 272) may refer to him."

p. 26. John Wedderburn.—The following references should be *added* to the account of him, "1586 Nov. 10. Alexander Wedderburn is cautioner for him (R.A.D. 22); 1588 Aug. 3, John Wedderburn enters the 'Expedition' from Dansken (D.R.S 5); 1589 Jan. 7, he owns goods from the North Isles (*ib*, 6); March 17, owns goods in the cargo of a crear from Anstruther (*ib.* 9); enters the 'James' from Dansken, and owns part of the cargo (*ib.* 10); 1597 Dec 2, burgess, witness (G.R.S. 65); 1602 March 22, on assize (D.B.R 338 *b*); 1603 Feb. 9, 23, obtains two decrees (*ib.* 341 *b*). Another later reference, 14 Sept. 1665, to lands once those of John Wedderburn is also, probably, to him (D.P.B. 495)."

p. 27, line 17. "Margaret Wedderburn married Robert Halyburton before 15 Feb. 1615, as there is a decree of that date for housemailis in their favour (D.B.R. 391)."

p. 28. (*b*). "Dr. James Wedderburn is also named in an entry dated 20 Jan. 1620 (R.A.D. vol 333, fol. 217, orig. record). See above."

p. 29, n. 2, *dele* "no doubt," and *add* "See also R.P.C. 53."

p. 44, line 41, *for* "malsters," *read* "maltsters."

p. 48, line 32, *dele* "The date of her death is not known," and *insert* "She died in July 1667 as appears by her testament dative dated at Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1668. The inventory is given up by her husband, Alexander Forrester in Wester Saltoun, as father and administrator to and on behalf of her son, George Forrester (*Edin. Test.*, vol. 73. This document has only just come to my knowledge, through the publication of the index to the Edinburgh Testaments by the Scottish Record Society. It had escaped the notice of my searcher of that record, and is thus omitted from the notes of the Edinburgh Testaments in vol. ii.)

p. 49, line 7, *for* "Cuneughane," *read* "Cuneughame."

p. 50, line 17. *Add* the following note at the words "admitted 29 July 1650," "See Longforgan Parish Register, 1650 June 30, when direction is given to parties 'to go to Liff and be married upon Tuesday next, when our minister should attend them at the admission of Mr. Andrew Wedderburn to the Kirk of Liff,' and July 2, when 'the said Mr. Wedderburn's admission being delayed testimonial (is) given them to be married at Kinnaird.'"

p. 51, n. 3, *for* "Kirton and Wodron's," *read* "Kirkton and Wodrow," *and* n. 7, *for* "mnister," *read* "minister."

p. 63, line 12, *for* "accomodation," *read* "accommodation."

p. 56. David Wedderburn of Craigie.—"Some further references to him and his wife, Helen Lawson, in the *Register of Acts and Decrees* (orig. record) reach me just as I am concluding. They relate to their purchase of the mains of Huntlie from Patrick, Lord Gray, in 1542; of Hilton of Wester Craigie from the same superior in 1552; of their alienation of a third of the latter property in 1553; and of a bond to which David was a cautioner in 1552 (See R.A.D. s. 1542 Oct. 24, 1552 July 29, Dec. 13 (*bis*) 16, 1553 Feb 4, Dec. 14).

p. 58, line 9, *for* "Janeson," *read* "Jameson."

" " line 30, *for* "two daughters," *read* "one daughter."

" " n. 4. This note is ill-reasoned. Isobell Wedderburn, married in 1558, may not have been born till 1540, in which case she should be placed as a daughter of her father's second marriage.

p. 68, line 18, *for* "James Wedderburn" *read* "Peter Newman."

p. 69, Sub-sect. i. "It is, I think, this James Wedderburn who is named in the two following entries in the *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, which have recently come to my knowledge, and which should be inserted as R.A.D. 6 *a b* at p. 465 of vol. ii. of this book, where the note to R.A.D. 6 would thus appear to be inaccurate.

'1529 May 5. Action by Henry Flescher, patron of Saint Michael's altar in Dundee, and Sir James Wychtand, chaplain thereof, v. James Wederburne and Maister Patrik Carnegy, showing that the pursuers "have the said James under priviligit summondis for impreving of ane fals charter, and Robert Seres and Maister Walter Forrester notaris siclyk under summondis for impreving of twa fals instrumentis concerning the patronage of the said altarage and for breking of lawborrows" and that to stop the said Henry and Sir James from pursuit of the action the said James Wederburne and Maister Patrick Carnegy had purchased letters privately under the King's subscription by sinister and wrong information, without cognition in the cause, charging the said Henry to renounce his right of patronage, and the said Sir James to deliver the keys of his chauber and vestments of the altar under paiu of rebellion; and therefore craving that the letters be produced for consideration by the Lords. The defenders do not compear and the letters are suspended (xl. 16).

'1529 May 7. Sir James Wychtand discharged the summons of receut spulzie raised by him against James Wedirburne, because the latter had delivered the goods again. Both parties took instruments (xl. 18).'"

p. 72, line 30, *for* "mispresonying." *read* "mispresonyng."

p. 77, n. 2, line 7, *after* "S.W. 103," *add* "and see facsimile of his signature opp. p. 13."

p. 78. There is in the *Register of Acts and Decrets* a decrect, 15 Dec. 1620, in an action by John Norie, citizen of Brechin, v. Marjorie Dunbar, wife of Robert Dunbar, younger of Moynes, Thomas and

Bessie Low, brother and sister of the late Mr. Thomas Low, and Patrick Wedderburne, new her apouse, anent the escheat goods of the said Mr. Thomas Low, of which the pursuer had a gift under the Privy Seal. (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 347, fol. 361. Additions, etc.

p. 82, line 7, *for* "George George," *read* "George."

p. 85, line 2. Euphame Wedderburn m. Archibald Blyth.—"She is named 31 March 1626 as her husband's relict and executrix in an action brought by her against various persons (including Patrick Bishop of Ross, Mortimer of Flemington, Lyndsay of Pittarlie, Lyndsay of Balgayis, and others) for debts due to her late husband (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 396, 177)."

" " line 15. Bessie Wedderburn m. Henry Danskine.—"She is also named as his relict, 16 March 1627, in an action brought *v.* her by Robert Winrahame, Albany herald, for a debt owing by her late husband. (R.A.D. orig record, vol. 398 or 216.)"

p. 99. Janet Wedderburn m. William Davidson. Since this account was written I have received some further extracts from the *Register of Acts and Decreets* relating to two actions (*a*) by Alexander Cowtie of Dundee, and (*b*) by Donald Thornetoun of Edinburgh *v.* Janet and her children as representing the late William Davidson. These are all dated in 1611, Feb. 6, 21, March 6, 16, May 31, June 19. (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 238, fol. 13, 168, 194; vol. 262, fol. 57, 130, 177.)"

p. 100, n. 1. "Robert Wedderburn, notary, is also named, post, s. p. 197."

p. 108, line 17 from foot, *for* "p. n." *read* "p. 104, n. 5."

p. 109, line 4. "Two actions by David Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee (*a*) *v.* James Strachan for an annual rent, and (*b*) *v.* David Robertson for payment of monies due to Wedderburn as "chaplain of Mekle Sant James' chaplaincy" as well as three actions against him are mentioned in the *Register of Acts and Decreets* 25 July 1617, 29 March (*bis*), 9 Dec. 1620, 7 July 1627. (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 317, fol. 225; 333, fol. 377; 344, fol. 133; 397, fol. 453.)"

" " line 13 from foot, *for* "Quintillian," *read* "Quintilian."

p. 123, line 11 from foot, *for* "Panuure," *read* "Panmure."

p. 124, n. 1. "Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, is also named in a decreet 16 March 1620. (R.A.D. orig. record, vol. 333, fol. 353.)"

p. 125, line 3 from foot, *for* "Orchiltree," *read* "Ochiltree."

p. 130, "Peter Wedderburn and his wife, Helen Lovell, are also named in a decreet, dated 14 June 1620. (R.A.D. 343, 16, orig. record.)"

p. 134, line 22, *for* "1648," *read* "1647-48."

p. 136, line 34. *Add*, "The date of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford's death is not clear. The date commonly assigned is that given in the text, but he is mentioned as dead, æt. 81, in Edward's Angus, which was printed in 1678. See J.W. 107, and p. 133, n. 3."

p. 163, line 18 from foot, *for* "Druntroon," *read* "Duntroon."

p. 186, line 2 from foot, *for* "plainly," *read* "plain."

p. 191, head-line, *for* "Scrimgeour," *read* "Scrymgeour."

p. 197, "Mr. James Wedderburn in Dundee is also named in a decreet dated 14 June 1620. (R.A.D. 343, 16, orig. record.)"

p. 197. "There is also an entry in the same Register, dated 22 July 1620 (vol. 348, 32) of an action by John Lord Balmerinoch *v.* Mr. James Wedderburn, son lawful of the late (*sic*) Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, common clerk of Dundee, having in his hands and keeping the prothogoll books of umquhile Robert Wedderburn, notary, and James Lovell, son and heir of umquhile William Lovell, fear of Ballumbie, for his interest, and mentioning sasine of date 15 July 1579 granted by John Lovell of Ballumbie to his son William of the lands of Morroüs, and other writs written by the said Mr. Robert Wedderburn, notary, in his protocol books, now in the custody of the said Mr. James Wedderburn. The pursuer produced a sasine of his infeftment in the said lands, dated 13 February 1614, under the sign and subscription of Mr. Edward (*sic*) Wedderburn, notary. Mr. James Wedderburn, defender, produced the protocoll and veriñed the handwriting of the late Robert Wedderburn, notary.

There are, however, two errors in this entry. Mr. Alexander Wedderburn was still alive at its date, and there was no Mr. Edward Wedderburn, notary, the name Edward being thus an error for Alexander or James."

p. 199. Margaret Goldman.—Her father died in Jan. 1605, and her mother before 29 Jan. 1620, the date of an entry in the *Register of Acts and Decreets* (vol. 333, fol. 243, orig. record), relating to an action by Mr. James Wedderburne (lawful son of Mr. Alexander Wedderburne of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee, and Margaret Goldman, his spouse, *v.* Charles Goldman, merchant burgess of Dundee, for payment of 500 marks contained in the first testament of the late Margaret Jak, relict of James Goldman, merchant burgess of Dundee, and of 500 merks "with aue furnist feddar bed, best goun bodie and skirt, best clokis, and best hewit plaid" contained in her second testament.

p. 207, line 13 from foot, *add a note*, "See as to a supposed charter of 1612, post, p. 455."

p. 214, line 4, *for* "second," *read* "third or second surviving."

p. 217, line 11 from foot, *for* "John," *read* "James."

p. 223, line 4 from foot, *for* "self him," *read* "himself."

p. 239, n. 1, *after* "(D Dec. 41);" *add* "29 Oct. 1702, bond to him by the town of Dundee, retired by the Council (D C.B. 146)."

p. 242, line 30, *after* "know," *insert* "how."

p. 255, line 3, *after* "relating," *insert* "to."

p. 256, n. 2. The calculation of years in this note is inaccurate.

p. 263, line 21, *for* "when." *read* "where."

p. 264, line 20, *for* "made," *read* "held in trust."

p. 277, line 23, *insert* "be," *before* "dead."

p. 283, line 15, *dele* "is."

p. 285, line 11 from foot, *after* "David," *insert* "made."

Additions, etc.

p. 287, line 22, *for* "accidently," *read* "accidentally."
" " line 43, *for* "John Smyth, eldest son of John Smyth, W.S., of Balharry," *read* "John Smyth, writer, only son of James Smyth, W.S. (only son and heir of John Smyth of Balharry)."
p. 293, n. 6, *for* "elde-t," *read* "second."
p. 300, line 23, *add* "Sir William Hope died at Pinkie 5 Sept. 1898."
p. 309, line 11. Isabella Colvile married *Samuel Marindin*. See as to the errors of this paragraph and the note to it, ante pref., p. xvi., n. 1. In the paragraph "Wester" *should be* "Weston," "five sons" *should be* "six sons," and *after* "*Marindin*," "of Chesterton" *should be inserted*. The note should be entirely re-read thus:—

"Mrs. Marindin's family was as follows:—

1. Henry Colvile Marindin, b. 1834, d. 1872; m. in 1866 Mary, only daughter of John Gregory Watkins of Woodfield, Omberley, co. Worcester, and had issue Arthur Henry, b. 1868, now of Woodfield, Lieut. in the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch); Mary Isabel (d. 1869); and Edith Mary.
2. Eden Marindin, b. 1836, d. 1837.
3. (Sir) Francis Arthur Marindin, K.C.M.G., b. 1838; Major R.E., retired 1879; Senior Inspecting Officer to the Board of Trade; m. 1860 Kathleen Mary Stevenson (only daughter of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.), and has issue Kathleen Mary Isabel. On the death of his uncle, Eden Colvile, in 1893, he succeeded by his will, to the estate of Craigflower, co. Fife.
4. Philip Samuel Marindin, R.E., b. 1839, d 1876; m. Florence Cecilia Henslowe, daughter of Francis Henslowe, and had issue Philip Hugh, b. 1871; Francis Eden, b. 1875.
5. George Eden Marindin, b. 1841; m. 1870 Letitia Frances Griffiths, daughter of G. F. Griffiths, and has issue Helen Cecil, Alice Isabel.
6. Charles Randal Marindin, b. 1851; m.
   i. Helen Drummond Jackson (only daughter of Sir Louis Jackson, C.I.E., Judge of the High Court of Calcutta), by whom he had issue Cecil Colvile, b. 1879, Aunabel Staveley, Isabel Rose, and Alice Dolores;
   ii. in 1893 Edith Alice Atkinson (daughter of E. T. Atkinson, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Bengal), and has issue Philip Charles, b. 1896; John Francis, b. 1897; and Isabel Dorothy Mercedes.

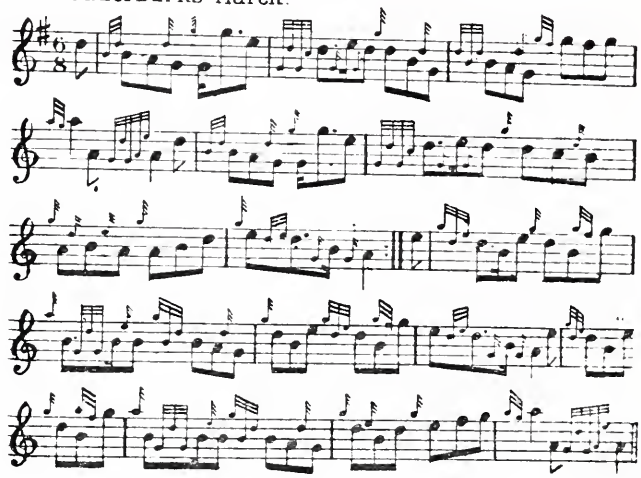
and

1, Katharine Isabella Marindin; 2, Alice Mary Marindin; and 3, Eleanor Agnes Marindin, m. 1886 Thomas John Franks, of Ballyscaddane, co. Limerick."

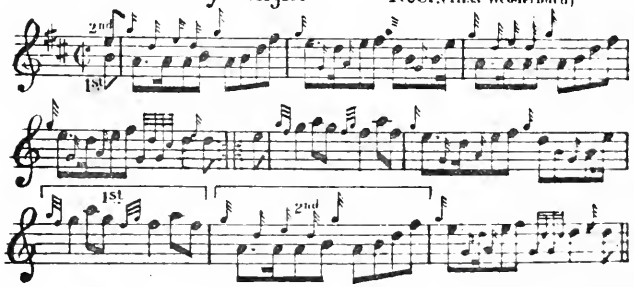
p. 311, line 12, *dele* "great."
p. 324, line 5 from foot, *for* "Marion" *read* "Caroline."
p. 330, line 4, *for* "three," *read* "four."
p. 340, line 37, *after* "Cumberland," *insert* "Place, 2 May."
p. 347, line 3, *after* "Perth" *add* "(who died at Bedford in July 1898)."
p. 350, line 12, *dele* "Unmarried." *and add* "He married at S. Jude's Church, Southsea, 31 Aug. 1898, *Louisa Mary Whaite*, daughter of his mother's half-brother, the late Major J. E. White, formerly of the 10th Regiment and Connaught Rangers (S. Mayo Rifles)."
p. 353, at foot, *for* "Melsetter . . . Shaerter," *read* "Milster . . . Shibster."
p. 382, line 5, *for* "three," *read* "five."
p. 383, line 15, *insert* "as," *before* "his," and line 42, *dele* "it."
p. 392, lines 10 and 11 from foot. Here and in the pedigree II. on page 392, *for* "1776," *read* "1773."
p. 397, line 31, *for* "Janet," *read* "Jean."
p. 399, line 7 from foot, *for* "accomodate," *read* "accommodate."
p. 413, line 7 from foot, *after* "according," *insert* "to."
p. 415, line 33, *for* "formally," *read* "formerly."
" " line 2 from foot, *for* "instituted," *read* "substituted."
p. 436, line 20, *for* "CORDOUR," *read* "CODOUR."
p. 442, line 21, *dele* "two."
p. 444, line 3, *for* "cripped," *read* "crippled."
p. 446, line 29, *for* "elasped," *read* "elapsed."
p. 459, last line, *for* "Pynne's," *read* "Prynne's."
p. 464, n. 1, line 6, *for* "Nisbet" *read* "Douglas." This error is in the original volume.
p. 468, line 27 from foot, *insert* "as," *before* "it."
p. 489, line 2, *for* "1780-90," *read* "1780—1890."
p. 496, Sect. iv., after line 22 from foot, *insert* "William Wedderburn, co. Berwick, is named as one of several defendants, tenants of Sir Patrick Home of Aytoun, co. Berwick, against whom Sir Patrick brings an action for rent, 26 Jan. 1627. (*Reg. Acts and Decreets*, orig. record, vol. 397, fol. 234."
p. 500, line 18, *for* "Aberdeen," *read* "Allerdeau."

The following are the two pieces of music referred to in the note at pp. lxxx.—lxxxi. of the Introduction :— Additions, etc.

Wedderburn's March.



The Kilt's my delight Reel. (Miss Wedderburn)



END OF VOLUME I.

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THE WEDDERBURN BOOK,

A HISTORY OF THE WEDDERBURNS

IN THE COUNTIES OF

BERWICK AND FORFAR,

DESIGNED OF

WEDDERBURN, KINGENNIE, EASTER POWRIE, BLACKNESS, BALINDEAN, AND GOSFORD;

AND THEIR YOUNGER BRANCHES; TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF OTHER FAMILIES OF THE NAME.

1296–1896.

BY

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN.

Vol. I.—THE HISTORY.

Vol. II.—THE EVIDENCE.

PRINTED
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.
1897.

THE WEDDERBURN BOOK.

Notice.

This work is now in the press and will, it is hoped, be issued to subscribers by the end of the present year. It has been impossible to avoid delay in its publication, but, meanwhile, every endeavour has been made to ensure its being an accurate, authentic, and, as far as possible, exhaustive account of the history of the family and name. No such account at present exists, while there are several which are neither correct nor complete. That given by Douglas in his well-known *Baronage of Scotland* is full of errors, and, as regards the early history, somewhat imaginative. It is this account, however, which has been most readily available to subsequent historians of the county and burgh where the family long flourished, and it has, thus, either wholly or in part, been constantly reprinted or followed by them, as if correct. The small volume—now scarce—printed by John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse in 1824 did little to better Douglas as regards the early history, and on an examination of original papers it turns out that an MS. enlargement of his printed book, compiled by him between 1824 and 1839, although containing some useful material, and of much value for modern times, is also full of erroneous speculation.

The fact is that, until recently, not only was there no thorough examination of the known materials, but the existence of many sources of information was altogether overlooked. The mass of material, ranging from about 1500 down to 1780 and later, in the Charter room at Dundee was not, it seems, so much as thought of, while the valuable public records in the Edinburgh Register House were barely glanced at. Modern times have brought modern advantages, and several records, such as the Registers of the Great Seal and Privy Council of Scotland, the Exchequer Rolls and others, are now in course of publication and can be easily consulted. Numerous antiquarian societies have also added to the amount of available material, and the facilities for searching ancient records are, no doubt, far greater than they were in the early years of the century. Scientific criticism has been increasingly applied to historical investigation, and, whereas it was once the fashion to compile family histories upon the vaguest tradition, they are now accounted valueless without proof.

In the present instance no trouble (and, it may be added, no expense) has been spared to produce a real history of the family. The aim has been to assert no fact, as a fact, without giving the authority for the statement, and to prove the descents given with as much accuracy as would be required by the Committee of Privileges in the investigation of a peerage claim. To this end many records, not hitherto dealt with, and others hitherto not thoroughly examined, have now been carefully searched. Thus every family paper in the possession of Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and of Sir William Wedderburn has been thoroughly inventoried; the mass of material in the Dundee Charter Room—some 200 large and closely written folio volumes, besides many loose charters—has all been gone through; and various records in the Edinburgh Register House, including the Parish Registers of Dundee (1645—1800), the Registers of the Privy Seal, of Acts and Decreets, Deeds, etc., etc., have also been studied.

With this material it has been possible to compile a history at once authentic and complete, and to show conclusively that much hitherto written is altogether incorrect. Further than this, the records inventoried and abstracted for the purpose of this book contain of necessity numerous mentions of other families,

and it is thus believed that this work, while giving a connected history of the Wedderburns alone, will be found to contain much information hitherto unpublished as to many other Scotch families. The extracts given (especially those from the Dundee records, for example, occupying some 170 pp.) involve references to almost every noteworthy family in and near Dundee from 1500 on[1]; while there is also a detailed account of the volumes in the Dundee Charter room, and a good deal of material connected with the burgh itself. It is hoped that the interest of the book may not be altogether confined to the family with which it chiefly deals, but that it may be of some service to antiquarians in other fields and to the genealogists of other families.

The work will be in two volumes (imp. 8vo.) of 500-600 pp. each. Of these, the first will contain the history and the second the evidence on which it is based. The reader will thus be in possession both of the statements made and of the authorities for those statements, and can himself guage the accuracy of the history. Numerous reproductions of family portraits and *facsimiles* of old letters, signatures, seals, etc., will also be included. The tables of contents and lists of illustrations which accompany this notice, will give a fair idea of the scope of the work. In style, as regards paper and print, the book will be similar to this notice.

It is impossible that the book should be a cheap book. The sale must, of course, be very limited, and the cost of production has been far beyond what the book, even at a high figure, can be expected to produce. Apart from the time spent on it (which has been gladly given), the searching of records, which has been conducted by experts, cannot be done for nothing; and the printing of the book, with its illustrations and *facsimiles*, is also a most costly matter. It is hoped, therefore, that all interested in the family, or in work of the kind, will give it their support. Sixty copies are now offered at £10, but the compiler reserves the right to alter the price at any time or in any particular instance.[2]

June, 1897.

[1] The following are some of the families, members of whom are named:—Balfour, Barry, Beatoun, Bell, Blair, Brisbane, Bruce, Carmannow, Carmichael, Clayhills, Cunninghame, Davidson, Duncan, Dundas, Durham, Farquhar, Ferguson, Forrester, Fotheringhame, Fletcher, Gardyne, Goldman, Graham of Claverhouse, Gray, Guthrie, Haliburton, Hunter, Imry, Jack, Jackson, Kynnaird, Kyd, Kynloch, Lamb, Lindsay, Lochmalony, Lovell, Man, Moncur, Monorgund, Myln, Newman, Newton, Ochterlony, Ogilvy, Piersoun, Rait, Ramsay, Rollok, Scrymgeour, Seres, Stirling, Strathouchiu (Strachan), Webster, etc., etc.

[2] Some copies have already, before the expense of the work was fully realized, been promised at a lower rate.

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